CLUBS WERE GIVEN A 3 A.M. DEADLINE.

DALLAS, SAN ANTONIO AND HOUSTON IN TEXAS AS WELL AS MIAMI AND NEW ORLEANS WERE CROWDED WITH FOOTBALL FANS FOR BOWL GAMES TOMORROW. THE LOUISIANA CITY ENJOYED ITS TRADITIONAL MIDNIGHT BLOWOUT ON OLD CANAL STREET AND MIAMI HAD ITS "KING ORANGE" JAMBOREE PARADE.

AN ANTICIPATED $70,000 BUSINESS WAS RAKED IN BY NIGHT CLUB OWNERS IN ATLANTA WHERE THE BIG SPOTS CHARGED $12 TO $19.20 A COUPLE, VYING WITH A HILL-BILLY JAMBOREE AND SQUARE DANCE IN THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM.

COVER CHARGES HAD BEEN UPPED TO AS HIGH AS $12.20 A PERSON IN KANSAS CITY--BUT BUSINESS WAS AT CAPACITY.

MANY PRIVATE PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY DANCED TO THE HOLIDAY MUSIC OF BANDS ON SPECIAL RADIO NETWORK PROGRAMS AS IN PAST YEARS.

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3024-7183

ARMS PROGRAM IS CONFIRMED (AP)

Briton Says U.S. And Britain Agree On Standardization

WM. B. KING

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—A Government official confirmed today that the United States and Britain had agreed to standardize "certain items of military equipment," and British newspapers said the armies of both nations would be trained so that they could swing into action under one supreme commander.

Simultaneously, the Paris Socialist newspaper *Aurore* declared that British and American armies would soon be forged into a single fighting arm, extending from the North Pole to the Rio Grande, from Asia Minor to Japan.

Expanding a previous account in which it said that Britain and the United States would sign a secret accord March 15 to fight together in the event either was attacked, *Aurore* said that equipment and training for all English-speaking armies would become uniform.

Says Arctic Would Play Part

The eventual unification of British, American and probably Dominion troops will begin in the United States, *Aurore* said, where methods of West Point will be used as a model for training future British officers.

Canada has been selected as the first proving ground of future British-American unity, the Paris newspaper asserted, adding that Arctic regions would play a vital role in any future conflict.

British newspapers front-paged accounts from New York that Britain and the United States were rapidly completing plans for air, sea and land co-operation in the event of another war.

The reports pointed out that standardization of equipment and training would enable British and American troops to operate efficiently under one command.

Confirms Small Arms Report

The British Government official, who declined use of his name, confirmed for the first time that military experts of the two nations are discussing the standardization of small arms to fixed United States sizes and patterns.

While emphasizing that no "all-embracing decision" had been taken to standardize all military equipment of the two countries, he did not rule out the possibility of such a decision.

Military experts from Britain and the United States are "starting at the bottom and working their way upward," he explained.

In response to a question, the informant said that Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the imperial general staff, was not slated to discuss arms reduction between Russia and Britain when he visits Moscow this month.

"Not Averse To Standardization"

The official added, however, that Montgomery would report to the British Government any proposals that the Russians might care to make about standardization, and that the Government would give consideration to any such report.

"Britain is not averse to standardizing military equipment with the Russians," the informant said. "... British policy is based on the United Nations Organization, and any plans that do not conflict with United Nations policy will always receive the Government's sympathetic consideration."

Britain has not yet placed before the United Nations details of her standardization with America, the official said. He added that military co-operation between the nations did not mean that Britain and America were preparing to sign any full-scale military agreement such as that described by the newspaper *Aurore*.

The informant said that the United States and Britain had decided to continue air force co-operation, started during the war, but that no discussions had "yet started" on whether to institute co-operative army and navy training programs.

Washington dispatches saying that the United States Army Air Forces confirmed the continuation of joint air programs received banner headlines in London newspapers.

"Britain and the United States are rapidly completing plans for land, sea and air co-operation if they are involved in another war," the *News Chronicle* stated.

Britain Confirms Standardization Of Small Arms (AP)

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—A Government spokesman confirmed today for the first time that Britain and America had agreed in principle to the standardization of "certain items of military equipment" to fixed United States sizes and patterns.

British and American military experts are discussing the standardization of small arms, the spokesman said, but emphasized that no decision had been taken to standardize all military equipment.

The disclosure came two months after authoritative military sources had told the Associated Press of the arms-standardization plan. Publication of the story in the United States prompted questions in Parliament and a charge by the Communist *Daily Worker* that a secret British-American military pact had been reached.

Wider Decision Possible

The Government informant did not rule out the possibilitay that a wider standardization might be decided on in the future. He said the two countries' military advisers were "starting at the bottom and working their way upward."

British newspapers, meanwhile, front-paged reports from New York that Britain and America were rapidly completing plans for land, sea and air co-operation "if they become involved in another war."

These reports added that the forces of both nations, trained and equipped under a standardization system, would be able to move into action under one supreme commander.

Not On Monty's Agenda

Asked whether Field Marshal Lord Montgomery wauld discuss arms standardization between Britain and Soviet Russia when he visited Moscow this month, the spokesman said the chief of the Imperial General Staff was not scheduled to talk about it, but would certainly report any standardization proposals the Russians might care to make, and this report would receive the consideration of the British Government.

The informant said Britain had not yet placed details of her military discussions on standardization with America before the United Nations. He said, however, that the military staff committee of the Security Council could ask for details of any agreement between the two countries and, presumably, would get them.

No Anglo-U.S. War

The informant said military co-operation did not mean that Bri

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and America were preparing to sign a full-scale military economic or political agreement. A French newspaper earlier this week reported that such an alliance would be signed on March 15.

The informant, together with Foreign Office spokesmen, repeated that British foreign policy was based on the assumption there could never be war between Britain and America.

He said that while a decision had been taken to continue air force co-operation, started during the war by a joint training program for British Empire and United States airmen, discussions on joint army and naval training programs had not yet started.

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BRITAIN AWAITS (AP) PALESTINE MOVE

Voices Willingness to 'Seriously Consider' Proposal for Jewish State.

A. GAVSHON

LONDON, Jan. 1.—(AP) First indications of a possible settlement for troubled Palestine came today when a British official source promised "full and serious consideration" of proposals to divide the Holy Land into independent Jewish and Arab states.

The source implied, however, that Britain would not offer such a plan herself. He said the plan would be studied if Jews or Arabs offered such a proposal at the scheduled Jan. 21 resumption of the London conference on Palestine.

British Press for Solution

Other indications of an approaching effort to solve the problem were announcements that the British cabinet will concern itself almost solely with the problem at a meeting next week, and that Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, was flying to London for conferences. Reports from Jerusalem said Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, commanding general in Palestine, would accompany the commissioner.

Government quarters said Cunningham's mission was to give Colonial Minister Arthur Creech Jones a complete up-to-the-minute report on Palestine conditions.

Also due before the weekend was Moshe Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency's political department. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former World Zionist president, already is in London, and David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, is to hold a conference with Creech Jones tomorrow.

These indications of quickening negotiations were highlighted today by New Years Day consultations between Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Creech Jones.

The question of Zionist participation in the Jan. 21 conference on Palestine and partition of Palestine were hotly disputed points in the World Zionist Congress just concluded at Basel, Switzerland.

In that Congress Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, who contended for a Jewish state in all Palestine, won a point when the Congress voted not to participate in the conference unless there are changed circumstances.

Some Favor Partition

Some Jews, however, unable to make progress in their demands for all of Palestine as their independent home, have swung in favor of partition, and Ben-Gurion is one who advocated Jewish participation in the London conference. He was expected in his meeting with Creech Jones to ask Britain to back the creation of a sizeable Jewish state.

The official informant said Creech Jones was unlikely to risk prejudicing the outcome of the conference by giving Ben-Gurion such a guarantee beforehand, even though the government might now favor such a course.

The informant said leaders at No. 10 Downing street—Prime Minister Attlee's official residence — the colonial office and the foreign office, the three government agencies most closely concerned with Palestine, were becoming increasingly inclined toward partition as the only feasible solution.

British political and administrative leaders have received advice also that many chieftains of the seven Arab states are ready to accept partition if they are convinced it is the only solution to the "impossible situation" of present strife and bloodshed, the government informant added.

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New Holy Land Bid Reported (AP)

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—An official source said today that Britain was prepared to give "full and serious consideration" to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine if the Jews presented such a plan at the London conference due to reassemble on January 21.

He added, however, that it was unlikely that the British Government would prejudge the outcome of the conference by guaranteeing the establishment of a Jewish state in the Holy Land.

The Basel conference of the World Zionist Congress, resolved last month not to participate in the London conference on Palestine unless Britain would give such a guarantee.

Partition Sentiment Strong

Other sources indicated that official British opinion was inclining increasingly to the view that the only feasible and final settlement for Palestine would be on the basis of partition.

These sources said British experts on Palestine had reported to the Government that the present situation in the Holy Land "just cannot be allowed to go on indefintely as it is at present."

They declared that, in their opinion, many Arab leaders would accept partition if it was made clear to them that this was the only possible way of ending an "impossible situation."

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BRITAIN PLANS MINE CHANGES (AP)

Takes Over Coal Pits—Announces Modernization

J. WILLIAMS

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—The British Government, opening the New Year with its most ambitious experiment in socialism, took over the ownership of the nation's coal mines today and immediately announced a comprehensive modernization program to increase production.

Prime Minister Attlee and his entire Cabinet participated in formal ceremonies giving the Government monopolistic control of some 1,500 collieries, valued at $658,000,-

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000 and rated as the kingpin of British economy.

Simultaneously, but without ceremony, the Government also took possession of the globe-circling communications system of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., valued at $120,000,000.

Employs 690,000 Miners

In the two transactions, the Government became the employer of approximately 690,000 miners and 10,000 communications workers. These figures are expected to be increased substantially through better working conditions, better pay and a five-day week.

Signifying that the Government had entered the coal business, a blue-and-white flag of the National Coal Board was run up over the board's headquarters in London.

Shortly thereafter, the board announced that most of the collieries would be converted from hand to mechanical loading—an undertaking which may take from ten to twenty years, officials said.

Prime Minister Attlee urged the nation to co-operate in making a success of the nationalization program.

Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, said that if Britain "had plenty of coal to sell, there is little or nothing it would not buy in the world today."

Figures were cited showing that Britain mined 287,000,000 tons of coal in 1913 and exported 73,000,000. In 1945, she mined only 174,000,000 tons and exported only 3,000,000. A decrease in the number of miners was given as the main reason for the drop.

To prevent disturbing production at a time when many important industries are faced with possible shutdowns because of a coal shortage, few changes will be made in the management of the collieries.

Under its long-range plan, the board expects to close inefficient workings and move the men to more productive mines.

British-Made Machines

Members of the board said that British-made machinery would be used to modernize the mines, and that it was hoped this would triple the production per miner.

Besides coal and communications, the Labor Government previously had brought civil aviation and the Bank of England under public ownership. A bill for the nationalization of inland transport—including trains, busses and barges—is pending in Parliament.

Owners To Receive Stock

The mine owners will be recompensed with Government stock which will guarantee them an income of dividends probably at two and one half per cent—the current prevailing interest rate paid by the Government—on the value of their holdings.

It will be about two years, however, before the Government arbitration board settles the amount of stock coming to each individual and they, meantime, will receive cash payments equal to half of last year's profits with an adjustment after the final figures have been arrived at.

The figures will be based on the net maintainable revenue and the board's valuation of what the mines would have brought if sold by a "willing seller to a willing buyer."

The nationalization act contains no ban against mine workers striking and specifically provides for the transfer to the coal board of present contracts for personal services.

Britain Now Runs All Coal Mines

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—The British Labor Government took possession of the nation's coal industry today, promising a new deal for the miners and more fuel for consumption and export.

Prime Minister Attlee and all members of his Cabinet were present as the blue and white banner of the National Coal Board was hoisted over the board's headquarters in Berkeley Square.

This week it will be run up over 1,500 mines.

Simultaneously, but without formal ceremony, the Government launched another experiment in socialism, assuming ownership of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., a globe-circling communications system.

Transport Is Next On List

Civil aviation and the Bank of England already are operating under Government ownership and nationalization of inland transport is before Parliament.

The taxpayers are paying $658,640,000 for the coal industry. The Coal Board must get more miners. In 1913, the 1,107,000 British miners produced 287,000,000 tons of coal, 73,000,000 tons of which were for export. In 1945, some 708,000 miners dug 174,000,000 tons, and only 3,000,000 tons were shipped aboard.

Emauel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, called for production increases to speed the restoration of exports.

Benefits Promised

"If we had plenty of coal to sell," he declared, "there is little or nothing it would not buy in the world today."

Promising higher wages, improved medical and social welfare services and modernization of the pits, he warned the miners that institution of the long-sought five-day week depended upon increased production.

Miners throughout the country celebrated.

Silver bugles echoed through the pit-scarred valleys of Wales, where even now Government-encouraged industrial development is under way to combat unemployment while the rest of the nation is experiencing manpower shortages.

BRITISH RETIRE GENERAL MORGAN

'Certainly Not At My Request,' High Officer Asserts

R. TOMPKINS

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—The British War Office unexpectedly announced today it has retired Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan, 52-year-old top ranking officer who was deputy chief of staff of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters and one-time head of UNRRA operations in Germany.

Morgan said his retirement was "certainly not at my request"—a direct contradiction of a War Office spokesman's statement that Morgan retired "of his own volition."

In the face of Morgan's statement to the British Press Association, the War Office backed away from its earlier statement and declined further comment except to deny an *Evening News* report that Morgan was shelved in the course of normal reduction of army strength.

International Episodes

There was no indication whether the War Office announcement that he was retired two days ago was linked with two international episodes last year.

Morgan became a storm center on both sides of the Atlantic when he told newspaper men in Frankfurt that he believed thousands of Polish Jews were flooding into the American zone in a "well-organized" exodus from Europe.

He refused unofficial suggestions that he resign. He was called to the United States where he conferred with Herbert Lehman, then director general of UNRRA, and UNRRA headquarters later announced that a decision to terminate his appointment had been suspended. He returned to his post in Germany.

Released By LaGuardia

Then last August he was released from his post by the director general, F. H. LaGuardia, after LaGuardia had challenged an unnamed "high authoritative source"—identified in press reports as Morgan—to prove the statement that Russian spies were using UNRRA as a means of gathering information in western Allied territory.

Reaching England after that episode, Morgan said he was "still friends" with LaGuardia, and praised British-American co-operation in UNRRA affairs in Germany.

Morgan, a top planner of the Normandy invasion, said today he was concentrating on "trying to get myself a job."

"No reasonable offer will be refused," he added.

Reorganization Result

When he was released from the UNRRA post, LaGuardia issued a statement saying Morgan's separation from the organization was the result of reorganization and should not be considered a "reflection" on the General.

The War Office statement today was unaccompanied by any such softening. It merely said:

"Major General Sir Fre[illegible]k E. Morgan, G.C.B., retires on [illegible]tired pay on December 29, 1946 [illegible]nd is granted honorary rank of [illegible]ten[illegible]ant general."

Britain Appoints Treaty Deputies

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Sir William Strang would be Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's deputy for consideration of a German peace treaty and that Viscount Hood would act in a similar capacity for the Austrian treaty.

Sir William, 53, is political adviser to Marshal of the RAF Sir Sholto Douglas, British commander in Germany. Lord Hood, 36, was one of Bevin's aides at the Paris and New York conferences of Foreign Ministers.

Special deputies appointed by the four major powers will meet January 14 in London to lay the groundwork for the treaties which the four Foreign Ministers will discuss in Moscow in March.

Highest Possible British Award Given Winant

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—John G. Winant, former United States Ambassador to Britain, received a royal accolade from King George VI in the annual New Year's honors list, which included persons ranging from British aristocrats to Sarawak headmen. Two new viscounts and barons were among the numerous titles created.

Winant, who received an honorary Order of Merit, which ranks just below knighthood—the highest award for which an American is eligible—was the only United States citizen listed. The Order of Merit also was awarded to Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts, of South Africa.

The new viscounts are Stanley M. Bruce, chairman of the International Emergency Food Council, and William Allen, Baron Jowitt, Lord High Chancellor of Britain.

Those Made Barons

The title of baron was conferred on Sir Hastings Ismay, who played a major role in maintaining cordial relations between Britain and the United States during the war; Charles Dukes, vice chairman of the Trades Union Congress; Fred Kershaw, member of the Labor party's public health advisory committee; Sir Ernest Simon, housing expert and chairman of the Manchester University Council; also Capt. Morgan Garro-Jones, former member of Parliament and a director of several companies; Sir Walter Thomas Layton, chairman of the London *News Chronicle* and London *Star*; Sir John Maffey, British representative in Eire, and Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, president of the International Military Tribunal which tried the Nazi leaders at Nuernberg.

Shunned By Indians

In New Delhi, Viceroy Lord Wavell announced that no recommendations for awards had been submitted from India "in view of the attitude of the major political parties in India to honors and titles."

The Moslem League previously had renounced all British titles, and leaders of the Congress party reportedly had declined to submit any list.

A total of 38 new knights was created with many of the awards going to scientists, educators, lawyers, industrialists, commercial men and public officials. Among those upon whom knighthood was bestowed was Wilfrid Walter Nops, clerk of the Central Criminal Court.

New Advisers Named

Five new privy counsellors—honorary advisers to the King—who were named, are: William Glenvil Hall, member of Parliament and financial secretary of the Treasury; Arthur Henderson, parliamentary under secretary of state for India and Burma; Clement Edward Davies, chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary party; James Garfield Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and Ian Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of Veterans' Affairs.

The title of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was bestowed upon Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, British Ambassador in Cairo, and Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson, Ambassador to Moscow.

A number of theater personalities also were on the honors list, including Ralph Richardson, famed British actor, who was made a knight bachelor.

Bugles, Prayers, Radio: The World Greets 1947

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—Bugles echoed through the valleys of Wales this morning, as the old world greeted the new year on a keynote of hope, following revelries last night in Europe's capitals, where many persons also prayed for a brighter future.

The silver bugles marked the start of Government ownership of coal mines. A union leader, Will Lawther, called it "the end of an epoch of turmoil, strife and suffering" for 700,000 miners, the biggest bloc yet to call the Government boss.

The bugles sounded the hope of the whole devastated Continent for 1947. The Moscow radio expressed a feeling that 1946 had brought victory to the Soviet Union's foreign policy and defeat for "atomic diplomacy," thus improving the hope for peace.

5 P.C. Cut In Prices

In France, where a hard-pressed people somehow found a little wine and festive food to celebrate another new year, Premier Léon Blum ordered a flat five per cent cut in the marked prices of all goods and declared that another five per cent cut would be ordered in 60 days.

In Argentina, where there was a record heat wave, a $1,625,000,000 five-year plan became effective, with objectives including new roads, dams and irrigation reservoirs, new school buildings, low-cost housing and nationalization of industries.

President Enrique Adolfo Jimenez of Panama decreed amnesty for all persons charged with political offenses, while refugees throughout the world gained a little hope when the preparatory commission of the International Relief Organization came into being at Lake Success, N.Y. The commission is to take over certain functions of UNRRA, which died at midnight, and to take steps for operating the IRO.

The bugles in the Welsh valleys took up where the accordion in the hands of the happy reveler in Piccadilly Circus left off early today in one of the wildest nights London has seen since VE-day.

Crowds packed the streets from wall to wall, singing, dancing and kissing as Big Ben bonged the hour. Quieter thousands thronged St. Paul's Cathedral, symbolizing the countless places about the world where prayers welcomed the new year.

But in London, Rome, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm and the rest, the fuel shortage dictated an early end to revelry. Celebrants had to get home before transportation stopped running.

Few Parties In Reich

In Germany, where the economic merger of the American and British occupation zones became effective today, parties were few, and chilly. In Hamburg, for instance, theaters, cinemas and restaurants were ordered closed at 7 P.M., beginning today, to save fuel.

For the Russians, it was the night for Father New Year to play Santa Claus and the Moscow radio said that joy was general throughout the Soviet Union. But the Russians also made it clear that even then they were not forgetting politics. Much of the Moscow radio's morning broadcast was given over to greetings from Czechoslovakia and Romania, thanking the Soviet Army again for their liberation.

CAMBODIAN REVOLT ENDED, PARIS SAYS

Rebellion Reported Launched By 2,000-Man Army

MEL MOST

Paris, Jan. 1 (AP)—The French Press Agency reported today that French forces had overcome another rebellion in Indo-China, this time in western Cambodia, at the opposite extremity from strife-torn Tonkin, in the north.

The dispatch said the rebellion was launched by a "2,000 or 3,000" man army of Cambodians calling themselves "Issaraks," or "Free Men," who have now been broken into small guerrilla bands after

three weeks of fighting, in which they lost a large number of followers through desertion.

The report said the rebels, operating in the region of Battambang, which was ceded back to French Indo-China by Siam a few weeks ago, were armed by Siamese sources and were trained by representatives of the Viet-Namese from the embattled north.

Red-Turbaned Fighters

Issaraks, picturesque red-turbaned fighters, who were said to include some Japanese Army fugitives, were reported to have begun their rebellion December 9 when they attacked the rear of a column of 300 French and colonial troops which entered Battambang—normally a city of 230,000—and found it deserted.

Since then the insurgents have burned villages, destroyed bridges and massacred more than 100 inhabitants of a "pro-French Catholic village," the press agency said.

Battambang was visited by Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister, who returned to Saigon today with the declaration he found southern Indo-Chinese loyal to France.

Reinforcements Landing

It was announced that the first French reinforcements from Europe were landing at Cape St. Jacques, near Saigon, in southern Indo-China from the transport Pasteur.

The Pasteur was scheduled to continue to Haiphong with infantry and cavalry from the 1st Regiment of the French Foreign Legion as reinforcements for the French at Hanoi.

Press dispatches from Hanoi, still beleaguered by the fighting Viet Namese, said the Pasteur Institute there had been so badly damaged it would take "many months" to restore it. The institute is a leading research organization in colonial diseases.

French May Ease Indo-China Rule

Paris, Jan. 1 (AP)—A French press agency dispatch from Saigon said willingness to give up direct control of Indo-China and let native leaders administer it under a French-sponsored Indo-Chinese federation was expressed today by French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet.

"We have, on the other hand, assumed a duty of protecting the mass of the people and we must not abandon this duty," Moutet was quoted.

Back from a trip through Cambodia and Laos, Moutet said he found the southern Indo-Chinese loyal to France and grateful for her protection, in sharp contrast to northern Indo-China, where fighting still went on between French troops and nationalists.

BLUM ASKS SUPPORT OF PRICE CUTTING PLAN

PARIS, Jan. 1. — (AP) President Leon Blum appealed to the nation tonight to support his new price cutting program to save France "from financial disaster."

Blum said his plan for a five percent cut in the prices of all agricultural, commercial and industrial goods wiped out all recent price advances ordered by the government for such things as fares and postage.

Blum, 74, appealed for "patriotic cooperation" with the government. Before he spoke by radio, he called a press conference and begged the newspapers for support.

Blum's plan called for another mandatory five per cent cut in prices—which have skyrocketed steadily since the war—after 60 days.

Blum said he had persuaded French labor unions to withhold their demand for a 30 per cent wage increase to give his plan a chance at bringing living costs down within the range of present salaries.

He said a main object of his plan was "to create a psychological atmosphere" in which he hoped prices would start dropping normally, but was also aimed at dislodging hoarded stocks, from producers waiting for still higher price rises.

German Leaders Look To 1947 As Year Of Decision

R. NASISCHKE

Berlin, Jan. 1 (AP)—German leaders, hailing 1947 as "the year of decision," expressed qualified optimism today over the outlook for the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers, which will meet in Moscow next March to discuss a peace treaty for Germany.

Editors and politicians alike urged Germans to buckle down to the task of rebuilding their country.

"United and confidently into the new year," said a proclamation from the rightist liberal Democratic party. "Over our ruins, forward."

The middle-of-the-road Christian Democratic Union party's newspaper said that while it was "hard to have to wait so long for peace terms, this is not entirely unfavorable for Germany."

Most Call For German Unity

"Old friends in neutral lands again take up friendships with Germans as before," the paper said. "Mutual trust between the German and Russian peoples is slowly growing since the end of the war. And Americans are sending Germans gift relief packages."

Most of the leaders called for a unity of Germany, but in so doing emphasized the vast differences in the political philosophies of the four occupation zones—particularly the differences between the Soviet and the three Western zones.

For instance, the New Year's message of the Soviet-indorsed Socialist Unity party called for a "single, indivisible Germany," and at the same time said that "reactionary tendencies" still prevail in the British and United States zones. An economic merger of the British and United States zones became effective today.

Soviet Paper's Prediction

The Soviet military administration's official newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau* predicted that the new year would "bring Germany the peace," and added that Germany's principal problems were "democratization and demilitarization."

It was learned, meanwhile, that the United States Military Government planned to issue an order soon requiring all enterprises employing more than 10,000 persons in the United States zone to split up into smaller units.

The "decartelization" action will be taken unilaterally, since the Americans failed after eighteen months of negotiations to reach an agreement for a four-power plan, British sources indicated, however, that a similar measure would soon become effective in their zone.

The measures are in line with a Potsdam declaration calling for the decentralization of the German economy at the "earliest possible" time.

Actually, the "decartelization" will have little effect in the United States zone, since most of Germany's big industries are situated elsewhere, particularly in the British-occupied Ruhr.

U. S. Acts Alone To Stamp Out German Cartels

R. NASISCHKE

Will Order Dissolution of Enterprises Employing Above 10,000 Persons

BERLIN, Jan. 1 (AP).—The American Military Government will soon announce for its occupation zone of Germany a law requiring the dissolution of all enterprises employing more than 10,000 persons, it was learned from a high official source today.

By order of Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, the Americans are going to act alone on decartelization after about eighteen months of effort to reach an agreement on a four-power plan, this source said. The Potsdam declaration called for decentralization of German economic and industrial combines at the "earliest possible" time.

However, the Americans express hope that their arrangement will become the basis for a Germany-wide anti-trust code. British sources said the British are expected to follow suit with a similar law for their zone, which today was formally merged economically with the American zone.

The heart of the American law is an outlawing of all arrangements for cartels, monopolies and restraints of trade. It requires that enterprises employing more than 10,000 persons be split up on the ground that they are excessive concentrations of economic power "unless it can be proved otherwise to the satisfaction of military government."

The law's effect in the American zone will not be large. Most of Germany's big industries and combines are centered in other occupation zones, especially the Ruhr, in the British zone.

Saar Held Future Key

RICHARD O'REGAN

Saarbruecken, Germany, Jan. 1 (AP)—French-approved German political leaders in the coal-producing Saar say that the question of whether France or conquered Germany becomes the power second to Russia on the European continent depends upon the future of this rich industrial basin.

The controversial issue of the Saar is a subject that probably will be decided by the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow next March. The question in this smog-shrouded area is: "Will the Saar be allotted to France or Germany?"

French officials here hold that economic reunion of the Saar with France probably will be approved by the United States and Great Britain.

Communist Party View

On the other hand, the Communist party of Germany, in opinions expressed by the Soviet-sponsored Communist newspapers of Berlin, has openly opposed any union on the grounds it would hinder the economic and political regrowth of Germany.

French military authorities, speaking unofficially, say the retention of the great coal-rich area by Germany would be "disastrous" for Europe and would force France to reduce her industrial production by one third. In official terms, the French declare: "The Saar's industrial outlook is better with France than with Germany."

Danger From Past

Representing certain French and German points of view, George Schulte, vice president of the Social Democrat party of the Saar, declared:

"Certain political leaders feel a danger from the past. If there is an ultimate desire to establish a United States of Europe under the dominance of the United States, France must acquire the Saar coal to maintain her industrial independence."

Schulte said "this opinion is that of certain thinking people."

The Saar Communists, on the other hand, declare that the "Saar's economic future rests with Germany and that only with Germany can the future well-being of the Saar people be secured."

17 Big Mines

Steps taken by France to insure possession of the seventeen big mines of the Saar include: Establishment of an "economic frontier" separating the Saar from the rest of Germany, attempts to win the German population to a French way of thinking and the importation of food.

Antoine Plassard, technical supervisor of the *Mission Francaise des Mines de la Sarre*, said about 55 top-flight French engineers, most of whom worked in the Saar mines during France's administration from 1919 to 1935, were again spurring production.

Bishop Seeks Return Of Land To Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 1 (AP)—Bishop Maximilian Kaller appealed today for return from Poland of "at least" part of Germany's former eastern territory to be used as a home for Germans expelled from the Sudetenland and other areas.

The appeal was contained in a New Year's Day radio address by the Catholic bishop, himself expelled from East Prussia. He has been named by the church to serve the religious interests of the expelled Germans, whose number he estimated at 13,000,000.

Without homes or jobs, the bishop said, "they are suffering for the guilt of the whole German people."

PLANE CRASH KILLS FAMILY

Pilot, Wife, Daughter Die in Craft 'Borrowed' in Germany

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 1 (AP)—A United States Army Air Forces pilot, his wife and their 14-year-old daughter were killed yesterday when a liaison plane he had borrowed from an infantry regiment for an apparent "joyride" crashed and burned near Augsburg, air force headquarters announced today.

The victims' names were withheld until notification of the next of kin. The pilot was assigned to a fighter group in Lechfeld, Bavaria.

Franco's New Year's Message

Madrid, Jan. 1 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco, in a New Year's message to Spaniards, declared today the outstanding event of 1946 was the "great act of Spanish unity" of December 9 "against foreign injustice."

December 9 was the date of the Government-sponsored demonstration against the United Nations' recommendation for withdrawal of ambassadors and ministers from Madrid.

"Our peace and the security of our wellbeing are an undeniable reality which our enemies seem to cover with a curtain of insults and slanders," Franco said in a broadcast.

He said the "proof of our rightness and the rightness of our unity" were the "best and securest flag which Spaniards have raised in the course of centuries," and called for a "resurgence of our fatherland."

"The shrewdness of twisted men," he added, "is one thing and that of the peoples of good will is another very different thing. For this reason our affection and gratitude go out today to all those in the world who understood and helped us."

He asked for Spain's preservation from "the hates which churn in the air of the world," and said "we enter the new year with soul well tempered, ready to overcome difficulties and rancors and in it we shall continue that prodigious work of carrying out the economic and social reform of our towns and cities."

Guerrillas Infiltrating South, Athens Hears

Athens, Jan. 1 (AP)—Military intelligence reports of an Allied power said today that armed guerrillas were infiltrating southward from the northern frontiers to the Peloponnesus and central Greece. There has been a lull in partisan activity the last ten days.

The reports tended to uphold the assertion of Stephan Stephanopoulos, Minister of Co-ordination, that the guerrillas would shift operations from the border to central Greece in order to create the "propaganda" impression that Greece's troubles are internal while the United Nations investigating commission is at work.

The military intelligence report said there had been steady reports of armed guerrilla movements into the Pindus Mountains and Thessaly. One large band was reported already grouped in the mountains between Lamia and Leviadia in position to cut communications between Athens and Thessaly.

Russ Paper Optimistic

E. GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 1 (AP)—An optimistic New Year's editorial in the foreign-policy weekly *New Times* today stressed the favorable prospects fo ra great power accord on Germany in 1947, provided no attempts are made to apply what it called "methods of atomic diplomacy and power politics."

"Despite the gloomy prophecies of the reactionaries," the editorial said, "The possibility under definite conditions of fruitful international collaboration in the present epoch has been practically proved."

New Times said the great Allied powers now faced the problem of Germany "which must be solved in the spirit of the principles of its democratization and demilitarization."

Finds Cheering Notes

Ilya Ehrenburg, the Prussian commentator, also found a few cheering notes in the world scene, although he found plenty of things to criticize.

"Some persons in 1946 tried to

make this postwar year a prewar year. I remember particularly an article in the Hearst press," he said.

"A million Nazis have been amnested in the American zone," he continued. "It has been discovered it would take ten years to determine the degree of their guilt. . . . The Nuernberg criminals did not escape the noose, but their compatriots in the course of the year received pardons and good posts. . . .

"In the first postwar year military operations have not halted. Battles went on in Indonesia, Greece, China, Egypt, Palestine, India.

Buy Rich Trifles

"Peace is the dearest thing for all the world. I talk not only about Europe where tanks have rumbled, but America, too, wants peace. The people buy rich trifles and try not to think about the fence under which they will be in three months or three years. Gigantic strikes flare up. Trains cease running. Cities fall into darkness.

"The demobilized have brought home with them not only German shoulder straps and French perfume but they have brought experience. They can still vote for a hypocrite who shouts about a new war, who will compel them to die for the grandeloquence of a humbug."

"But," he concluded, "even in America the people have begun to think over the lessons of the past and over the dangers of the future. Never before were such ardent rallies, such ardent speeches."

Political Cartoons

The Soviet New Year's press devited its political cartoons to the theme that it is time to get rid of warmongers and Fascists from the international scene.

Izvestia had a Kremlin clock at midnight with a banner on which was the slogan, "Real democracy. For peace and security to all peoples."

In one corner was a group of vultures tagged a swarmongers and slanderers.

Trud's cartoon showed the Old Year telling the New he was sick of a group pictured as Bernard Baruch with atom bombs. Winston Churchill, the Turkish journalist, Yalchin, Franco and a Greek monarchist.

Another of Russia's central newspapers, *Pravda*, Communist party organ, attacked the economic merger of the British and American zones in Germany. It raised most of the same points as was done yesterday by *Izvestia*, the Government newspaper.

Jew Is Doomed In Jerusalem; 'War' To Continue, Irgun Says

Jerusalem, Jan. 1 (AP)—Dov Gruner, 33-year-old member of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground resistance organization, was sentenced to hang by a military court today for participating in an attack on a police station, and the Irgun organization issued a note to Hebrew newspapers declaring "our warfare" would go on.

Gruner, who has a sister in America, was charged with firing a gun in the attack of April 23 on the Ramat Gan Police Station in which two police officers were killed and fifteen members of the resistance organization wounded. Gruner himself was wounded in the attack in which the armed group carried off two dozen automatic pistols.

Was In British Army

Gruner, a Hungarian Jew who came to Palestine six years ago without an immigrant permit and who was discharged from the Jewish brigade of the British Army just ten days before the attack on the police station, adopted customary Irgun practice in court. He refused to recognize the court's jurisdiction and demanded treatment as a prisoner of war.

His sentence is subject to confirmation by the Palestine military commander.

Irgun, in its note to newspapers, replied to United States Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R., N.Y.), whose message was published last Saturday in the Palestine *Post* asking the resistance group to "halt operations in the Holy Land until I have acquainted the American Government and people with your fight and the fight of Jewry at large." Baldwin is administratative chariman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine.

Thankful For Help

Irgun said it was thankful for Baldwin's "help in the campaign to free Palestine" but said "nothing must stop our fight."

Referring to agreements between American oil companies and Arabia, Irgun said "every barrel of oil resulting from that agreement contains a drop of Jewish blood."

Military officials announced that searches in Tel Aviv, instituted after the floggings of four British officers and soldiers, had ended with the questioning of 2,242 persons and the detaining of 47.

India Takes Communications

BOMBAY, Jan. 1 (AP)—India today took over the Indian Radio and Cable Communications, Ltd., which has been handling nearly 80,000,000 words annually. The company was renamed the Government of India Overseas Communications Service.

Iranian Deputy Is Arrested

TEHERAN, Iran, Jan. 1 (AP)—Ghassem Fooladvand, Deputy in the Fourteenth Mejlis (Parliament), was arrested today by order of Premier Ahmad Ghavam on a charge of "activities against the Government."

CHINESE BEAT YANK OFFICER

Shanghai Students Stage Anti-American Demonstrations

Shanghai, Jan. 1 (AP)—An American army officer was beaten on the head with bamboo canes, an attempt was made to disrobe his girl companion and an Associated Press photographer seeking to film the incident was given a black eye by Chinese students today in a continuation of anti-United States demonstrations.

[The girl's nationality was not given, but the area where the attack took place is popular with the Russians, French and other Europeans.]

The officer, a lieutenant, and the girl were walking along Avenue Joffre in the former French concession when set upon by some of the 1,000 Chinese students who staged a parade in protest against the retention of American military forces in China.

Photographer Gets Black Eye

While the demonstrators, shouting obscene words at the pair, struck the officer on the head and grabbed the girl's clothing, the photographer was given a black eye and forcibly prevented from taking a picture of the incident.

The lieutenant, grabbing the girl by the hand, began forcing his way through the cane-wielding crowd which abruptly ceased the attack. The photographer swung his camera at his assailants and reached safety.

Louis F. Roth, American manager of an import firm, but a resident of this country for so long that he considers China his home, was grabbed by the neck and shaken up.

"Get Out, You Beasts"

The demonstrators carried signs reading "China is not an American colony" and others warning "Get out or we'll throw you out; get out, you beasts."

The violence here was in contrast with the orderly if noisy demonstrations earlier in the week by thousands of students at Peiping.

It was at Peiping on Christmas Eve that a Chinese girl reported to police that two United States Marines raped her. Today a Marine board investigating the incident made its report to Col. Julian Frisbe, Marine commandant at Peiping.

Two Marines Held At Peiping

Contents of the report were not disclosed, but it was learned from Marine sources that Colonel Frisbe will order a court-martial on a basis of its findings. Sources said that failure of Chinese police to offer their evidence weakened the case.

The two Marines are in custody, one denying he was involved with the girl, the other saying she agreed to intimacies on a professional basis.

A spokesman at Peiping headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said the students were justified in demanding punishment of the Marines but were unreasonable in demanding the withdrawal of American forces from China. The spokesman said the two demands were unrelated.

"Painfully Short Memories"

American service men exercised great self-restraint in Shanghai as the demonstrators roamed the streets, placarding buildings with crude cartoons depicting an American sailor stabbing a Chinese man and a Marine walking on a prostrate Chinese woman.

Abusive leaflets were stamped with the names of the universities of National Fuhtan and National China, both in Shanghai.

Angry Americans, recalling how United States soldiers in the recent past had been greeted with thumbs-up signs and shouts of "Ting Hao" (very good), said the Chinese appeared to have painfully short memories.

Chinese Molest U.S. Officer, Newsman

Shanghai, Jan. 1 (AP)—Several Americans, including an army lieutenant and an Associated Press photographer, were molsted in a particularly vehement anti-American demonstration by 1,000 Chinese univeristy students today.

A lieutenant, walking with a girl on Avenue Joffre in the former French concession, was assailed by paraders, who struck him over the heda with light bamboo canes. They also tried to pull off the girl's colthing and shouted obscenities.

The lieutenant, clasping the girl's hand, forced a path by using his body as a shield. The demonstrators suddenly left them.

Photographer Beaten

An Associated Press photographer forcibly was prevented from taking pictures by demonstrators who blacked one of his eyes and beat him on the back and shoulders with fists. He swung his camera to clear a path and made his way to safety.

Louis F. Roth, an American national and a longtime resident who considers China his home, said some students grabbed and shook him. He is manager of an export firm.

Americans were more disgusted than angry. They pointed out it wasn't so long ago that Chinese greeted every GI with a thumbs-up salute and shouts of *ting hao* (very good)!

Offensive Posters

Several posters in the Bund were particularly offensive. Some were taken as an oblique but pointed insult to womenfolk of military personnel who pass that thoroughfare to and from Broadway Mansions, one of the main hotels for service men and their families.

American soldiers and sailors visibly exercised great restraint as paraders shook fists and shouted, "Get out, you beasts!"

Whipped to a frenzy by cheer leaders, the demonstrators demanded immediate withdrawal of American forces and a change in United States policy in China.

"Get out or we'll throw you out" and "China is not an American colony" read two of their banners. They placarded buildings, busses, trucks and even private automobiles.

Buildings Placarded

They grew especially vociferous as they passed Broadway mansions, where 200 United States service men and their dependents live, and at United States naval shore headquarters on the Bund. They placarded buildings there.

One of their themes was "American GI's are worse than Japanese troops." Crude cartoons placarded on buildings depicted an American sailor knifing a Chinese man and a United States Marine trampling a Chinese woman underfoot.

A leaflet distributed in the name of National Fuhtan University, Shanghai, called Americans hypocrites who preach Christian principles in China, but who lynch their Negro citizens at home "on the slightest complaint."

Other Flareups Noted

A leaflet distributed in the name of National China University here accused Americans of "beating and cheating our honest traders and coolies; violating and abusing our decent women."

The demonstration was a flareup of similar student parades at Peiping, Tientsin and Hongkew over the week end. They originated in Chinese accusations that two United States Marines raped a Chinese girl but later generally were attributed to anti-American sentiment, inspired in part by Chinese Communist propaganda against United States help to the Nanking Government.

Marine officials, investigating the rape charge, unofficially exonerated one leatherneck; said the other insisted his relations with the Chinese girl were on a professional basis.

Students Called Unreasonable

[A Marine inquiry board completed its secret report in Peiping. Officers said the accused Marines would face a court-martial, but did not say on what charge.

[A spokesman at Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters said the students were unreasonable in demanding withdrawal of American forces but they had reason to demand punishment of the two accused Marines.

[Professor Hsiang Ta of national Peiping University, assaulted when he tried to dissuade demonstrating students Monday, resigned.

[Two grenades were thrown into a crowded Y.M.C.A. auditorium last night during a benefit musical concert at Peiping but no one was injured as the panicked crowd fled. The concert was sponsored by the Police Affairs department of the 89th division of the Chinese army.]

Rival China Rule Reports Doubted

By JOHN RODERICK

Peiping, Jan. 1 (AP)—Reports carried by China's Central News Agency that Communist chiefs at Yenan have decided to form a rival Government appear to be wishful thinking.

Such a move would supply the Government with an unanswerable reason for branding them as non-Chinese and Russian-controlled.

Yenan is excessively careful to avoid any grounds for such a charge. Its sole interest is to maintain a scrupulous correctness in its entire attitude toward Nanking.

When I left Yenan recently, the Communists had not even considered calling a rival congress of border-region representatives, much less of establishing a rival Government.

Confident Of Success

Chinese Communist leaders such as Mao Tse-tung know that to do so would mark a definite abandonment of all hope of gaining control of all China.

The Communists are confident they will be at the helm of a coalition government within a year, and believe democratic elements are arising within the Kuomintang (Government party) which will elminate its extreme Right wing.

Communists repeatedly have refused to set up their own central government in China—sometimes in periods of far greater stress than this. They are unlikely to do so now, when they view themselves as stronger than ever.

Mobilizing Resources

That the Communists are mobilizing their every resource for continuing battle is certainly true. Civilians are tightening their belts and going without new clothing to strengthen their army. A split within the party, about which there has been much talk outside the Communist areas, seems highly improbable.

The Communists have agreed unwaveringly upon Mao's program for democracy now and socialism later.

In the six months I spent in Yenan, I saw no sign of any split.

Strikes Irk Allies, Yoshida Tells Japs

Tokyo, Jan. 1 (AP)—Premier Yoshida in a New Year's message attacked labor elements he said instigated industrial strikes and warned that the Allied nations as a result "may cease to consider with sympathy a material importation plan in the future."

He expressed fear that actions of those "who are trying to avail themselves of the current economic crisis to further their political ends" may bring about a change in the attitude of the Allies.

Hirohito Ignored, M'Arthur Featured

Tokyo, Jan. 1 (AP)—All major Tokyo newspapers printed General MacArthur's picture on Page 1 today, but many wholly ignored Emperor Hirohito.

Such a slight to the throne once would have earned the thoughtless publisher a rebuke, at the least.

MacArthur's picture accompanied his New Year's statement to the Japanese people.

Filipinos Told '47 Will Test Ability To Survive As Nation

Manila, Jan. 1 (AP)—Six months old and still convalescing from war wounds, the Philippines republic opened the fateful new year with President Roxas frankly declaring it "will determine whether we can fully use the implements at hand to achieve our national salvation."

While Filipinos as a whole greeted the new year gayly, forgetting inflation and disorders which cling to their daily lives, Roxas made no effort to gloss "the desperate obstacles ahead."

Facing Decisive Year

In a New Year's message he said, 'Decisions which we make during the coming year will determine our national fate for generations."

The year's most important decision, perhaps, will come from a national plebiscite March 11 to determine if Americans will receive parity rights for 28 years in developing the country's resources. Although most Filipinos resent granting such rights, Roxas's vigorous campaigning is expected to win approval of the measure.

Roxas celebrated the new year—and his birthday today—by signing an agreement providing preferential trade relations with the United States for 28 years—eight years of free trade, followed by 20 years of gradually increasing tariffs on goods to and from the States.

The agreement is effective immediately. President Truman previously had signed it.

Manila Service Club Closes

MANILA, Jan. 1 (AP)—The world's largest Red Cross club—the Roosevelt—returned to civilian hands today preparatory to restoration to its pre-war status as the elaborate Jai Alai Fronton. The club closed after its daily attendance dropped from 35,000 to 2,000 because of the demobilization of most American forces here.

OIL DEALS TO STAND

Indonesian Minister Says That Agreements Are Recognized

BATAVIA, Jama, Dec. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—Economics Minister A. K. Mani announced today that the Government of the Indonesian Republic "will recognize the terms of pre-war contracts for the exploitation of oil concessions in Indonesia on condition that the Indonesian Republic replaces the Netherlands East Indies Government as party to these contracts."

"Contingent upon this we recognize our responsibility under international law to maintain the continuity of pre-war contracts," Mr. Mani declared, adding that arrangements would be made immediately for key foreign personnel to inspect oil fields in the interior of Java and Sumatra.

British 'Know All A-Secrets'

Sydney, Jan. 1 (AP)—The British atomic scientist, Prof. M. L. Oliphant, said today that Britain knew "all there was to be known" about the production of atomic bombs, because her scientists, including himself, had worked on production of the missiles in the United States.

Oliphant added that atomic energy could be harnessed for industrial purposes within five years, and said that "big firms in England are showing tremendous interest in the economic use of atomic energy."

Oliphant, who was born in Australia, plans to remain here for several weeks investigating the development of nuclear-energy studies.

GOP Asks Quick Action On Rest Of War Laws

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Republicans kept their lawbooks handy today while awaiting word from President Truman on which cast-off war powers he wants back and which additional ones he is willing to junk.

While generally applauding the Chief Executive's surprise action in declaring World War II hostilities at an end yesterday, GOP lawmakers made clear they want a quick and full-scale review of the nearly 500 emergency controls still in effect.

"Repeal All Not Vital"

Representative Michener, of Michigan, who is slated to head the House Judiciary Committee when the Republicans take control of Congress Friday, said:

"I'm for repealing all the laws that are shown to be not essential to the functioning of the Government."

Other party leaders echoed Michener's views but said they preferred to wait until they have given the complex subject more study before citing specific examples of which wartime restrictions should be added to the eighteen Mr. Truman threw overboard yesterday, with 33 others set to die June 30.

Most Congress members said they hoped the President would go into greater detail in his State-of-the-Union Message scheduled for Monday.

Agencies Taken By Surprise

The end-of-hostilities proclamation caught not only Capitol Hill, but most Government agencies as well completely off guard. In retrospect, however, it appeared that at least two factors dictated the timing:

1. By acting when he did, Mr. Truman made the sharp excise-tax cuts called for correspond with the Government's fiscal year. Thus the new lower rates—such as $6 instead of $9 a gallon on liquor and 10 per cent instead of 20 per cent on furs—will go into effect July 1. Any other date would serve to complicate the Treasury's bookkeeping system.

2. If he had waited a single day longer, the Government's vast agricultural price support program would have been carried through three more full years. This program, which could cost as much as $1,500,000,000 a year, now will expire Dec. 31, 1948.

New Strike Law Expected

While yesterday's proclamation put an immediate end to the Government's power to seize strike-threatened industrial facilities and marked the whole Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act for death on June 30, the general view on Capitol Hill appeared to be that new strike-control legislation will be enacted before then.

One example of the surprise element in Mr. Truman's pronouncement was provided by the Veterans Administration.

One agency spokesman first said the action meant that, so far as VA is concerned, "the war is over." Hence, he added, definite time limits would begin to run on such things as education, loan and jobless pay benefits for ex-GI's.

Later, however, this was described as a "snap judgment," and officials said no formal interpretation would be issued until further study is made.

May Cut Civilian Employes

At the War Department, too, officials went into quick huddles to determine what the termination of hostilities would mean to the Army's vast establishment.

Later, it was said the proclamation "doesn't seem to affect any vital, basic authority." One effect, however, might be to clamp ceilings on the number of civilian employés permitted both the Army and Navy, although the probable limits could not be determined immediately.

Most other Government departments already are under such payroll ceilings.

Curb On Harbor Work Ends

One thing Mr. Truman's action did was to lift the wartime restrictions on rivers and harbors and flood-control projects—all of which come under War Department supervision.

But army engineers said this would not alter the fact that the extent of such work will be controlled by the money made available.

The original presidentially approved program for the current year totaled about $185,000,000, but subsequent relaxations lifted this to $290,000,000.

Mr. Truman said in his statement that some of the powers he was casting off in a single stroke are "desirable" either indefinitely or for the remainder of the reconversion period.

TWO DEMOCRATS JOIN REPUBLICANS IN SIGNING REPORT

No Recommendation Made Regarding Allowing Bilbo to Take Seat.

STRONGLY WORDED

Acceptance of Gifts from Contractors Assailed by Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 — (AP) A majority of the Senate War Investigating Committee reported tonight that Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss) "misused his high office for personal gain" and violated Federal statutes.

Along with this finding the Senate was advised in a statement by Chairman Kilgore (D-W.Va.) that the report and evidence have been sent to the Attorney General "for such action as may be just and proper."

A Justice Department official said earlier an independent inquiry into Bilbo's affairs by the department "has been in progress in Mississippi and Washington for some time."

The report, indicated that Republicans may be joined by some Democrats in a battle to oust Bilbo. The Mississippian was elected to a third term last November after serving 12 years as a United States senator and eight years as governor of Mississippi.

2 Democrats Approve Report

Kilgore and Senator Mead (NY), another Democrat, joined four Republicans—Brewster (Me), Ferguson (Mich), Ball (Minn) and Knowland (Calif)—in approving the strongly-worded report. Mead, however, will not be a member of the new Senate.

Senator Connally (D-Tex) was the only member to disapprove the Bilbo criticism although two other Democrats, Tunnell (Del) and Briggs (Mo), neither approved nor disapproved.

Kilgore summarized the report this way:

"The report finds that Senator Bilbo, in return for the aid he had given certain war contractors and others before Federal departments, solicited and received political contributions, accepted personal compensation, gifts, and services and solicited and accepted amounts of money for a personal charity administered solely by him."

The 22-page report itself stated:

"The evidence presented to this committee clearly indicates that Senator Bilbo improperly used his high office as United States Senator for his personal gain in his dealings with war contractors."

No Recommendation Made

No recommendation was made to the senate as to what it should or should not do regarding allowing Bilbo to serve. But the committee noted that its lengthy investigations, followed by both closed and open hearings, had sought facts that "might have a bearing upon his fitness to serve as a Senator."

It was perfectly proper for Bilbo as a senator to aid Mississippi contractors in obtaining nearly $26,000,000 worth of war jobs, the committee found, but added:

"The impropriety of Senator Bilbo's actions consists in the acceptance of gifts, services and political contributions from these same contractors whom he aided. The committee is unable to accept the theory that Senator Bilbo's aid to those dealing in government contracts and the benefits he received were unrelated."

Listing "gratuities or benefits" from war contractors to Bilbo as worth from $57,089.05 to $88,721.44, the committee singled out for comment a sedan valued at $1,907, an artificial lake and swimming pool on "his estate at Poplarville, Miss., and a $48,042 loss by a contractor friend in operation of the Bilbo farm.

Bilbo Urges "Open Minds"

Bilbo told his colleagues, in a letter he made public tonight, that "I certainly have no objection" to submitting the record and testimony to the Justice Department. He urged the senators to approach his case with open minds.

"Please read the evidence on all of the charges before making any decision," he wrote.

The letter accompanied a response to the investigating committee's report, prepared on Bilbo's behalf by his attorney, Forrest B. Jackson. The response declared:

"The true evidence presented to the committee clearly indicates that Senator Bilbo was guilty of no impropriety as a United States senator and that he did not in any instance use his high office for his person al gain in his dealings with war contractors or any other persons."

The response declared that charges against the senator were "tried before the bar of public opinion" in the election, resulting in his being "acquitted by the people of Mississippi."

Jackson added that "there may be sharp differences of opinion as to their ideologies which Senator Bilbo entertains, but if the constitution and congressional precedents are to prevail he is entitled" to the Senate seat.

No Decision on Action

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said today a majority of the Senate Republican policy committee favors trying to bar Bilbo at the door of the senate Friday, but had come to no final conclusion.

Taft told reporters that such action would require only a majority vote of the senate. It would not require bringing formal charges, he added.

Taft said the policy committee will meet at 11 a.m., (EST) tomorrow in an attempt to reach a decision on policy to lay before the conference of all Republican senators scheduled for 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Should the Republicans bring up the Bilbo fight when he marches down the aisle on opening day to take his oath it would find only 56 holdover senators in their seats, a slight majority of them Democrats.

Army Occupation Hopes Are Blasted

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Any idea occupation troops might have had about getting home early because of President Truman's proclamation of the end of hostilities was dashed tonight by the War Department.

An announcement by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, said that "troops serving overseas will not be affected for the present by the restoration of the statutory provision of the two-year maximum for duty in certain foreign stations."

The statute was one of a number which again became operative with the presidential proclamation. It stipulates a two-year limit on foreign service of troops in the Philippines, the Asiatic station, China, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

Longer Service Exception

It contains, however, an exception which provides longer service in the discretion of the Secretary of War when necessary for "temporary emergencies."

Patterson said these "temporary emergencies do exist in the areas listed and therefore the statute will have no effect at this time" for those troops, and he then added:

"Troops stationed in areas not listed in the act, such as Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, Korea and Alaska, were not affected by the President's proclamation inasmuch as they had never been within the scope of the act."

VETERANS' AID PROBE URGED

V.F.W. Head Asks Congress To Check On Waste

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Louis E. Starr, national commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars, charged the Government with waste today in the administration of veterans' affairs and called for a congressional investigation.

Starr's assertions drew immediate counterfire from Paul Benedict, an official of the Veterans Administration, who declared:

"Starr's figures are all wet."

"Costs Are Unduly High"

The V.F.W. chief said in a statement, "it is evident that overhead and administrative costs are unduly high," and declared that Veterans Administration "salaries and per-

sonal expenses alone will eat up better than eleven per cent of the total budget."

Benedict termed Starr's eleven per cent estimate "nonsense," asserting that current administrative expenses are only 3.4 per cent.

In addition, he said Starr's figure of $557,287,000 for 1947 "salaries and personal expenses" also included expenses for hospitalization and rehabilitation of disabled veterans, all burial allowances, outpatient treatment and other items.

"Salaries and expenses of those who handle veteran affairs for 1947 are larger than the total veteran budget for 1940," Starr said.

Printing Costs Cited

"Around 215,000 officials and employés will be paid out of the $557,287,000 recommended for salaries and personal expenses. Printing and binding will cost another $2,000,000. Penalty-mail costs will total $3,500,000. And rental floor space and construction is another huge item which eats into the veteran dollar."

Starr said it was only reasonable to expect the new Congress to look into "all avenues of public expenditure," and urged the lawmakers to investigate "the costs of administering veterans' affairs with the purpose of making sure that veterans receive every penny possible out of the appropriations."

Groves Says Americans Should Read Canadian Report On Spies

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, lately the custodian of the atom bomb, put on the list of recommended reading for Americans today the Canadian Government's report on spy activities in the Dominion.

The General, who stepped down yesterday from the command of the Manhattan Engineering District upon its transfer to the Atomic Energy Commission, was asked by reporters if he thought some atomic secrets had leaked into unauthorized foreign hands.

He referred to his previous comments on that subject, saying "that is undoubtedly true." He did not discuss how he thought leaks might have occurred, but called attention to the Canadian report which he said was "a most illuminating document, but one which no one in the United States seems interested in reading."

Industrial Uses Predicted

That report grew out of arrests in an alleged conspiracy to communicate wartime secrets, including a superexplosive designated as R.D.X., to a Russian espionage ring.

[The United States presumably has shared atomic secrets only with the codeveloping nations, Britain and Canada.

[In Sydney, Australia, the British nuclear physicist, Prof. M. L. Oliphant, said that Britain "knew all there was to be known" about producing bombs because her scientists, including himself, had worked with the United States in the development. Atomic power can be harnessed for industrial use within five years, Oliphant predicted.]

To Keep Security Group

The elaborate security organization which Groves set up to protect the bomb secret in the plants and laboratories operated by the Manhattan District has been transferred intact, with all its personnel, to the new Atomic Energy Commission, officials of that agency said today. A number of the non-regular Army and Navy officers in the security unit are expected to remain with the commission as civilians after uniformed personnel moves out of the propect, it was said.

The wartime link between the security force of the Manhattan District and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is continued by terms of the Atomic Energy Act.

The security force also utilizes the services of any other Government agency needed. In general, guards at the plants of the commission are civilians.

Provides Death Penalty

The atomic-energy law exacted last summer incorporated into the legal code of the nation drastic security regulations which prior to that time had existed only under terms of a letter written by the late President Roosevelt. The new law provides, among other things, death or imprisonment for life for anyone convicted of turning over atomic information to a foreign power with intent to injure the United States.

Tight injunctions also are placed on the commission itself. The law provides that until Congress by joint resolution declares that effective international safeguards have been established against destructive use of atomic energy "there shall be no exchange of information with other nations."

Messersmith Mum After Parley With Byrnes on Argentine Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes today talked over Argentine and other Latin American matters with Ambassador George E. Messersmith in a meeting which apparently averted for the moment any showdown on Argentine policy.

The two conferred for one hour and 20 minutes on this New Year's holiday. Talking to reporters, Messersmith left unchallenged reports that he was in sharp conflict with Assistant Secretary of State Braden over State Department handling of relations with Argentina.

Of his meeting with Byrnes in the full secrecy of the secretary's office, the veteran envoy would say only that "we discussed problems of the American republics in general rather than any specific problem."

He will see Byrnes again, he said, and expects also to see Braden and to talk with President Truman before he leaves on his return trip to Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, he has been undergoing examination and treatment at Naval Medical Center here for stomach ulcers and reported himself to be in much improved health. His trip to Washington was his first since the assignment to Argentina as Braden's hand-picked trouble shooter and tough-handed diplomat for dealing with President Juan Peron last spring.

Since that time, virtually all responsible informants agree, Messersmith has departed sharply from Braden's day-to-day management of relations with Argentina. However, both subscribe in principle to the same basic statement of American-Argentine policy as laid down by Secretary Byrnes last April 8.

The critical question thus appears to be whether Messersmith can persuade Byrnes to modify the application of this policy. Modification might provide easier business relationship with Argentina and eventually the purchase by Argentina of United States arms—something which many army officials have been working for as part of a plan to standardize arms throughout the hemisphere.

When he met reporters outside Byrnes' office today, Messersmith was reminded of the widely-published reports of his conflict with Braden and asked for comment.

"Well," he said, "that's what I read in the papers. I've consistently refused to make any comment."

While neither Byrnes nor Messersmith divulged any information on their talk, there was speculation that it may have included not only discussion of Argentine relations but also (1) the broader problem of arms standardization as applied to all Latin America and (2) questions of another Pan American conference to arrange for a hemispheric defense system.

LA FOLLETTE SEEN FOR U.N.

Senator Reported Chosen For Winant's Economic Seat

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes were reported today to have decided upon appointment of Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) to succeed former Ambassador John G. Winant as American member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Winant submitted his resignation several days ago and it will be accepted, according to responsible informants.

Second GOP Leader Named

Months ago, when he was Ambassador to London, there was speculation that the former New Hampshire governor might desire to leave foreign affairs and enter domestic politics.

Selection of La Follettee would add a second Republican to this country's top United Nations representation. President Truman designated Senator Austin, of Vermont, a colleague of La Follette on the Foreign Relations Committee, to be United States representative on the Security Council and ranking United Nations delegation member last year, but could not make the nomination formally to the Senate until the start of the new Congress.

Defeated In Primary

It is expected that Mr. Truman will send the names of Austin and La Follette to the Capitol in a few days.

After 21 years in the Senate, La Follette was defeated for renomination in the Wisconsin primaries after he switched his party designation from Progressive to Republican.

LANDON PROPOSES 3-NATION PACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — (AP) Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican nominee for President, came out today for a proposal that Congress invite the British and Canadian parliaments to join in forming a combined committee on joint affairs of the three countries.

Landon's views were published in Freedom and Union, a publication edited by Clarence Streit, leader in the movement for "Union Now" with Great Britain.

Landon recalled that in October, 1945, he advocated an American-British-Canadian committee on atomic policy, and added:

"The only question is whether we should leave such tripartite affairs to the diplomats, generals and admirals exclusively, or have the elected representatives of the three peoples also meet together to discuss them. Since these latter are the real policy-makers in the end in these democracies, they, too, should exchange views."

The magazine listed as among three-sided affairs needing joint attention: The atomic bomb, U. S. loans to Britain and Canada, German occupation, Italian occupation, the Palestine problem, production, and world trade.

Message Curbs For Axis Relaxed

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP) — Some wartime curbs on business communications with Germany and Japan have been relaxed, the State and Treasury departments announced today.

Some examples of messages which may freely be exchanged:

Reports on the status of property in Germany and Japan, information on trade prospects, and "other messages looking toward resumption of business relations" with those countries.

Also authorized was transmission of wills, legal notices, and birth, death and marriage certificates.

Still banned are messages putting into effect any financial or business transaction. Nor can checks, currency, money orders or powers of attorney be sent.

Business communications will be subject to censorship in Germany and Japan, and censors will not pass correspondence with Germans or Japanese concerning German or Japanese external assets.

Limited telecommunication service with Japan has now been opened, but payment for messages must be made in dollars.

Treasury officials said the arrangements do not affect existing press communication arrangements.

Government Removes Cheese Export Curb

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Export licensing controls have been removed from cheese, unsweetened evaporated milk, some forest products, synthetic chemical cleansing agents and other commodities, the Commerce Department announced today.

This brought to more than 150 the number of items decontrolled—thus permitting them to be exported freely—in the last two months.

Greeting To 1947 Is Hopeful

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—A world facing the manifold problems of postwar reconstruction greeted the New Year today with expressions of hope and prayers for guidance as well as with traditional year-end revelry in lands most favored by the fortunes of war.

The trumpeting of silver bugles in Wales, marking the start of Government ownership of coal mines, heralded Britain's hope for a new and better life for its peoples through Socialist postwar planning.

London's New Year's Eve was the wildest night since V-E day, with thousands packing Picadilly Circus to cheer as Big Ben, their revered old clock, tolled the midnight hour.

At home millions of United States citizens had their biggest and costliest New Year's blowout, which was marred by at least 32 air and ground holiday fatalities.

Truman Works On Message

President Truman worked on his state-of-the-Union message for the new Congress after returning to the White House from the yacht Williamsburg, anchored in the Potomac, where he greeted 1947.

Russia said in a radio message that hope for peace was improved by a victory won for her foreign policy and a defeat handed "atomic diplomacy." Father New Year played Santa Claus to Soviet children.

German newspapers termed 1947 the "year of decision" for that nation and the Rightist Liberal Democratic party proclaimed, "United and confidently into the new year: Over our ruins—forward."

King George II of Greece told his chilly and hungry subjects that "some of our allies" had made "an unfair and hostile diplomatic and press attack" on Greece.

Franco's Conscience At Ease

In Spain Generalissimo Francisco Franco told his people in a New Year's message that "our conscience rests on the exquisite and recognized gentlemanliness, nobility and high-mindedness with which our policy has been carried out."

Premier Yóshida of Japan warned in Tokyo that Japan's industrial strife might alienate the Allied nations and in Manila President Roxas of the Philippines said the new year would determine "whether we can fully use the implements at hands to achieve our national salvation."

King Greets Subjects

King George of England sent greetings to his subjects through the Lord Mayor of England and said he and Queen Elizabeth "sincerely reciprocate their good wishes for the coming year."

The Dutch, with all cafes, restaurants and theaters closed, began the new year eating home-baked apples and drinking gin and punch at home.

Young King Mihai of Romania, his nation's celebration shadowed by widespread starvation, broadcast an appeal for unity and solidarity and thanks to Russia for helping Romania re-establish herself in world politics.

In Paris the merriest New Year's celebration since liberation kept up until 5.30 A.M. yesterday.

Rome, her streets deserted after the gayest and most expensive New Year's in six years, slept off the celebration before facing today's general strike in the south in protest against unemployment and rising food costs.

$58,000,000 To Aid Jews

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—Chairman Edward M. M. Warburg, of the Joint Distribution Committee, said today his organization had appropriated more than $58,000,000 to aid nearly 1,000,000 distressed Jews in other countries during 1946.

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1947

THANKING THE SOVIET ARMY AGAIN FOR THEIR LIBERATION. TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, SENT OUT A NEW YEAR'S DAY GREETING "TO ALL FRIENDLY AGENCIES RECEIVING OUR EMISSIONS."

WINSTON CHURCHILL SAW TO IT THAT POLITICS WERE NOT FORGOTTEN IN BRITAIN EITHER, CALLING IN A MESSAGE TO THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE, A CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION, FOR ALL "WHO UNDERSTAND THE FOLLIES OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT" TO COME FORWARD AND "WORK UNCEASINGLY TO REVEAL THE EXTENT OF THE DANGER."

AMERICANS ABROAD CELEBRATED GAILY, IF THEY HAD THE PRICE, AND THERE WERE PAPER HATS, FLOWING BOWLS, BLOWING HORNS AND MORNING-AFTER HEADACHES FOR THEM, TOO.

THE RELENTLESS CLOCK OF HISTORY TICKED ON, HOWEVER. IN REDONDELA, SPAIN, MRS.SERAFINA LAIS, 117 YEARS OLD, DIED ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, LEAVING 72 GRANDCHILDREN, GREAT GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN. ADD LDN -(WORLD GREETS 1947-XXX LIBERATION

AT TUSKAR ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, OFF ROSSLARE HARBOR, EIRE, THREE MAROONED KEEPERS RADIOED A PATHETIC MESSAGE FOR THE NEW YEAR:

"ALL IS WELL, BUT WE'D STILL LIKE OUR CHRISTMAS DINNER."

ED356AES

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(EDITORS:

LONDON--NIGHT LEAD ARMS INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAPH ENDING X X X FUTURE CONFLICT.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT 30 OR 40 OFFICERS ON EACH SIDE WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE FIRST EXCHANGE OF RAF AND U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE PERSONNEL UNDER A NEW JOINT TRAINING SCHEME FOR THE TWO ARMED SERVICES. LATER THE NUMBER MAY BE INCREASED TO "NOT MORE THAN 100" FROM EACH FORCE, ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

FLYING OFFICERS TO BE EXCHANGED WILL BE ASSIGNED TO SCHOOLS OR ATTACHED TO COMMANDS AND STAFF POSTS FOR TRAINING IN STAFF METHODS, TACTICS, EQUIPMENT AND RESEARCH. AN AIR MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID THE AGREEMENT SO FAR PROVIDED FOR ASSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN OFFICERS TO RAF HOME STATIONS ONLY AND THERE WERE NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXCHANGES BETWEEN UNITS OVERSEAS.

NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THE START OF THE PROGRAM.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS X X X SIXTH GRAPH PREV.

WITH LONDON 150

1947

PARIS, JAN.1-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER L'AURORE DECLARED TODAY BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES WOULD SOON BE FORGED INTO A SINGLE FIGHTING ARM, EXTENDING FROM ASIA MINOR TO JAPAN, FROM THE NORTH POLE TO THE RIO GRANDE.

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED PREVIOUSLY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WOULD SIGN A SECRET TEN-POINT ACCORD NEXT MARCH 15, BINDING BOTH NATIONS TO POOL THEIR ECONOMIC, MILITARY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN CASE OF ATTACK BY ANY THIRD POWER.

EQUIPMENT, ARMS, TRAINING AND METHODS OF ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING ARMIES WILL BECOME UNIFORM, THE NEWSPAPER PREDICTED IN A COPYRIGHT ARTICLE, POINTING TO CANADA AS THE PIVOTAL SCENE OF THIS INTEGRATION.

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF, MADE PRECISE, DETAILED AGREEMENTS ON THIS SUBJECT DURING HIS WASHINGTON CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, UNITED STATES CHIEF OF STAFF, IT ASSERTED.

THIS EVENTUAL UNIFICATION OF BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND PROBABLY DOMINION TROOPS WILL BEGIN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ON AMERICAN SOIL, WHERE THE METHODS OF WEST POINT WILL BE USED AS A MODEL FOR TRAINING FUTURE BRITISH OFFICERS. #

London, Jan. 1--(ap)--Britain announced tonight that U Aung San, 32-year-old deputy chairman of the Burmese Governors' executive council, will lead a six-man delegation of Burmese politicians to London for talks on the question of Burma's independence.

1947

The talks, which the government said would begin during the week of Jan. 13, are aimed at achieving an independent Burma either inside or outside the British empire and commonwealth.

1947

HAMBURG, GERMANY, JAN. 1-(AP)-JOHANN SCHWARZHUBER, FORMER ASSISTANT COMMANDANT AT THE RAVENSBRUCK CONCENTRATION CAMP, TESTIFIED IN AN AFFIDAVIT TODAY THAT WOMEN INMATES TOO SICK TO WORK WERE GASSED BECAUSE SHOOTING WAS "TOO SLOW."

HE AND 15 OTHER STAFF MEMBERS OF RAVENSBRUCK, LARGEST WOMAN'S PRISON ON RECORD, ARE ON TRIAL BEFORE A BRITISH MILITARY COURT ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

SCHWARZHUBER SAID HITLER ORDERED THE WOMEN PUT TO DEATH IN THE GAS CHAMBER. HE SAID 150 WERE ORDERED TO DISROBE AND MARCHED NAKED INTO THE CHAMBER ON THE PRETEXT THAT THEY WERE TO BE DELOUSED. THE DOOR WAS LOCKED. A GAS CONTAINER WAS THROWN THROUGH A WINDOW. "FOR TWO MINUTES, I HEARD WHIMPERING AND MOANING, THEN ALL WAS QUIET," THE AFFIDAVIT SAID. SCHWARZHUBER ESTIMATED 200 WOMEN WERE SHOT AT THE CAMP, BUT THAT 2,400 WERE EXECUTED BY GAS IN THE INTEREST OF SPEED.

THE AFFIDAVIT SAID 14 AMERICAN WOMEN, 10 BRITISH, 10,000 RUSSIAN, 8,000 POLISH, 4,000 GERMAN AND HUNDREDS OF FRENCH, BELGIAN AND LUXEMBOURG WOMEN CROWDED THE STOCKADES TOWARD THE END OF THE WAR. A PROSECUTION STAFF SOURCE SAID THE AMERICANS PRESUMABLY WERE SECRET AGENTS AND THAT THEIR IDENTITY WAS NOT ASCERTAINED. #

1947

BERLIN,JAN.1-(AP)-EFFECTIVE JAN. 15, PARCEL POST RELIEF PACKAGES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD EXCEPT SPAIN AND JAPAN MAY BE SENT INTO ALL FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY.

ON THAT DATE THIS ONE-WAY SERVICE WILL BE EXTENDED TO BERLIN AND THE SOVIET ZONE. THE RUSSIANS WERE THE LAST TO AUTHORIZE IT FOR THEIR ZONE AND DID SO AFTER MONTHS OF NEGOTIATION IN FOUR-POWER COUNCILS HERE.

GIFT RELIEF PARCEL SERVICE FROM THE UNITED STATES WAS FIRST INSTITUTED FOR THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE LAST JUNE 1 AND SUBSEQUENTLY WAS EXTENDED TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ZONES.

UP TO DEC. 27, A TOTAL OF 3,065,000 PARCELS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO GERMAN ADDRESSEES.

SINCE MOST OF THEM WERE OF THE MAXIMUM PERMISSABLE WEIGHT--ELEVEN POUNDS--THIS MEANT A CONTRIBUTION OF MORE THAN THIRTY MILLION POUNDS OF FOOD, CLOTHING, SOAP AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY TO THE EXTENDED, GERMANY-WIDE PARCEL SERVICE, WHICH IS HANDLED THROUGH REGULAR POSTAL CHANNELS:

1-ONLY ONE GIFT PARCEL PER WEEK MAY BE SENT BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE SAME SENDER TO OR FOR THE SAME ADDRESSEE.

2-CONTENTS ARE LIMITED TO SUCH RELIEF ITEMS AS NON-PERISHABLE FOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, SOAP, SHOES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. NO WRITING OR PRINTED MATTER OF ANY KIND MAY BE EITHER ATTACHED OR ENCLOSED.

3-PARCELS MUST NOT EXCEED 11 POUNDS IN WEIGHT NOR EXCEED 71 INCHES IN LENGTH AND GIRTH COMBINED NOR 35.5 INCHES IN GREATEST LENGTH.

4-PARCELS ARE LIABLE TO CENSORSHIP AND CUSTOMS EXAMINATION IN THE ZONE OF THEIR DESTINATION. EACH PARCEL MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CUSTOMS DECLARATION WITH CONTENTS, WEIGHT AND VALUE ITEMIZED.

5-UNDELIVERED PARCELS WILL NOT BE RETURNED TO SENDERS, BUT TURNED OVER TO AUTHORIZED GERMAN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE NEEDY.

THE GIFT PARCEL POST SERVICE IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH CARE (COOPERATIVE AMERICAN REMITTANCES FOR EUROPE) PACKAGES, WHICH ARE ORDERED AND PAID FOR IN THE UNITED STATES AND DELIVERED FROM WAREHOUSED STOCKS IN WESTERN GERMANY AND AMERICAN SECTOR OF BERLIN.

EXCLUSION OF SPAIN AND JAPAN FROM THE PARCEL SERVICE IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESTORED INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE FOR GERMANY AUTHORIZED BY THE ALLIES, WHICH ALSO EXCLUDES LETTER MAIL FROM THESE TWO COUNTRIES.

MJ1059AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN.1-(AP)-ABEL POMERANZ SAID TODAY HE HAD RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF THE STAFF PROSECUTING GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS FOR WAR CRIMES BECAUSE, HE CHARGED, THE INDUSTRIALISTS' CASES ARE BEING RUSHED TO TRIAL WITHOUT ADEQUATE PREPARATION AND EVIDENCE.

SEVERAL OF GERMANY'S WARTIME INDUSTRIAL LEADERS ARE TO FACE AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT HERE FEB. 1.

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE COMPLEX CASES CAN NOT BE PREPARED ON SUCH SHORT NOTICE, THE FORMER NEW YORK CITY ATTORNEY SAID. HE COMPLAINED THAT THE STAFF GIVEN HIM TO ASSEMBLE THE EVIDENCE WAS INADEQUATE, WITH A SERIOUS LACK OF RESEARCH ANALYSTS AND BI-LINGUAL LAWYERS.

WARNING THAT THERE IS DANGER THE TRIALS "MIGHT BE TURNED INTO A SHOW" UNLESS A SOLID CASE IS PRESENTED, POMERANZ STRESSED THAT IT IS NOT SO IMPORTANT THAT INDUSTRIALISTS BE CONVICTED, AS THAT A COMPLETE PICTURE OF THE WORKINGS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY AND ITS LEADERS' ALLEGED COOPERATION WITH NAZISM BE PRESENTED.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES, CONFIRMING POMERANZ'S RESIGNATION, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT PREPARATION OF THE INDUSTRIALISTS'S CASE WAS DIFFICULT AND HAMPERED BY DIFFICULTY IN FINDING BI-LINGUAL LAWYERS, BUT DESCRIBED THE LAWYERS WORKING ON THE CASE AS "ABLE, INTELLIGENT AND ENERGETIC."

FS411PES

MADRID, JAN.1-(AP)-THE NEW YEAR'S DAY OFFICIAL BULLETIN DISCLOSED THAT SPAIN'S CORTES (PARLIAMENT) HAD ACCEPTED WITHOUT CHANGE A BUDGET SUBMITTED BY THE CABINET PROVIDING FOR RECORD EXPENDITURES OF 14,093,918,510 PESETAS (ABOUT $1,294,000,000) IN 1947.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CORTES ARE CHOSEN, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, BY THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT. THE PROGRAM INVOLVES A GENERAL 20 PERCENT TAX INCREASE.

MONEY TO BE SPENT ON THE ARMED FORCES WILL TOTAL 5,584,000,000 PESETAS (ABOUT $512,611,200). EDUCATION WILL RECEIVE 884,000,000 PESETAS ($81,151,000). THESE PROPORTIONS ARE ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1946.

B150PES

MOSCOW,JAN.1-(AP)-MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS DISPLAYED CARTOONS TODAY LAMPOONING BERNARD BARUCH, WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST AND "WAR MONGERS AND FASCISTS."

IZVESTIA FEATURED A DRAWING OF THE KREMLIN CLOCK AT MIDNIGHT WITH A BANNER BEFORE IT SAYING: "FOR REAL DEMOCRACY. FOR PEACE AND SECURITY TO ALL PEOPLE." HUDDLED IN A CORNER WAS A GROUP OF VULTURES TAGGED WAR MONGERS, SLANDERERS, ETC.

RED STAR PICTURED A YOUTHFUL 1947 LANDING ON A SCENE AND DRIVING BEFORE HIM HEARST, BARUCH, GENERALISSIMO FRANCO, A GREEK MONARCHIST AND THE TURKISH JOURNALIST HUSEIN YALCHIN.

A TRUD CARTOON SHOWED THE OLD YEAR TELLING THE NEW HE WAS SICK OF A GROUP OF CHARACTERS WHO WERE DEPICTED AS BARUCH WITH ATOM BOMBS, WINSTON CHURCHILL, FRANCO, YALCHIN, HEARST AND A GREEK MONARCHIST.

MJ942AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN. 1-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM BERLIN CHARGED TODAY THAT UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES THUS FAR HAD FAILED TO IMPLEMENT LAND REFORM SYSTEMS IN THEIR ZONES IN GERMANY AND CRITICIZED DRAFT PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE TWO WESTERN POWERS AS INCONSEQUENTIAL, HALWAY MEASURES.

CITING STATISTICS ON THE SCOPE OF MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN THE SOVIET ZONE TO DIVIDE UP LAND AMONG SMALL PEASANTS, THE DISPATCH SAID:

"CONTRARY TO THE SITUATION IN THE WESTERN ZONES WHERE SABOTAGE BY BIG LANDOWNERS HAS BROUGHT IT ABOUT THAT THE POPULATION IS STARVING, THE SOVIET ZONE NOT ONLY SUPPLIED ITSELF WITH FOOD AT ESTABLISHED NORMS BUT EVEN WAS ABLE TO ASSIST X X X THE POPULATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

"IN OTHER OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY, DESPITE THE CATASTROPHIC FOOD SITUATION, LAND REFORM THUS FAR HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT AND AT BEST ONLY PROJECTS FOR IT HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP."

THE DISPATCH HIGHLIGHTED IMPORTANT POLICY DIVERGENCIES BETWEEN

RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS ON THIS SUBJECT. FOREIGN OBSERVERS CONSIDERED THE TASS STATEMENTS AS SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE NOTICE OF WHAT POSITION THE RUSSIANS WILL TAKE ON THIS QUESTION WHEN AND IF IT ARISES IN THE COURSE OF THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW TALKS BY THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM.
RW555PES

30.24 - 7191

Bombay, Jan. 1-(AP)-Commenting on the Bombay government's New Year "gift" of a province-wide total prohibition plan, the Times of India said today that the proper way to achieve prohibition was not by the drastic extinction of the liquor trade but by the promotion of temperance.

"It is an axiom, as the United States of America found to its cost, that the social habits of a people cannot be changed overnight by legislative fiat," the Times commented, "Any attempt to ~~x~~ do so inevitably leads to defiance of the law."

The newspaper drew attention to the huge financial burden prohibition ~~xxxx~~ entailed on ~~the xxxxxxx~~ provincial treasury and the possibility of new taxes ~~on the public~~. The Times urged uniformity of policy on liquor throughout India, observing that for one province to have prohibition while its neighbor was wet placed a premium on bootlegging.

Grover 002215 amr xx 1525

NAGOYA, JAPAN, THURSDAY, JAN. 2-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WAS KILLED AND TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED WHEN THE JEEP IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING WAS STRUCK BY AN ELECTRIC TRAIN NEAR FUKUOKA, THE 315TH COMPOSITE WING ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PFC ROY E. DAVIS, 26, KELLY STATION, PA., WAS KILLED INSTANTLY. CPL. WAYNE F. BRYERS, (2306 LEIGH ST.) FLINT, MICH., SUFFERED A SKULL FRACTURE AND LACERATIONS AND PFC RUFUS P. MCKIBBEN VILAS, KAS., A FRACTURED ARM AND LACERATIONS.

XB1112PCS NM

TOKYO, JAN. 1-(AP)-U.S. ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES IN THE FAR EAST WERE REORGANIZED TODAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, NAMED RECENTLY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR ALL U.S. SERVICES IN JAPAN, KOREA, THE PHILIPPINES, RYUKYUS (OKINAWA), MARIANAS, BONINS AND VOLCANO ISLANDS.

THE REORGANIZATION HAS NO EFFECT ON MACARTHUR'S CONCURRENT ALLIED COMMAND.

UNDER THE NEW SETUP, MAJ.GEN. PAUL MUELLER, CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE ALLIED COMMAND, BECOMES CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE U.S. FAR EAST COMMAND, AND VICE ADM. R.M. GRIFFIN, HEADING ALL NAVAL FORCES IN JAPAN, BECOMES COMMANDER OF ALL U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST. LT.GEN. ENNIS C. WHITEHEAD, WHO HEADED THE PACIFIC AIR COMMAND OF THE U.S. ARMY, HEADS THE NEW FAR EAST AIR FORCE--MERELY A CHANGE OF NAME.

MAJ.GEN. F.H. GRISWOLD, HEAD OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE AT GUAM, NOW COMMANDS U.S. FORCES IN THE MARIANAS, BONINS AND VOLCANO ISLANDS; AND MAJ.GEN. GEORGE F. MOORE RETAINS COMMAND OF ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, NOW KNOWN AS THE PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND.

X144APS

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1-(AP)-SCIENTISTS SAID TODAY THAT SEARCH FOR THE WARHEAD OF A V-2 ROCKET FIRED TO A RECORD HEIGHT OF 114 MILES DEC. 17 WILL BE RESUMED AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

EXPERTS OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS PHYSICS RESEARCH LABORATORY AT SILVER SPRING, MD. SAID THE HUNT FOR THE MISSING WARHEAD WAS SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY BECAUSE MANY OF THE WORKERS AT THE WHITE SANDS, N. MEX., ROCKET TESTING BASE WERE ON VACATION.

THEY EXPRESSED CERTAINTY THAT THE WARHEAD, WHICH CONTAINED SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAD LANDED IN THE TESTING AREA AND SAID THE SEARCH WAS NARROWING DOWN TO A LOCALIZED SECTION. IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE, THEY ADDED, THAT THE WARHEAD MAY HAVE BROKEN UP BEFORE HITTING THE GROUND AFTER BEING BLOWN FREE OF THE ROCKET BODY.

THEY WERE AMUSED BY SUGGESTIONS THAT THE WARHEAD MAY BE SUSPENDED IN MIDAIR, POINTING OUT THAT THE LEVEL AT WHICH GRAVITY BECOMES NEUTRALIZED IS MANY THOUSANDS OF MILES BEYOND THE 114-MILE ALTITUDE. AS AN EXAMPLE, THEY EXPLAINED THAT EVEN AT 4000 MILES IT IS BELIEVED GRAVITY OPERATES AT ABOUT ONE-FOURTH THE PULL AT THE EARTH'S SURFACE, DIMINISHING IN GEOMETRIC REGRESSION AS THE DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH DECREASES.

IT ALSO IS POSSIBLE THAT THE ROCKET PARTS MAY HAVE SO SCATTERED IN THE DESERT THAT THEY NEVER WILL BE FOUND.

AB120APS

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JAN.2)

(EDITORS: A RECENT STORY FROM WELLESLEY, MASS., REFERRING TO MISS EMILY G.BALCH, CO-WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, OMITTED REFERENCE TO THE PEACE EFFORTS OF MME ROSIKA SCHWIMMER DURING WORLD WAR I. THE ATTACHED STORY COVERS THESE OMISSIONS.)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN.1-(AP)-MME.ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, SAID TODAY THAT SHE WAS WORKING AS ARDENTLY FOR A PERMANENT PEACE AS AN AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR TWO AS SHE DID AFTER THE CONFLICT OF 1914-18.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN, HELD AT THE HAGUE IN THE SPRING OF 1915, STATED THAT "IN THE FIRST MONTH OF THE WAR ROSIKA SCHWIMMER OUTLINED A SCHEME FOR A CONFERENCE OF NEUTRALS FOR MEDIATION AND WENT TO THE UNITED STATES TO ENLIST HELP AND SYMPATHY."

MME.SCHWIMMER WAS A DELEGATE FROM HUNGARY AND A PRINCIPAL FIGURE OF THE CONGRESS AT WHICH MISS EMILY G.BALCH, OF WELLESLEY, MASS., WHO RECENTLY WAS CO-WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, WAS IN CONTACT WITH WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE EFFORTS.

TODAY MME.SCHWIMMER WORKS IN HER BOOK-LINED LIBRARY OVERLOOKING NEW YORK'S HUDSON RIVER DRIVE (54 RIVERSIDE DRIVE) WHERE SHE STILL SEEKS TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF PERMANENT PEACE BY WORKING FOR WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH THE SAME VIGOR THAT SHE DISPLAYED IN 1915. THAT YEAR, ENROUTE TO THE HAGUE, SHE OBTAINED THE SIGNATURES OF 24,151 SWEDISH WOMEN AND 24,000 NORWEGIAN WOMEN ON DOCUMENTS ENDORSING HER PROGRAM.

EVENTUALLY MME.SCHWIMMER WON HER FIGHT AND THE CONGRESS ADOPTED HER RESOLUTION ON MEDIATION, WHICH ASSERTED IN PART THAT "THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN RESOLVES TO ASK THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CREATE A CONFERENCE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS WHICH SHALL WITHOUT DELAY OFFER CONTINUOUS MEDIATION."

MME.SCHWIMMER WAS INSISTENT THAT WOMEN SHOULD HAVE AN EQUAL SHARE WITH MEN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PERMANENT PEACE. HER RESOLUTION THAT PEACE ENVOYS "SHALL BE WOMEN OF BOTH NEUTRAL AND BELLIGERENT NATIONS" WAS ALSO ADOPTED.

A152

AS THE FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS, MME.SCHWIMMER MOVED THAT "THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONS, CLASSES, CREEDS AND PARTIES IS UNITED IN EXPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH THE SUFFERING OF ALL, WHATEVER NATIONALITY, WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR THEIR COUNTRY OR LABORING UNDER THE BURDEN OF WAR.

"SINCE THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH OF THE COUNTRIES NOW AT WAR BELIEVE THEMSELVES TO BE FIGHTING, NOT AS AGGRESSORS, BUT IN SELF-DEFENCE AND FOR THEIR NATIONAL EXISTENCE, IT URGES THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD TO PUT AN END TO THIS BLOODSHED, TO BEGIN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND IT EMPHATICALLY DEMANDS THAT THE PEACE WHICH FOLLOWS MUST BE PERMANENT..."

MME.SCHWIMMER SAID TODAY THAT "BRAINS HAVE SO FAR RULED THE WORLD. BUT, IF BRAINS HAVE BROUGHT US TO WHAT WE ARE IN NOW, I THINK IT IS TIME TO LET OUR HEARTS SPEAK TOO."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JAN.2)

B212PES

NEW YORK, JAN 1-(AP)-KING HAAKON OF NORWAY, IN A NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO THE WORLD, THANKED THE ALLIED NATIONS TODAY FOR THE LIBERATION OF NORWAY FROM THE GERMANS. HIS BROADCAST WAS TRANSMITTED BY CBS.

"WHEN THE WAR ENDED," THE KING SAID, "CONSTANT STREAM OF MATERIAL HELP STARTED POURING INTO NORWAY FROM ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, A HELP WHICH NORWEGIANS CAN NEVER APPRECIATE TOO MUCH."

HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT "THIS YEAR AND THE YEARS TO COME WILL BRING HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY TO ALL, SO THAT ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD MAY SUCCEED IN COLLABORATING AND UNITING THEIR EFFORTS FOR THE BENEFITS OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS OF HUMANITY."

SW355PES

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, JAN 1-(AP)-SEN.HAMILTON NOGUEIRA DEMANDED IN A SENATE SPEECH LAST NIGHT THAT RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR YAKOV SURITZ BE CONSIDERED "PERSONA NON GRATA."

HE CITED NEWS REPORTS FROM LONDON SAYING THAT RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS HAD CHARGED THAT HE (NOGUEIRA) AND OTHERS AND VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS WERE CONDUCTING AN OFFENSIVE OF LIES AGAINST RUSSIA. NOGUEIRA CONTENDED HIS RECORD SHOWED HIM TO BE A FREQUENT DEFENDER OF THE RIGHT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL TO EXIST.

DECLARING THE AMBASSADOR "PERSONA NON GRATA" WOULD ENTAIL HIS RECALL.

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JEWISH STATE HOPES RAISED BY BEN-GURION

LONDON, Jan. 2—(AP) David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said tonight he was sure a Jewish state would be created in Palestine, now facing the possibility of what a British government source said might be martial law and small-scale war.

Ben-Gurion, emerging from a two-hour conference with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones, said he thought creation of a Jewish state in Palestine would take place "within my lifetime," whether it was within the framework of an Arab-British-Jewish agreement or a still wider accord backed by the United Nations.

The problem seemed headed for a climactic week as the Palestine high commissioner, Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, hurried toward London with a full report on the tense situation in the Holy Land. One informed source said a British decision on Palestine's future had to be made soon.

Situation Is Dangerous

The situation in the Holy Land now is such that one more incident "might blow the lid off," a government source said.

Even as he spoke, police in Palestine were hunting for men who exploded pamphlet bombs in Jerusalem, spreading leaflets signed by the underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi.

"Civilly," the government source said, "the situation is out of hand, and if Irgun Zvai Leumi carries out its threat (broadcast yesterday) to launch a new 'offensive' against Britain's armed forces, it may become necessary to proclaim martial law in certain parts of the country."

Britain, in order to maintain her position in the Holy Land, might be forced to resort to a "small-scale war," the informant continued, adding that in the past, Irgun threats generally have been carried out.

The situation was being reviewed in detail by cabinet ministers, in preparation for what well might be a decisive meeting next week, as Ben-Gurion conferred with Creech Jones. Ben-Gurion is an advocate of Jewish participation in the London conference on Palestine's future, up to now boycotted by the Jews and Palestine Arabs alike. The conferences will be resumed here Jan. 21.

Certain of State

"I am not hopeful but certain that the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine will take place within my lifetime," the Jewish leader said as he emerged from the meeting.

The 60-year-old Jewish statesman would not elaborate, but this was the most optimistic statement on the situation he has made to date, and it suggested he was not dissatisfied with the results of the meeting with Creech-Jones.

The colonial office itself would not comment on the conference other than to say that the situation had been discussed "in the light of the decisions reached by the world Zionist Congress at Basle."

The Zionist Congress in Switzerland voted not to attend the resumed Palestine conferences in London unless circumstances dictated otherwise. This had been interpreted as meaning the Jews wanted some indication that Britain would support creation of a sizeable independent Jewish state.

An authoritative British informant said Ben-Gurion had impressed upon the colonial secretary Jewish willingness to accept partition as a basis for settlement, provided the Jews had complete independence within their area.

Military Action Seen Possible In Palestine

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—A Government source said today that Britain was faced with the necessity of finding an immediate, final solution in Palestine or conducting a full-scale military operation to maintain her mandatory position in the Holy Land.

"Civilly, the situation is out of hand," the source said. "And if Irgun Zvai Leumi carries out its threat (broadcast yesterday) to launch a new 'offensive' against Britain's armed forces, it may become necessary to proclaim martial law in certain parts of the country."

Martial law would suspend courts and civil administrations.

Two Possible Solutions

As the informant outlined the situation, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones were believed to be considering two possible solutions to their Palestine problem.

First, and most favored, was formulation of a partition plan which would create independent Jewish and Arab states and allow Britain to exercise trusteeship control over certain sacred areas.

The second was for Britain, fall-ccessful partition, to seek an international solution through the United Nations. Strong support was said to exist for this course among some high Whitehall officials—and it has been suggested, too, by Winston Churchill.

Explaining why a "small-scale war" might be necessary for Britain to maintain herself in the Holy Land, the Government source said in the past Irgun threats of terrorism had always been carried out.

Inflamed By Floggings

He added that it was impossible to exaggerate the extent to which feeling among troops in Palestine was aroused by Sunday's floggings of four Britons. In many areas men had to be confined to their barracks for fear they would carry out their own reprisals.

"Another 'incident' may blow the lid off Palestine and anything might happen," the source stated.

Recourse to the United Nations presumably would involve British surrender of the Palestine mandate, held for nearly 24 years. The Government source said the Palestine situation was seriously affecting the stability of the entire Middle East. He said everything possible would be done to bring the Jewish Agency into the London Conference, due to be resumed January 21.

Informed diplomatic observers said Britain's preference for partition was based on her desire to protest the security of the Suez Canal and of oil pipelines which terminate in Haifa.

Cabinet Summoned Again

The British Cabinet was summoned to its second meeting in three days.

Matters appeared to have been brought to a head by the failure of efforts to bring Jewish representatives to round-table conferences with Arab leaders here and by recent developments in Palestine.

BRITONS TREK OVER AFRICA

Sudan Government Halts Veterans' Hunt For Homes

RICHARD TOMKINS

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan called a halt today to the "covered wagon" movement of Britons seeking to cross the deserts in search of new homes in South and East Africa.

Scores of British families, most headed by ex-service men, have attempted the 10,000-mile trek from London to Capetown in poorly financed jalopy convoys. Hundreds more were planning a try when the Sudanese Government announced that no more permits for the crossing would be granted "until the situation has been reviewed."

Expense Underestimated

The Government statement released here—without mentioning the dangers—said the trekkers underestimated expenses of a Trans-African expedition. Some of the conveyances were so old and overloaded they broke down repeatedly and "so far all have failed to cross the desert stretches."

The adventurers were not "oakies." On the average they spent $800 before arriving at Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, the statement said.

The exodus from Britain's post-war austerity in search of a promised land of jobs and new homes began last August.

Bought Old Army Trucks

The travelers bought used and often defective army trucks, transferred their funds to East or South African banks with the exception of $300—all they were permitted to carry with them—and set out.

First they ferried their vehicles across the channel to France, pushed south to Marseille and sought passage across the Mediterranean to Algiers or Tunis.

Then they followed the British 8th Army's desert route across North Africa—in reverse.

Warnings Disregarded

When they turned south into the Sudan they struck the real testing ground. Despite warnings from the Royal Automobile Club in London of the "highly hazardous" undertaking—the possibility of getting lost in the desert, the risk of typhoid, malaria and other diseases, and wild animals and crocodiles in the jungles south of the desert—many of the would-be settlers attempted it.

The Sudan Government received all kinds of requests. One man wanted to cycle to South Africa. He was turned down. A motorcyclist received permission on condition that he stay with a convoy.

The Sudan Government sought to help the adventurers by giving directions and instructions.

The Royal Automobile Club said it had been receiving 200 to 300 inquiries a month, but that, partly as a result of its dissuasions, the movement is subsiding.

Burmese to Ask Freedom By Jan. 31 at London

Delegates Also to Seek April Poll on Assembly

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Burmese delegates to a London conference on their nation's independence said today they will insist that Great Britain concede freedom to Burma before Jan. 31.

General U Aung Saw, deputy chairman of the Burmese Executive Council, said at Calcutta he would demand also that the council be turned into a national government and that the elections set for next April in Burma choose a constituent assembly.

While these demands conform in spirit with promises already made the Burmese by Prime Minister Attlee, their phrasing left no doubt that the Burmese want no leisurely transition from colony to independent nation. The London conference is scheduled to open Jan. 13.

The Prime Minister, announcing Dec. 20 that he had called the conference, said then that the Burmese would be free to choose whether they would remain within the British commonwealth, which has held Burma for sixty years, or cut itself completely free of the British.

Air Blows Paved Victory's Path, Says Report

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Strategic bombing by British and American planes successfully paved the way for the invasion of Normandy despite "overlapping and complications" in the overall command, according to a hitherto secret report by the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

The British Air Ministry published the report tonight in the official London *Gazette*.

Submitted to General Eisenhower in November, 1944, shortly before the Air Chief Marshal's death in a plane crash, the 50,000 word report describes what Leigh-Mallory, air commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, calls "ten and a half months of the most heavy and concentrated air war in history"—from November 15, 1943, to September 30, 1944.

"Events Justified Policy"

"Events thoroughly justified our strategic bombing policy and your insistence upon an adequate preparatory period of air operations for Operation 'Neptune,'" Leigh-Mallory told Eisenhower.

Neptune was the code name for the cross-Channel assault.

"The air war had, by the day of the assault, completely disorganized the enemy's dense and complex network of rail lines of communication within France and Belgium," the report said.

"This having been accomplished by D-day, it was soon possible to seal off the battle area through air action, and in this way the area was prepared for the employment of ground forces, with the enemy at a critical disadvantage."

Staff Handicap Cited

Leigh-Mallory complained, however, of Eisenhower's administrative setup under which, he said, the air commander in chief and the staff of the Allied Expeditionary Force were "required to work on two levels with two large army staffs."

"This arrangement," he said, "severely taxed the staffs of Allied Expeditionary Air Force and inevitably led to overlapping and complications and at times interference with the planning of the tactical air forces and their opposite army and navy formations."

Shot Down Own Planes

On a number of occasions, Leigh-Mallory said, "our own anti-aircraft guns, both naval and military, shot down friendly aircraft"—a situation that he blamed in large measure on the lack of an air-defense commander to direct fighter planes and A.A. guns at the same time.

Leigh-Mallory said the German air effort "was mediocre throughout," especially during the critical assault stage, because of the strategic bombing of German airfields, radar stations and aircraft factories.

Morgan Insistent Retirement Not Asked

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan, once deputy chief of staff to Supreme Commander Eisenhower and later UNRRA head in Germany, is insistent that his retirement from the British Army was "certainly not at my request."

His statement to that effect yesterday followed the War Office's announcement, without explanation, that Morgan, whose permanent rank was major general, had been retired Sunday with the honorary rank of lieutenant general.

Morgan, now 52, helped plan the Normandy invasion and later was put in charge of German operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Lend-Lease Ships British Problem

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—British shipping interests sought today to determine whether President Truman's proclamation of the termination of hostilities meant that lend-lease ships must be returned to the United States, or purchased.

An American Embassy source said legal interpretation of the proclamation was awaited, but that the lend-lease method of turning ships over to the British was devised before the United States was involved in hostilities, so that the formal end of hostilities probably would have no bearing on the contracts.

More than 200 lend-lease ships, many of the Liberty type, are still being operated by the British Government and private companies, and it was admitted that taking them out of service now, or within six months, would handicap British commerce. Paying for the vessels would also present difficulties.

The shipping correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote that President Roosevelt had intended to permit the British to use American chartered ships until builders were able to replace war losses.

PARIS REBUFFS HO PEACE PLAN

Moutet Reported On Way To Meet Viet Nam Leader

REMBERT JAMES

Paris, Jan. 2 (AP)—A French Government spokesman rebuffed overtures from Ho Chi Minh today, declaring negotiations were impossible under "existing conditions" and questioning the authority of his northern Indo-China regime even as Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister, was reported en route to meet the Viet Nam chieftain.

The spokesman said "we cannot negotiate when Viet Nam snipers are firing at French officials," implying that a mutual cease-fire order and restoration of calm was the first prerequisite to any

French-Viet Nam parley.

A second condition to any negotiations, the official continued, was that France must verify the powers of persons with whom she would be negotiating.

Hanoi Shelling Continues

While a day-old Associated Press dispatch from Hanoi, former Viet Nam capital, reported continued shelling of the city by Viet Nam artillery and mortars and repeated attacks by the Viet Nam forces, the spokesman asserted that no one knew where the Ho Chi Minh government was hiding or who still was with it.

He said a group of "dissident" Viet Nam officials had established what apparently is a rival regime across the border in China under a former Foreign Affairs Minister. Still another Viet Nam official, Nguyen Manh-ha, a leading Catholic and Minister of National Economy, was said to have refused to fight the French and is now in Hanoi under the protection of French troops.

Moutet Leaves By Plane

A French press agency dispatch from Saigon said Moutet left Saigon by plane, despite dangers from the weather and Viet Nam anti-aircraft fire, intending to go to Hanoi, and hinted that he might meet Ho.

"I shall have gained a great victory if I return to Paris with a peaceful solution," Moutet was quoted as saying to a Saigon interviewer.

His departure came after Ho was quoted by his clandestine radio as saying he hoped to meet Moutet in Hanoi.

Whether such a meeting would be arranged was not certain, but French authorities in Hanoi were reported authoritatively to be in touch directly with members of the Viet Nam government, and Ho's radio reported that the Viet Nam government planned an "underground session somewhere in Hanoi."

Moutet Lacks Full Powers

French officials here pointed out, however, that Moutet did not possess full powers to negotiate a settlement on the spot, and could only make inquiries for a report back to the French Cabinet.

Moutet's son and chief aide, Gustave Moutet, already was in Hanoi gathering data on the situation.

French Minister On Indo-China Peace Trip (D)

Paris, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dispatches from Indo-China said today that French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet, investigating trouble with Viet-Nam Nationalists in that country, was going north where he had an invitation to peace talks.

The French Press Agency reported that Moutet had left Saigon in the south by plane for Hanoi, capital of Indo-China and of the Viet-Nam Republic Ho Chi Minh, president of the republic, was said to have invited Moutet, over the underground Viet Nam radio, to meet with him and discuss ways to end fighting between Viet-Namese and French troops. Ho was believed in hiding near Hanoi.

Risky Trip

French circles would not venture any predictions as to whether Moutet would receive Ho. Authorities termed his flight risky because of bad weather and possible anti-aircraft fire from Viet-Namese entrenched in Hanoi's outskirts. News of the trip was delayed for security reasons, and the agency did not give the exact times of his departure and expected landing.

Moutet had just returned to Saigon after a tour of Laos in western Indo-China and Cambodia in the southwest. He reported the two protectorates loyal to France, but at the same time disclosed that a rebellion had been quelled in Western Cambodia.

Some Fugitive Japs

The French Press Agency reported yesterday that French troops had taken three weeks to put down that rebellion, involving 2,000 to 3,000 self-styled Cambodian "Issaraks," or "free men," armed from Siam, trained by Viet-Namese and numbering some fugitive Japanese soldiers in their ranks.

The agency said that the outbreak began December 9 with an attack on 300 French and colonial troops near Battambang in an area Siam ceded back to French Indo-China a few weeks ago. Most of Battambang's normal population of 230,000 was found to have fled, the dispatch reported, and the "Issaraks" later destroyed bridges, burned villages and massacred more than 100 persons in a "pro-French Catholic" community.

Troop reinforcement brought from France aboard the transport Pasteur were landed yesterday—the first to debark in Indo-China since the outbreak began—at Cap St. Jacques, southeast of the southern city of Saigon. Others were taken on to Hanoi.

ALLIED AREA DEMANDS HEARINGS SCHEDULED

PARIS, Jan. 2—(AP) Four-power deputy foreign ministers will take up all Allied demands for German territory at a meeting in London, Jan. 14, French foreign office quarters said today in response to questions concerning the Saar valley.

The foreign office spokesman denied reports that Luxembourg had requested France for a rectification of the Saar-Luxembourg frontier to give the Duchy the towns of Bittberg and Vianden.

Such a demand, he said, would have to be presented to the deputies, since this would be a four-power matter.

The deputies are to report back to the foreign ministers by Feb. 25 in preparation for the March meeting in Moscow, the spokesman said.

St. Lo Mayor Flying Here

Paris, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mayor Georges Lavalley, of St. Lo, France, left by plane today for the United States to visit Baltimore, the home of many American soldiers killed in the St. Lo breakthrough.

Lavalley said he had been invited to Baltimore by the Mayor. While in the United States he also will visit Boston and several other cities.

U.S. Halts Reich Move

DANIEL DE LUCE

Berlin, Jan. 2 (AP)—The industrial disarmament of the two thirds of Germany under British-American occupation hung suspended tonight as authorities went forward with plans to spend about $1,000,000,000 in two years to speed recovery in the two economically merged zones.

Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, acting director of the economics division of the United States Military Government, told a news conference that the United States and Britain would not put into effect the Allied Control Authority's level of industry plan, often referred to as an industrial disarmament plan, so long as the Soviet Union and France refrained from treating Germany as an economic whole.

Next Move Is Theirs

"It's up to the Russians and French to move next," Colonel Wilkinson said.

"The quadripartite level of industry plan is not scrapped, but we are going ahead with our own bizonal economic revival, leaving the door open at all times for the Russians and French to join. If we happen to crash through the ceilings set on German production by the Allied plan—as for instance, in steel—we will notify the other occupation powers.

"But we will not implement the Allied plan for reduction of Germany's industrial potential in our economically fused United States and British zones so long as the Russians and French delay its application to the entire country."

To Continue Until March

The American "freeze" on dismantling of reparations plants not marked for advance delivery will be maintained until after the March meeting of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow.

Under the Allied Control Authority plan, Germany in 1949 would have a steel plant capacity of 7,500,000 tons, of which 5,500,000 tons actually would be produced. The British zone's output for 1949 was set at 4,300,000 tons, as compared with the present level of 2,200,000 tons.

Colonel Wilkinson said he did not expect the bizonal program would "largely exceed" the 1949 limitation placed upon the British zone, but he added that new tonnage targets for the two zones together had not yet been set.

Table Shows Imports

A trade table for the two zones showed that in 1947 imports, including food and raw materials, would approximate $1,042,000,000, compared with exports of $350,000,000. The deficit is to be paid on an equal basis by the United States and Britain.

The table shows a prospective deficit for 1948 of $300,000,000. But it is hoped that by the end of 1949 imports and exports will balance at $900,000,000 each.

American and British loans approximating $100,000,000 are expected to be arranged this month. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which already has made $7,750,000 available for the purchase of American raw materials, is expected to increase its advances to $50,000,000 or more in January, and the British have agreed to match American loans, either through the Government or private banks.

40 Million In Two Zones

Colonel Wilkinson said the 40,000,000 Germans in the two zones would receive a gradual increase in consumer goods to develop their physical stamina and their morale.

"We believe German manufacturers will co-operate in the export program," he said, "regardless of being paid in Reichsmarks of little value, because they expect to derive such benefits as repair and maintenance of their plants and re-entry into prewar foreign markets.

Anglo-U.S. Loan For Reich Is Expected (D)

Berlin, Jan. 2 (AP)—American and British loans approximating $100,000,000 are expected to be arranged this month for the revival of foreign trade of the economically fused United States and British zones of Germany, American officials said today.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has already made $7,750,000 available to purchase American raw materials for the United States zone, is expected to increase its advances to $50,000,000 or more during January.

Textile Industry Cited

Don D. Humphrey, deputy director of the American military government's economic division, said probably $35,000,000 would be allocated for materials for the textile industry.

Humphrey said he was confident the American loan could be arranged within a month, but that it would take several months for raw materials actually to arrive.

Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, acting director of the economics division, disclosed that the United States and Britain would not put into effect the Allied Control Authority's level of industry plan—often referred to as "an industrial disarmament plan"—so long as the Soviet Union and France refrained from treating Germany as an economic unit.

"The quadripartite level of industry plan is not scrapped," Wilkinson said, "but we are going ahead with our own bizonal economic revival, leaving the door open at all times for the Russians and French to join. If we happen to crash through the ceilings set on German production by the Allied plan, as, for instance, in steel, we will notify the other occupation powers."

Hans Fritzsche To Face De-Nazification Court

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 2 (AP). Hans Fritzsche, former chief of the German Radio Propaganda Service, will be brought to trial before a German De-Nazification Court here January 27, Camil Sachs, Nuernberg's De-Nazification chief, said tonight.

Fritzsche, acquitted last October by the International Military Tribunal which convicted Hermann Goering and other Nazi chieftains, will be charged with playing an active role in the Nazi party.

Conviction could carry a prison sentence of up to ten years and confiscation of property.

Franz von Papen, former German diplomat, and Hjalmar Schacht, the financial wizard, also await German De-Nazification trials.

Goering's Deputy on Trial

Marshal Milch Called Key Planner in German War of Aggression

NUERNBERG, Jan. 2 (AP).—Opening the war crimes prosecution of Field Marshal Erich Milch, Prosecutor Clark Denney today denounced the former Luftwaffe officer as a key planner of Germany's war of aggression. Milch also was declared a principal in Nazi exploitation of slave labor and medical experiments on living prisoners.

Milch's life is "a story of personal and professional betrayal," Denney told the three-judge American court trying Hermann Goering's one-time deputy on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

DESCRIBES KILLING OF 14 NUNS BY NAZIS

Hamburg, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The prosecution closed its case against Ravensbruck concentration camp personnel today with the reading of a deposition that drunken guards once shot fourteen nuns in cold blood. The deposition was given by Vera Salvequart, a pretty brunette internee who is among the sixteen defendants.

She said she was going about her assigned task of knocking gold teeth from the mouths of executed inmates when a guard tried to kiss her, threw her on a bed and twisted her arm. Hardly had she fought him off, she said, when other guards brought out the nuns and shot them.

"It was a horrible picture," she said.

The first defense witness before the British military court was Ludwig Ramdohr, camp interrogator, who is accused of beating inmates. He testified that he was a civilian policeman and was assigned to the camp against his wishes.

ART TREASURES GO HOME

U. S. Restores Hungarian Property Stolen by Germans

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 2 (AP)—A trainload of paintings and other art treasures was shipped home to Hungary today by the American Military Government's fine-arts and monuments section.

Retreating German armies had hidden the loot in Bavarian caches, where American troops discovered it. The lot included a "Madonna" by Raphael and paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Goya, van Dyck, El Greco, Giorgione and Tintoretto. E. C. Rae, chief of the section, said American art experts had identified and returned to the rightful owners $350,000,000 worth of art, jewels and other valuables since the war. All had been looted by the Germans.

Fritz Mandl Seeking Interests, Vienna Told

Vienna, Jan. 2 (AP)—An editor of *Oesterreichische Volkstimme* said today that Dr. Ludwig Draxler, former Finance Minister of Austria, was en route from Vaduz, Liechtenstein, to Vienna as a business emissary for Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions manufacturer.

The editor said Mandl apparently was trying to buy into Austrian industry, but that he probably would not attempt to return to the country. Austrian officials denied all knowledge of reports of Mandl being in the tiny principality of Liechtenstein, which borders on Austria.

[A Russian dispatch by Tass from Vienna Tuesday said Mandl had returned to Europe from Argentina and was in Liechtenstein near the Austrian border.]

Italian Political Clash Injures 3

Rome, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa reported today that three persons were injured by pistol fire last night when a group of about 100 Communists clashed with adherents of the Right Wing Uomo Qualunque party at Bara, near Naples.

Police intervened and broke up the battle, Ansa said.

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GREEK BANDS MOVE SOUTH

Guerrillas' Shift Away From Border Noted At Salonika

Athens, Jan. 2 (AP)—A general southward movement of Leftist guerrillas from Macedonia and eastern Thrace into central Greece is under way, dispatches from Salonika said tonight.

With the coming of the United Nations investigating commission it had been predicted that Leftist groups would shift their activities from Macedonia and Thrace to central Greece in order to divert attention from the nation's trouble-ridden northern borders.

The Salonika correspondent of the newspaper *Embros* said groups had been passing through the Kalambaka region and regrouping in the mountains. There has been no violence reported in Macedonia for the past 48 hours.

Supports Allied Report

Tonight's reports coincided with confidential intelligence forwarded to an Allied government as recently as yesterday by its observer.

Meanwhile, Constantine Kalkanis, Minister of Public Order, issued orders for the arrest of Panayotis Katsareas, noted leader of a Rightist guerrilla group. The 45-year-old retired army captain allegedly was involved in a series of battles in the Parnon Mountains several weeks ago.

Referring to the order, the Minister said: "It is the irrevocable determination of the Government and the Ministry of Public Order to apprehend and prosecute without discrimination both Rightist and Leftist bands."

GEORGE II PLANS TRIP

Athens, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Informed persons said today that King George II was planning to visit Salonika soon in trouble-ridden northern Greece. It would be his first formal visit outside Athens since his return to the throne in September.

Athens business houses, meanwhile, announced their intention of closing tomorrow in protest against a Government order that rents be doubled immediately. Previously, average rentals were approximately twenty-five times the pre-war rates.

RUSSIANS NAME STALIN

Nominate Him for Deputy in Federated Republic

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin was nominated tonight as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the largest of the sixteen republics in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stalin already is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, his last election having been Feb. 10, 1946. (The supreme soviet of the U.S.S.R. is the central parliamentary body of the Soviet Union.)

In addition to Mr. Stalin, other nominees to the Russian Republic's Supreme Soviet included Foreign Minister Molotov; A. A. Zhdanov, chairman of the Council of Union of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and a secretary of the Communist party; G. M. Popov, also a secretary of the Communist party, and P. S. Popkov, secretary of the Leningrad Communist party.

Soviet Writer Says Americans Like Russians

Back in Moscow, He Reports New York Streets Dirty, Praises U. S. Techniques

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP).—Victor Poltoratsky, back from New York, told his "Izvestia" readers today that Americans in the mass are "gay, sociable, hard-working people, who in spite of all newspaper propaganda have a sympathetic attitude toward the Soviet people."

Poltoratsky, the Russian government newspaper's special correspondent at the United Nations Assembly, reported that New York streets were dirty, that he had trouble getting trousers altered when he bought them and that American films were standardized.

"Of course, along with the dark and negative sides of life," he added, "we saw in America things worth emulating. The Americans, for example, have magnificent techniques. The roads are excellently built."

Moscow, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—An informant said today that A. A. Lavrishchev, chief of the Balkan section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, would head an eight-member Russian delegation which will inspect and report on the Greek frontier situation.

Russ Coal Workers Build 7,500 Houses

Moscow, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* reported today that more than 7,500 houses had been built by workers in the coal industry in western Russia during 1946.

The Government allocated 90,000,000 rubles for housing for these workers. (The official ruble rate is 5.3 to the dollar.)

JEWISH FIGHTERS STRIKE AT BRITISH IN HOLY LAND AREA

Military Installations Are Attacked in Five Wide-Spread Blows.

LONG LULL ENDS

Jewish State in Palestine Seen by Agency Executive Chairman.

JERUSALEM, Friday, Jan. 3—(AP) Jewish underground fighters launched a series of wide-spread attacks on British military installations in Palestine last night and early today, striking in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Tiberias, Hedera and Kiryat Haim near Haifa.

In Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, 75 miles northeast of Jerusalem, the attackers used home-made flame throwers before they were beaten off. The assault there was directed at a military car park.

Lull Comes to End

The outbreaks ended a lull in the Holy Land which had continued since Dec. 5. They also came after the recent world Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland, had condemned the use of violence in strong terms.

(Earlier a British government source in London had declared that the situation in Palestine was such now that one more incident "might blow the lid off.")

Observers said it was possible that these blows would be followed by further "operations" in the next few days since the Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, had distributed pamphlets in several Jewish towns announcing further day and night attacks on British military objectives. The leaflets also alleged that "Great Britain was maintaining military bases in Palestine against all international legislation."

Heavy shooting broke out in the center of Jerusalem presumably between police and military units and the attackers who earlier threw three grenades at British army quarters in the "Syrian orphanage" vicinity. This Jewish quarter is in the western part of the city.

An official said the grenades caused no casualties and no damage.

Lines Are Cut

British military headquarters in Citrus house in Tel Aviv also was placed under fire. During the heavy exchange which followed the electric wires apparently were cut throwing the entire city in darkness for a time.

British reinforcements were sent to Tel Aviv and troops subsequently cordoned off the area around Citrus house.

The underground fighters opened fire on Citrus house while British oficers were at dinner. The ceilings and walls were pockmarked with bullet holes. Hand grenades were thrown at the house from a nearby railroad yard.

British soldiers fired back from rooftops and other posts.

Reports from Tel Aviv suggested that attacks on an armored car park in Hayarkon street and on a district police headquarters in the Jaffa-Tel Aviv road were diversionary moves while the main blow was directed at Citrus house. The fighting around the military headquarters was said to have lasted 10 minutes.

Complete Report Lacking

Complete accounts on the number of casualties in the various outbreaks were not immediately available.

A paratrooper, an Arab constable and a girl were wounded in the Citrus house encounter.

During the fighting near the Army camp at Kiryat Haim one British officer was killed and four soldiers were wounded. A Bren gun carrier was blown up.

Irgun Vows Unceasing War.

Jerusalem, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The threat of new violence hung over the Holy Land today as Irgun Zvai Leumi, rejecting an American Congressman's plea for a truce, promised unremitting warfare to achieve its goal of a free Palestine.

Irgun's action coincided with the verdict of a military court condemning a member of the Jewish underground organization to be hanged for participating in an armed attack on a police station in which two police officers were killed last April 23.

The promise of continued strife was contained in a note transmitted to newspapers by Irgun leaders in reply to a message from United States Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R.-N. Y.) which was published last Saturday in the Palestine Post. Baldwin, administrative chairman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, asked Irgun to "halt operations in the Holy Land until I have acquainted the American Government and people with your fight and the fight of Jewry at large."

GANDHI BEGINS BENGAL TOUR

Walking To Villages And Fields In Moslem Area

Calcutta, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mohandis K. Gandhi, 77 and still weakened from a recent fast, set out today on a village to village walking tour through the paddy fields and betelnut groves of the Noakhali district in east Bengal, carrying his doctrine of *Ahimsa* (nonviolence) into the Moslem-dominated area swept by communal bloodshed last October.

His march, which the Congress party press compares in importance to his famous walk in 1930 to break the Salt Law, will take the wizened old patriarch of Indian politics and independence into 26 villages this month. He will visit all the villages in the area except those in the Rambunj police district where the communal trouble was the worst.

To Take Portable Hut

A portable thatched hut, made of straw and leaves and weighing 200 pounds, is part of the travel equipment of himself and his party of four personal assistants. The hut will be used in villages unable to provide him with accommodations.

Precautions will be taken for his protection while on the tour of Moslem-dominated villages.

Some concern has been expressed in the Congress party as to the advisability of the tour in his present health. Several weeks ago he went on a reduced diet because of the massacres of Moslems in Bihar province where Hindus are in a majority. He abandoned plans to fast, but he remains in a weakened condition.

Theory On Trial

Gandhi has said his nonviolence theory is on trial, however, and that the only way he can restore confidence between Hindus and Moslems is to visit the villages and talk with the people.

The villages in Noakhali district are dotted among the rice paddy fields where they are accessible only by boat and a few almost impassable roads.

In the "salt march" of 1930, Gandhi agitated against the tax on salt and led 70 volunteers by a circuitous route from Ahmadabad to Dandhi on the Gulf of Cambray where he waded into the sea, dipped up water and boiled out illegal salt. He was jailed but the episode eventually led to a series of round-table conferences in London and British promises of dominion status for India.

CHINESE FORCES DEMAND AMERICAN MILITARY LEAVE

NANKING, Jan. 2—(AP) Chinese students marched on the United States embassy and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government headquarters today, demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops from China, but decided later to cancel further demonstrations.

Leaders of the 1,000 marchers had said they intended to go to the Chinese foreign office and the home of General Marshall, special presidential envoy to China, but a mass meeting of students voted without explanation to call off this program.

Strike is Hinted

Leaders said, however, that three formal "manifestoes" would be issued and that they might call a student strike when a three-day holiday ends Friday.

An incident of alleged rape in Peiping, involving a Chinese girl and two U. S. Marines, was the basis for the demonstration, which students have staged in Peiping and Shanghai as well as Nanking.

The government-controlled Central news agency said official circles deplored the fact that the girl's case had been "exploited by certain elements to arouse anti-American feeling" and that the public was "perplexed to find it magnified out of all proportion, particularly when they remember with gratitude American aid during and after the war."

(The agency heretofore had made no editorial comment, while many Chinese papers had played up the case with inflammatory stories and headlines.)

At the American embassy, Minister Walton Butterworth received leaders of the student marchers and gave them a letter from Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, promising a prompt court martial if investigation provided any basis for rape charges.

At the government building the students addressed a petition to Chiang Kai-shek demanding full details of the rape charges, ouster of U. S. forces from China, and presentation of the affair to the United Nations Security Council.

At a mass meeting preceding the march, the majority of students of Central University, Nanking's largest, refused to participate unless the demonstrators also demanded the withdrawal of Russian troops from Dairen, Manchuria. Individuals from the university joined the march, however.

Shanghai Is Quiet

Shanghai remained relatively quiet after a noisy anti-American demonstration Wednesday by 6,000 to 7,000 students, who posted placards showing American servicemen in Japanese uniforms.

U. S. Army authorities said that an officer who, with a woman companion, was roughed-up by the demonstrators had not reported the incident and they thus were unable to identify him.

A Chinese-owned English-language paper in Shanghai today reported a new incident in which it said an American seaman critically stabbed a Chinese pedicab operator Wednesday night in an argument over the fare, but American authorities had no information on such an attack.

A small section of the Chinese press rebuked the anti-American element, pointing out that the alleged rape case in Peiping was under investigation and would be settled

by regular judicial procedure.

Marine officers in Peiping said that Chinese police had not cooperated in the inquiry and that, of two Marines held in connection with the case for the past week, one Marine denied any connection and the other said his relations with the girl were on a professional basis.

Chinese Students Take Protest To Marshall

Nanking, Jan. 2 (AP)—One thousand Chinese students today carried their demands for ouster of American service men from China to the United States Embassy and Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters.

They said they would march to the home of General Marshall, United States peace envoy to China, and to the Chinese Foreign Office tomorrow with their demands.

Chanting "Americans, go home" and ignoring a Ministry of Education order banning such parades, the students carried petitions to Chiang's headquarters and the United States Embassy.

Demand Withdrawal

The petitions demanded withdrawal of United States troops from China, and requested that the United Nations Security Council order United States troops moved, and that full details of the alleged rape of a Peiping girl by two United States Marines be published.

United States Ambassador Stuart was absent, but Minister Walton Butterworth received the paraders' chairman and the petition. He gave the students Stuart's reply:

"United States Marine authorities are proceeding with the case as rapidly as the demands of justice and a democratic trial will permit."

Court-Martial Planned

In Peiping, Marine officials are preparing to put the charges before a court-martial. They said, however, the Chinese police have not co-operated in the investigation; that one Leatherneck denies any relations with the girl and the other insisted he had relations with her on a professional basis.

Some students at Central University, Nanking's largest, participated individually after a group at a mass meeting refused to parade unless the demonstration also demanded withdrawal of Soviet troops from Chinese soil.

Russians control Dairen, declared a free port in the August (1945) Sino-Soviet treaty, and Port Arthur, which the treaty specified should be administered jointly by the Russian and Chinese governments.

Shanghai Relatively Calm

Shanghai was relatively calm today after a vehement "quit China" anti-American demonstration yesterday by some 6,000 Chinese students.

Cartoons posted on buildings—one depicted American service men in Japanese Army uniforms—remained as reminders of the outburst.

Some Shanghai papers rebuked the students editorially.

REDS TAKE LIAOCHENG

Nanking, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Dispatches to pro-Government newspapers said today that Communist troops have captured the Western Shantung province railway city of Liaocheng. The accounts said that the Government garrison was forced to withdraw New Year's Day from the city, which is sixty miles west of Tsinan, the provincial capital.

The Government troops retreated to Jenping, which is eighteen miles northeast of Liaocheng. The city has long been under siege.

MORE HORRORS LAID TO JAPS

High Officers Are Accused of Cannibalism.

Tokyo, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Testimony about mutilations, vivisection, beheading and cannibalism by Japanese in the Southwest Pacific was presented to the international war crimes tribunal today. The testimony was presented to show that Japanese disregard of the rules of warfare and excesses by individual soldiers were condoned by higher officers.

An Indian prisoner of war in a labor battalion at Totabil, New Britain, set forth in an affidavit this story of cannibalism which he witnessed, he said, from behind a tree:

An unidentified 19-year-old American fighter pilot, forced down, was captured and beheaded within thirty minutes, November 12, 1944. "I noticed a Japanese cut flesh from the arms, legs, chest and hips and carry same to their quarters. I was shocked and followed the Japanese to find out what they would do to the flesh. They cut the flesh into small pieces and fried it. At about 1800 hours (6 P. M.) a Japanese major-general addressed about 150 Japanese, mostly officers. At conclusion of the speech, a piece of the flesh was given to all present who ate it on the spot."

Medical Demonstration.

"why we had to fight."

The Kyodo news agency said the appeal was issued by a spokesman for the Japanese defense lawyers and that U. S. Army censorship had approved its publication.

Observers long have anticipated that the defense would be based on an attempt to prove that Japan was forced to go to war, but a general appeal for public aid had not been expected.

Sir William Webb, tribunal president, declined comment.

A Japanese soldier captured near Buna, New Guinea, January 13, 1943, testified by affidavit that at Khandok, New Guinea, he saw a "healthy, unwounded prisoner of war" tied to a tree outside Japanese secret police headquarters. While a Japanese doctor and four Japanese medical students stood around him they cut open his chest and removed his heart, on which the doctor gave "a practical demonstration."

Other affidavits said that beheadings, machine-gunnings and bayonetting of prisoners tied to trees was common.

Major Charles Henry Bicks of Hawthorne, Australia, said he found the bodies of six Australian soldiers in the Milne Bay area in August, 1942, with hands tied behind their backs and all bayonetted through the stomach. Another Australian officer said he found the bodies of two Australians tied up within fifty yards of Japanese headquarters in the Milne Bay area in September, 1942, both bayonetted and also mutilated. Still another prisoner's affidavit described the execution of seven Australians, including a boy about 7 and four women, in the vicinity of Buna in August, 1942.

Sgt. Hamir Singh of the Indian army, swore by affidavit that four Indian officers were shot to death by Japanese guards in their hut near Yapano, New Guinea, in February 1945 because they were unable to rise for work in a labor battalion. The court studied two photographs taken by a Japanese soldier which depicted the beheading of an Australian and two Ambonese natives near Aitape, New Guinea, in September 1943. Testimony that four Europeans, including a Catholic priest, were executed at Tarawa and that more than twelve Europeans were executed at Nauru and Ocean Island also was presented.

Chinese Drive Red Guerrillas From Suburbs Of Peiping

Peiping, Jan. 2 (AP)—Communist guerrillas have been driven from the suburbs of Peiping and fresh Government reinforcements have arrived at Communist-besieged Paoting, 90 miles southwest, Gen. Chen Chi-cheng, deputy commander of the Eleventh War Zone, announced today.

Chen said the guerrilla attacks along the Peiping-Hankow railway had generally failed or slackened and that conditions were easier along the Peiping-Tientsin line.

PROSECUTION NEARS END IN JAP TRIALS

TOKYO, Jan. 2—(AP) As the prosecution neared the end of its case, counsel for Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 other Japanese defendants before the international war crimes tribunal appealed to the public today for help in showing

JAPAN'S PUBLIC ASKED TO DEFEND WAR ACTS

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Japanese attorneys defending former Premier Tojo and twenty-six other former Japanese leaders against war crimes charges appealed through the Kyodo news agency today for public cooperation to help show "why we had to fight" the Pacific war.

The startling story quoted an unidentified spokesman for the Japanese lawyers. The plea was issued on the eve of the expected conclusion Jan. 13 of the prosecution case before an international court. Kyodo editors said the story had passed United States Army censorship but it was too early to determine whether any Japanese papers would print it.

Sir William Webb, tribunal president, declined to comment.

Although it had been expected that the defense would attempt to prove Japan was forced into hostilities, no appeal to the public had been expected. Kyodo quoted a spokesman for the defense attorneys as having said: "It is extremely difficult to gather the necessary material in a short period with a minimum of personnel and handicapped by a shortage of funds, lack of transportation, suitable quarters and food."

Defense attorneys previously said they had more than 1,000 volunteer witnesses. The court recently granted them a two weeks' recess after the prosecution completes its case to prepare their phase.

Private Trade With Japs Still Banned: M'Arthur

Tokyo, Jan. 2 (AP)—General MacArthur said today that President Truman's relaxing of some wartime curbs did not mean that private trade transactions might be conducted between Japanese and foreigners.

A headquarters statement said: "Private commercial transactions will be authorized when arrangements for resumption of private trade have been made."

It is possible such authorization will not be made until a formal peace treaty is signed. Meantime, trade will be conducted through Government agencies.

JAP LAWYER FOILED TRYING TO FREE SON

Yokohama, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The military police today discovered a Japanese defense attorney attempting to pass a nail file to his defendant son and ousted him from an Eighth Army courtroom.

Kakuichiro Yoshizawa, the attorney, returned later in the spectators' gallery after Defense Counsel W. E. Peters of Cleveland, Ohio, apologized to the court. The son, Kunio Yoshizawa, and six other Japanese are accused of fatally mistreating eighteen American and twenty British prisoners of war at Mitsushima camp.

Dixie Tighe Buried In Yokohama

Tokyo, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Dixie Tighe, New York Post correspondent who covered all of the world's battlefronts in the last five years, was buried in a Yokohama cemetery today. She died Tuesday of a brain hemorrhage.

2100 Replacements Arrive in Japan

Yokohama, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—The United State Army transport Gen. A. W. Greely docked today with 2,100 replacements.

Five ships—the Hope, Republic, Marine Falcon, Gen. Langfitt and Fred Funston—are due this month with 671 Army families.

WAINWRIGHT SWORD RECOVERED IN LUZON

Manila, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Wainwright's treasured West Point saber, lost on the retreat into Bataan and later picked up by a Filipino beside the body of a Japanese general, was recovered today. It will be sent to Wainwright.

The saber was a gift from his mother upon his graduation from West Point in 1906. After the war, a friend told Wainwright that Roberto Garcia, a chauffeur in Northern Luzon, had found it. Garcia told United States Army agents that he had intrusted it to a friend, who in turn had given it to two other men under threats.

The sword was finally discovered in possession of Jose Calma in a small village near Natividad, in the Rampanga River swamps, thirty miles northwest of Manila.

findings of several subcommittees in the expiring Congress, said the policy on ship building and repairing should be one that would insure against falling below the levels justified by "the international situation and this country's commitments."

It asserted that desire for "minimun expense" must be tempered "by the realization that the most expensive thing in the world is a cheap Army and Navy.

In laying its case against a repetition of the "scrapping policies of the twenties," the full committee stamped its okay on a subcommittee's report which offered these general recommendations for an American policy on Pacific bases:

1. For our own security, the security of the Western hemisphere, and the peace of the Pacific, the United States should have at least dominating control over the former Japanese mandated islands of the Marshalls, the Carolinas and the Marianas, and over the outlying Japanese islands of the Izus, Bonins and Ryukyus.

2. The United States should be given specific and substantial rights to the sites where American bases have been constructed on island territories of the Allied nations.

3. With respect to Manus, Noumea, Espiritu Santo, Guadalcanal and other sites of American bases on islands mandated to or claimed by other nations, full title should be given to the United States because they are links in our chain of security."

4. The United States must not permit its Pacific bases to lapse back into a state of unpreparedness, as in the instances of Guam and Wake, prior to the present war."

In discussing the Bikini atom-bomb test to which it sent four observers, the committee acknowledged that far more damage might have been done had patterns of bombs been dropped.

Tactics Cited

But it argued that the Bikini fleet, on the other hand, "was concentrated beyond any formation of

House Unit Questions Power Of A-Bomb

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The House Naval Committee today formally declared against any sacrifice of security for economy and mildly challenged the effectiveness of the atom bomb as a weapon against fleets.

The committee, wrapping up the

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ships that would be operating in time of war. The fleet was anchored. Therofore no evasive tactics were taken, no defenses provided and no counter measures taken."

It reached the conclusion that the "atomic bomb is not most effective against fleets, but rather that it is most potent against large land installations and concentration of troops. The potential destruction of naval operating and supply bases would appear to be a greater problem than to fleets themselves."

The committee, however, termed the atom bomb "the most deadly weapon that man has ever employed," and said that the public should not be lulled into a "sense of false security" because the results of the test "did not live up to some of the fantastic claims made for it in advance."

More A-Bomb Power Held Possible

1947

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—Former Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy says a tenfold increase in the power of the atom bomb is possible within the next decade—and that new methods could produce one a thousand times stronger.

In an article in the current issue of the *Infantry Journal*, unofficial service publication, McCloy said it is certainly possible to increase "the quantity of the fissionable material in the bomb."

Efficiency Heretofore

[The amount of fissionable material in the atom bombs used on Japan and at Bikini was estimated to be only one tenth of one per cent efficient, the remainder merely burning up in the explosion.]

McCloy wrote:

"From first-hand information given me by the scientists whose prophecies were uncannily perfect during the course of the war, there can be little doubt that within the next ten years, to be conservative, bombs of a size of the power equivalent to 100,000 to 250,000 tons of T.N.T. can be made, something over ten times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

1,000 Times More Powerful

"And if we move to the other end of the periodic table and utilize hydrogen in the generation of energy, we would have a bomb somewhere around 1,000 times as powerful as the Nagasaki bomb.

"I have been told by scientists . . . that, given the same intensive effort which was employed during the war toward the production of that (the New Mexico test) bomb, we were within two years' time at the close of the war of producing a bomb of the hydrogen-helium type, i. e., a bomb of approximately 1,000 times the power of the present bombs."

[The bombs exploded up to now have been of uranium or plutonium material.]

Prevention Of War Urged

McCloy asserted that the only way really to win an all-out war of the future is to prevent it, because such a war would be synonymous with suicide. Then he said:

"Today, and for some time past, the doctrine has been preached that the capitalistic and democratic countries of the West constitute a menace to world peace. Such was the gist of Premier Stalin's speech of February last, and it was a seriously argued contention. He argued that the disruptive gyrations of our business and economic cycles created potentials of disorder and violence.

"These inevitably resulted in war, or so it was contended by Stalin. His thesis was that the dictated planning of the Soviet state only could maintain peace. This seems supremely anomalou.. to us in the light of the dictatorship history and particularly when peace is to be maintained by a NKVD or by any form of secret police oppression."

The Army's Manhattan district, under which the atomic bomb was developed and manufactured, was transferred to the new civilian Atomic Energy Commission at the start of the New Year, together with all of its personnel, plants and the data on how to produce nuclear energy and manufacture bombs.

CHEAP ARMY, NAVY OPPOSED

1947

House Group Says Economy Would Be Expensive

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—In an apparent effort to block an economy drive at the expense of the armed forces, the House Naval Committee cautioned Congress today that "the most expensive thing in the world is a cheap army and navy."

The assertion was incorporated in a lengthy report which indorsed a subcommittee's recommendation for American retention of Pacific island security bases and which urged preservation of a "healthy" aircraft industry.

The full committee acknowledged that "scientific research will shape the navy of tomorrow," but, in effect, challenged the contention advanced in some quarters that the atom bomb has made this nation's navy obsolete.

More Effective On Land

Basing its findings upon the first-hand observations of five of its members, the committe said that the bomb "is not most effective against fleets, but rather it is most potent against large land installations and concentrations of troops."

The committee emphasized that the nation's shipbuilding and ship-repairing potentials should not be "dissipated below those levels which the international situation and this country's commitments justify."

In dealing with the nation's plans for the Pacific, the committee stamped its okay upon a series o recommendations previously mad public by a special subcommittee which made an on-the-spot survey of this country's defensive requirements there.

The committee offered several recommendations for specific changes in naval administration, including use of cost accounting in naval yards, tighter organization to prevent duplication of personnel, modification of the court-martial system to make it more closely approximate that of civil trials, and Federal reimbursement to local communities of taxes lost through expansion of naval shore establishments.

10 New Plane Types In 1946

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Army Air Forces developed ten new planes last year, ranging from a tiny liaison craft to the 139-ton B-36 and including a rocket-powered strongbox built to fly at the speed of sound.

Summarizing 1946 in a statement, the AAF said today it was "outstanding, so far as new research and new developments in the field of military aviation were concerned."

"It was a year which saw the transition of the jet airplane from the novelty stage to the category of accepted and proven aircraft," the AAF said; "a year which saw the birth of the 10,000-mile super bomber; a year which launched America's first rocket-powered airplane."

All Have Flown

Here briefly are the new AAF planes that flew in 1946:

XP-81 — A long-range fighter built by Consolidated-Vultee with a jet engine in the tail and a turbine-driven propeller in the nose, the first of its type in the United States.

XP-84—A jet fighter built by Republic Aviation that holds the national speed record of 611 miles an hour.

XP-83—A two-engine jet fighter built by Bell Aircraft.

XF-12—A four-engine photographic plane built by Republic with its propellers aided by an exhaust boost and having top speeds well above 400 miles an hour and a range of 4,500 miles.

Flying Wings, Too

XB-43—A two-engine jet bomber with a speed of about 500 miles an hour built by Douglas Aircraft.

XP-79—A two-engine flying wing, built by Northrop Aircraft, in which the pilot lies prone.

L-13—A three-place liaison plane, built by Consolidated-Vultee, which can be used for observation, communication, photography, light hauling and ambulance work. It cruises at 92 miles an hour.

XB-35—A giant conventionally-powered flying wing, first of its kind, with a gross peak load of 104 tons. It was built by Northrop along the lines of smaller experimental types.

World's Largest Bomber

XB-36—A six-engine conventionally-powered bomber built by Consolidated Vultee and weighing at gross loading 178,000 pounds. It can carry five tons of bombs 10,000 miles, and is the world's largest bomber.

XS-1—A rocket-powered research plane, built by Bell, with the strongest structure for size of any aircraft. It is intended to explore the regions of speeds near that of sound. The AAF said it might approach such speeds late next year.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY MERGER DEFINITELY OUT

1947

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—(AP) Responsible officials tonight ruled out for the predictable future any full-scale merger of British and American armed forces, but indicated that the United States is seeking an extensive standardization of arms in some foreign countries, based on U. S. armaments.

The question of arms standardization, as explained here, is based on the broad political principle that countries which might some day have to fight together should prepare in advance to do that.

But officials threw cold water on reports by the Paris Socialist newspaper Aurore that British and United States armies will soon be forged into a single fighting arm, extending from the North Pole to the Rio Grande and from Asia Minor to Japan.

Aurore asserted that Britain and the United States would sign a secret accord on March 15 to fight together if attacked, and said equipment and training for the armed forces of both nations would become uniform.

Agreement Confirmed

In London, a British government official confirmed that the United States and Britain have agreed to standardize "certain items of military equipment." As a step in that direction, he said, the standardization of small arms to American patterns is being discussed.

Some of the proposals for standardization will require congressional approval, it was pointed out here. And President Truman is expected to urge again the necessary legislation.

Primarily his military and diplomatic advisors want enactment of measures partially approved by Congress last session to (1) allow government disposal of arms to Latin American countries and Canada and (2) allow assignment of military missions to foreign governments.

These are part of a program which government advisors consider necessary to buttress this nation's position as a world power and prepare it against future possibilities which may develop either inside the United Nations in connection with plans for international peace forces or outside the United Nations in connection with great power rivalries.

The arms standardization project wos explained on high authority to cover primarily the equipping of South American forces with American rather than European, chiefly British, weapons which they now use.

U. S. System For Canada

The War and State departments have been working since last fall through the joint Canadian-United States Defense commission to standardize American and Canadian arms. This mainly involves making arrangements by which the Canadians would give up their traditional British military system and weapons and adopt the American system.

In the third and less urgent category is the question of cooperation between the United States and British military forces. British sources here and in London said the limit of formal agreement so far reached is for the exchange of 100 officers each between the American and Royal Air Forces for training.

No plans have yet been made for maintaining permanently the combined chiefs of staff of which Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson is the British member and General Dwight D. Eisenhower the American Army member. But ranking officials here expect that the organization will go on. President Truman said it will function for at least another six months.

The function of the military missions, similar to that headed by Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf in Iran under the President's war powers, is to build goodwill, help maintain order in the American interest in such nervoys countries as those of the Middle East and on occasion help train foreign armies to the American way of doing things when that seems politically desirable.

personnel good, although "it is quite evident that both enlisted men and officers are rather promiscuous in their association with German women."

U.S. Flatly Denies Troops In Turkey, Iraq

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—A State Department press officer today flatly denied a report in the Moscow magazine *New Times* which said that many American troops are in Turkey and Iraq.

"There are absolutely no troops there," Lincoln White, the press officer, told a news conference.

The Soviet magazine had said that American troops, aviators and port specialists were in the two countries and that the number would be increased in the "nearest future."

China Reds Attack 'U.S. Imperialism'

1947

San Francisco, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Chinese Communists' official newspaper, *Emancipation Daily*, declared today in a New Year's editorial: "The Chinese people must avow to struggle to death with Chiang Kai-shek and American imperialism, for the sake of independence, peace and democracy."

The editorial was broadcast by the party's Yenan radio and recorded here by the Associated Press. It declared that after the Japanese surrendered "an American imperialism came to replace Japanese imperialism, desiring to obliterate the Chinese nation, to transform China into its colony.

Yanks In Europe's Black Mart Held A 'Vast Majority'

1947

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The House Military Committee today approved a staff report stating that a "vast majority" of American military personnel in Europe seem to be "involved one way or another" in black-market activities.

The original report was made public by a committee member several weeks ago.

The committee suggested that "it should be possible to check the bank accounts or income-tax returns of various officers or enlisted men who were in Germany a year ago to ascertain the present state of their fortunes."

The committee expressed the hope that a new army currency control program now in operation will halt the activities.

Reaction to the program, it said, "was similar to a situation in which the bottom is hit by a drop in the Stock Market."

"Many people who have obviously been living on black-market profits will now have to use real money," the committee commented.

The committee said its investigators found health conditions and morale among American foreign

U. S. to Pay Italy $50,000,000 More

Will Be Second Installment on Bill for Services

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The United States is preparing to turn over within the next few weeks a second payment of about $50,000,000 to the Italian government, United States officials disclosed today.

The sum will pay for services and supplies bought by American forces in Italy with lira.

A third installment probably will be handed over to the Italian

government several months later after War Department officials have completed necessary accounting of expenditures. This payment probably will range from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The second installment will raise American dollar payments to the Italian government for lira, including troop pay, to the round sum of $260,000,000, United States officials said.

They added that American government agencies were speeding work on the payments because it now appears that Congress cannot act until perhaps March on an expected Administration request for funds to finance relief operations in Italy, Austria and Greece.

U.S. Again Prods Russia On Lend-Lease Account

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The United States has prodded Russia for a third time in an effort to get the Soviets to settle their $11,000,000,000 lend-lease account, Government officials said tonight.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, American Ambassador to Moscow, is reported to have taken up the matter personally yesterday with the Soviet Foreign Office. Two previous notes from the State Department suggesting Russo-American discussions to settle these wartime obligations have gone unanswered, it was said.

These officials said Ambassador Smith intended to follow up his first conversations on the subject by calling again on the Soviet Foreign Office in an effort to speed the talks.

POLISH VISAS SPEEDED

Byrnes Orders Warsaw Embassy to Aid Trips to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes has instructed the emabssy in Warsaw, Representative George G. Sadowski of Michigan said today to expedite action of visa applications of nonquota and preferred-status residents of Poland desiring to enter the United States.

There are persons in Poland who have members of their immediate families living in this country.

Mr. Sadowski said Mr. Byrnes had advised him that he had directed the embassy to open its visa section for these people "at the earliest possible date."

Four Nations Fail To Join World Bank

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—Russia, Australia, New Zealand and Liberia have passed up the chance to become "charter members" of the World Bank and the World Monetary Fund, officials of those organizations and today.

All four took part in the Bretton Woods conferences founding the two 40-nation institutions, but let the new year deadline pass without signing the articles of agreement, these officials said.

Any of the four can still apply for membership at any time.

'PURGE' IS URGED OF UN-AMERICANS

House Group Would Oust Agents From Organizations

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities urged tonight that patriotic Americans everywhere "purge" un-American agents from organizations and activities with which they are in contact.

For its part, the committee recommended eleven legislative steps to combat subversive elements, including a requirement that only American citizens be allowed to hold office "in any labor unions subject to Federal laws." Federal employment also should be limited to citizens, the committee said.

Legislation Recommended

The members recommended legislation to:

1. Deny second-class mailing privileges to all foreign-language newspapers and periodicals which do not carry in adjoining columns a full English translation.

[Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R.,N.J.), slated to succeed Wood as chairman, refused to go along on this on grounds that it would encroach on freedom of the press.]

2. Prohibit membership by persons using an alias or assumed name in any organization using the United States mails or subject to Federal laws.

3. Deny second-class mailing rights to anyone publishing, distributing or promoting subversive or un-American propaganda.

Would Discharge Disloyal

4. Create an independent commission to investigate and order the discharge of any Government employé or official whose loyalty to the United States is "in doubt."

5. Require the Justice and State departments to name and identify every six months all agents of foreign governments in this country.

6. Establish in the Justice Department a special division to prosecute subversive elements.

7. Order deportation of all "alien Communists and other subversive aliens" and a strict "screening" of aliens entering the country.

8. Take away tax-exemption privileges from "Communist Fronts" posing as educational, charitable and relief organizations.

It filed the legislative proposals with the House as part of a final report on its work during the past year. Representative Wood (D., Ga.), retiring chairman, said he felt that "we have done great work for the American people."

But the report said neither the committee nor the FBI by themselves can prevent growth of un-Americanism in this country. It said active co-operation of the people is necessary and urged that:

"Throughout America there . . . be an active and accelerated attempt by patriotic Americans everywhere to purge the ranks of organizations and activities with which they are in contact from the presence and influence of un-American agents of every type and description."

Adamson Report Toned Down

The report toned down greatly a preliminary draft written by Ernie Adamson, who is bowing out as chief counsel. Adamson's draft had placed Communist or subversive brands on various unions, Government agencies, individuals and organizations.

Omitted, too, was a statement in Adamson's version that Communists hope to achieve control of the United States by means of a general strike through Communist-controlled unions which would "ultimately result in a revolution."

The committee-approved report—signed by all members—did not fail to take a few swings at communism on its own.

To Let Others Alone

"We have no desire to change the system of government now operating in Soviet Russia nor to impose our American freedoms and our free enterprise system upon any other country.

"However, we are equally firm in our determination to resist the attempts of those who would impose upon us a philosophy of government and economics as grossly foreign to our concepts of constitutional liberties as those advocated by Communists."

It said the "most effective" method of curtailing communism in this country is for all organizations, activities and groups to purge from their ranks the "Communist, Fascist hatemongers and other subversive elements."

HOOVER STRESSES RED CURB NEED

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—(AP) The Communist party in the United States, with "power and influence out of proportion to its membership," unless halted "will bring the same terror, oppression and tyranny that the forces of Fascism would impose upon us," says J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In an article in the current American Magazine, "Red Fascism in the United States today," Hoover discusses the "stealth, trickery and deceit" through which party members seek to conceal their real goals of violent revolution, atheism and support of Russia and the Red flag in preference to the United States and the American flag.

"The disloyalty of American Communists is no longer a matter of conjecture," Hoover says in discussing the "flip-flops" through which the party has consistently supported the Soviet Union and opposed the United States in all disputes between the two countries.

The Communists are currently intensifying their work in the United States. They believe the "moment is not far off when a revolutionary situation will develop in America." And last fall they "launched an intensive training program for the 15,000 new party members, as well as for the older ones."

Probe Of RFC's War Activities Is GOP Aim

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—A sweeping inquiry into the RFC's handling of war plants and contracts was under discussion today by Republican members of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

The Republicans talked of undertaking the inquiry into the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the first of several to be carried out if the life of the group is continued by the GOP-controlled Senate.

If RFC's war activities are probed, a committee member said, it is likely that Jesse Jones, former head of the agency and former Secretary of Commerce, will be the first witness.

All Might Testify

The organization provided much of the financing for wartime industrial development either directly or through an interlocking maze of subsidiaries.

Also high on the list of prospective witnesses would be George E. Allen, who resigned last week as an RFC director after laying before President Truman a comprehensive plan to streamline the agency and take away many of its wartime powers.

There were indications that the Republicans have been looking critically at the RFC for some time with the idea of shearing off much of its authority before deciding whether to give it a new lease on life. Its present congressional authorization expires June 30.

Senator Brewster (R., Me.), who is expected to head the new War Investigating Committee, said that Allen's suggestions seemed to be an invitation for the new Congress to look thoroughly into the agency's operations.

Four Vacancies To Fill

Under a resolution passed by the last Senate, the committee will be continued until January 30. There are four membership vacancies, caused by the retirement of Senators Mead (D., N.Y.), Tunnell (D., Del.), Briggs (D., Mo.) and Mitchell (D., Wash.).

Mitchell's place may go to Senator Harry Cain (R., Wash.), who defeated him. Republican leaders are also considering the appointment of Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) as a new member.

Appointments to the committee will be made by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) as the Senate's presiding officer. Since only two Democrats, Senators Kilgore (W.Va.) and Connally (Texas) remain as members, two additional will be named from that party.

Winant Resigns From U.N. Post

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP) — The White House today announced the resignation of John G. Winant as United States representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

From State Department sources, it was learned that retiring Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, will probably succeed Winant on the council.

Winant, former American Ambassador to London, is leaving his United Nations post January 10.

In his letter of resignation, Winant said that the work of organization and co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council was almost completed and that he desired to return to private pursuits.

"It is nearly ten years ago that I accepted service in the foreign field, and I would like to be free to pick up private life again as a citizen of my own country," he told President Truman.

After 21 years in the Senate, La Follette ran for nomination as a Republican in the last Wisconsin primary and was defeated by Joseph R. McCarthy. Mr. Truman is expected to send his nomination to the Senate next week.

SURPLUS-SALE SETUP SCORED

Disposal Cost May Top Monetary Return, Probers Warn

Washington, Jan. 2 (AP)—In a report hitting at "sloppy business methods," a House committee warned today that it may cost the Government more to dispose of its vast stocks of surplus war property than it realizes on sales.

Prepared by a special committee which inquired into the disposal job, the report also alleged "favoritism, if not downright corruption."

The committee said the responsibility for the situation must be attributed in large measure "to the early handling of the program and to the constant shifting of responsibility for its accomplishment among various agencies."

Recommendations Made

The committee is headed by Representative Slaughter (D., Mo.), who was defeated for renomination by Enos A. Axtell, Democrat backed by President Truman. Axtell in turn lost to a Republican.

Since it started its inquiry, the committee said, it has noted that the program is being handled in a "far more efficient manner than was the case when the committee began its deliberations." It gave credit to Robert M. Littlejohn, present war assets administrator, for the improvement.

To improve the disposal job, the committee recommended:

1. Elimination of most existing priorities for the purchase of property other than real estate.

2. Removal of international organizations from a position "where they enjoy a preferred status over American business."

3. Insurance against speculators forming so-called "nonprofit" schools to make themselves eligible for "enormous discounts in the aquisition of surplus property."

To date, the committee said, the monetary return to the Government from surplus sales "has been minute."

Committee "Jolted"

It said property costing approximately $12,500,000,000 already has been disposed of for about $2,500,000,000 gross, or 17.5 per cent, "before charging off the hundreds of millions of dollars which have been spent in the disposal program."

The total surplus, it added, probably amounts to about $29,000,000,000 (original cost).

The committee said it was "jolted" to learn that some "scrap" sold included several thousand small bombs.

Regional offices, the committee said, have been in a state of "complete disorganization, and, in many instances, favoritism, if not downright corruption, was apparent in their operation."

Littlejohn said, "In general I agree with the recommendations contained in the report, but there is one thing they haven't covered."

This, he said, was that "the law is basically designed to effect the social distribution of surplus property, and that brings on the priority system."

"The two things together," he added, "cause a low return to the Government."

Parents Give Jap Scholarship; Son Killed In Pacific

Easton, Pa., Jan. 2 (AP)—A Downingtown (Pa.) couple's belief that only good will will prevent repetition of the war that claimed their son's life opened the way today for a Japanese student to study at Lafayette College.

The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McC. Johnstone, whose son, Private Robert S. Johnstone, was killed by a Japanese in the Ipo Dam sector on Luzon in May, 1945, have founded a scholarship upon the $10,000 Government insurance their son carried. Young Johnstone had requested the scholarship be set up in event of his death to bring about a better understanding between the Americans and Japanese.

The scholarship has been awarded to Robert Y. Nishiyama, 22, who was in training in the *Kamikaze* corps at the end of the war. He is the first Japanese to receive a scholarship to an American college since Pearl Harbor. He will come to the United States as soon as the ban on Japanese travel to this country is lifted.

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AN OFFICIAL BRITISH SOURCE SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO GIVE "FULL AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION" TO PROPOSALS TO DIVIDE PALESTINE INTO SEPARATE JEWISH AND ARAB STATES. THE SOURCE ADDED THAT INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT MANY ARAB LEADERS WERE WILLING TO LISTEN TO SUCH A PLAN.

COLONIAL MINISTER ARTHUR CREECH JONES WAS EXPECTED TO SOUND OUT DAVID BEN GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, CONCERNING HIS VIEWS ON PARTITION AT A SCHEDULED CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE URGENCY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT ATTACHES TO THE PALESTINE SITUATION WAS UNDERLINED BY THE NEWS THAT GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, WILL ARRIVE HERE BY AIR TOMORROW TO REPORT ON AFFAIRS IN THE HOLY LAND. LT. GEN. SIR EVELYN BARKER, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN PALESTINE, ALSO WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO LONDON.

THE LONDON PRESS MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT COUNTER-ACTIVITY BY ANTI-JEWISH ELEMENTS, WHO HAVE BEEN BLAMED FOR FIRES IN TWO LONDON SYNAGOGUES RECENTLY, HAD BEEN EXTENDED TO PERSONAL THREATS AGAINST WELL-KNOWN ZIONISTS, ONE OF WHOM WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A POLICE GUARD.

JR410AES ADD LDN-(D-PALESTINE-XMX PALESTINE.

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LONDON,JAN.2-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS USHERED IN THE NEW YEAR WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE AT WORK ON ARMS STANDARDIZATION AND JOINT OFFICER TRAINING, AND THE PARIS NEWSPAPER AURORE SIMULTANEOUSLY FORECAST EVENTUAL UNIFICAT

STANDARDIZATION AND JOINT OFFICER TRAINING, AND THE PARIS NEWSPAPER AURORE
SIMULTANEOUSLY FORECAST EVENTUAL UNIFICATION OF THE TWO ARMIES UNDER A SECRET ACCORD IT SAID WOULD BE SIGNED MARCH 15. INS.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, CONFIRMING IN PART REPORTS HEARD SINCE OCTOBER, SAID THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD AGREED TO STAMDARDIZE "CERTAIN ITEMS OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT" AND ALREADY HAD EXPERTS TALKING OVER STANDARDIZATION OF SMALL ARMS TO U.S. SIZES AND PATTERNS.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES WERE PLANNING TO START JOINT TRAINING WITH THE EXCHANGE OF 30 TO 40 OFFICERS EACH, TO BE EXPANDED TOWARD AN UPWARD LIMIT OF 100 EACH. THE EXCHANGE WAS EXPECTED TO BE EFFECTED "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

AURORETN A SOCIALIST PAPER, HAD REPORTED EARLIER THAT THE PREDICTED MARCH 15 AGREEMENT WOULD CALL FOR JOINT DEFENSE IN EVENT EITHER BRITAIN OR THE U.S. WAS ATTACKED.

YESTERDAY IT ADDED THAT EQUIPMENT OF THE TWO ARMIES WOULD BE MADE UNIFORM; THAT BRITISH OFFICER TRAINING WOULD BE PATTERNED AFTER WEST POINT TRAINING, AND THAT CANADA WOULD BECOME THE FIRST PROVING GROUND OF UNIFICATION. THE GOAL, THE PAPER SAID, IS A SINGLE FIGHTING ARM, WITH POSTS FROM THE NORTH POLE TO THE RIO GRANDE AND FROM ASIA MINOR TO JAPAN.

A BRITISH OFFICIAL, WHO ASKED REPORTERS NOT TO GIVE HIS NAME, SAID EXPERTS DISCUSSING ARMS STANDARDIZATION WERE "STARTING AT THE BOTTOM AND WORKING THEIR WAY UPWARDS." HE REPORTED NO DECISION YET TO STANDARDIZE ALL BRITISH AND U.S. MILITARY EQUIPMENT, BUT HE DID NOT RULE OUT THIS POSSIBILITY.

BRITAIN, HE SAID, "IS NOT AVERSE TO STANDARDIZING MILITARY EQUIPMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS." HE TOLD NEWSMEN THAT FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF, WOULD BRING BACK ANY SOVIET PROPOSALS ON THE SUBJECT FROM HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW THIS MONTH BUT DID NOT PLAN TO TALK ARMS REDUCTION.

1947

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THAT U.S. FLYING COLONELS AND RAF GROUP CAPTAINS--THE EQUIVALENT RANK--WOULD LEAD SMALL GROUPS OF OFFICERS EXCHANGED UNDER THE NEW JOINT AIR TRAINING PLAN.

THE OFFICERS, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, ARE TO BE PUT INTO SCHOOLS OR ATTACHED TO COMMANDS AND STAFFS TO BE TRAINED IN STAFF METHODS, TACTICS, EQUIPMENT AND RESEARCH.

WHETHER U.S. AIRMEN WOULD SERVE ONLY IN THE BRITISH ISLES WAS NOT YET DECIDED, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, BUT THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD FORECAST THAT THEY "WILL BE ABLE TO SERVE WITH OUR UNITS OVERSEAS."

"BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE RAPIDLY COMPLETING PLANS FOR LAND, SEA AND AIR COOPERATION IF THEY ARE INVOLVED IN ANOTHER WAR," SAID THE NEWS CHRONICLE.

THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER DECLARED THAT YESTERDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS PROVED THAT "BRITISH ARMED FORCES ARE BEING RAPIDLY TIED HAND AND FOOT BEHIND ALL THE MOST RUTHLESS AND AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN CAPITALISM."

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(WX)..LONDON--INSERT ARMS STANDARDIZATION REPORT AFTER FIRST GRAF X X X SIGNED MARCH 15.

(IN WASHINGTON, REP.WALTER G.ANDREWS OF NEW YORK, WHO BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE WHEN REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE THE HOUSE TOMORROW, SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT AND COULD NOT COMMENT ON IT.

"I WOULD WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE DETAILS AND HAVE SOMETHING OFFICIAL FROM THIS SIDE BEFORE I COMMENTED," ANDREWS SAID.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, ETC., 3RD GRAF.

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LONDON,JAN.2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED PREMIER MARSHAL TITO TODAY AS SAYING IN A NEW YEAR'S BROADCAST THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "NIP IN THE BUD" ANY ATTEMPT TO RESTORE "THE OLD PATRIARCHAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM" IN YUGOSLAVIA.

TITO TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN, MOSCOW SAID, THAT THE STEPS WHICH YUGOSLAVIA HAS TAKEN TOWARD RECOVERY ARE DUE TO THE FACT THAT "THE POWER IS NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE" AND "ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT MEANS OF PRODUCTION ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE WORKERS."

LISTING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR, HE SAID THAT 250,000 HOMES HAD BEEN BUILT, SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES OF RAILWAYS REPAIRED, MANY RUINED FACTORIES RESTORED TO OPERATION
AND MANY NEW ONES ERECTED BY "SELF-SACRIFICING LABOR." THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THE MOSCOW VERSION OF HIS SPEECH OF UNRRA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO YUGOSLAV RECOVERY.

"AFTER THE WAR," TITO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "WE HAD NOT THE NECESSARY MONEY, BUT TO THIS DAY WE HAVE NOT BORROWED ANY MONEY WITHIN THE COUNTRY NOR HAVE WE REQUESTED ASSISTANCE FROM ABROAD."

TITO ADDED THAT "THIS YEAR WE SHALL LAUNCH A PLANNED ECONOMY AND START ON THE FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF OUR COUNTRY." HE CALLED ON THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE TO "EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO COPE WITH THIS DIFFICULT TASK."

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Dobbin Announcement

ATTLEE'S OFFER DREW FROM CONSERVATIVE LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL A CHARGE THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS "SCUTTLING" THE EMPIRE, BUT IN BURMA THE OFFER WAS RECEIVED WITH COOLNESS. [illegible] U SAW, FORMER PREMIER NOW EN ROUTE HERE WITH THE DELEGATION, DECLARED IT FELL SHORT OF THE INDIAN [illegible] PLAN FOR INDEPENDENCE. THE BURMESE, HOWEVER, ACCEPTED THE INVITATION TO THE CONFERENCE WITH RESERVATIONS. THE DELEGATES WERE INSTRUCTED TO BREAK OFF THE TALKS AND RETURN FOR AN [illegible] ALL-OUT FIGHT FOR BURMESE FREEDOM SHOULD THE DISCUSSIONS PROCEED UNSATISFACTORILY," THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLE'S LEAGUE ANNOUNCED IN RANGOON. ADD LDN - (BURMESE) - XXX / BRITISH

BEFORE HE LEFT RANGOON, AUNG SAN TOLD A NEW YEAR'S DAY RALLY TO "BE READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES," BUT HE CAUTIONED HIS FOLLOWERS AGAINST HAPHAZARD USE OF FORCE, SAYING "IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE BRITISH WHETHER THIS COUNTRY WILL AGAIN BECOME A BATTLEGROUND. I BELIEVE IT IS POSSIBLE FOR MY COUNTRY TO REACH ITS GOAL PEACEFULLY."

THE BURMESE DEMANDS IN SUBSTANCE ADD NOTHING TO THOSE PUT TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BY THE BURMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN REPLY TO

1947

A BRITISH WHITE PAPER [illegible] PROPOSING [illegible] LEISURELY TRANSITION.

DISPATCHES FROM POINTS VISITED BY AUNG SAN ON THE FIRST LEG

OF HIS TRIP DESCRIBED HIM AS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE BURMESE "INTERIM

GOVERNMENT." THUS FAR THE BRITISH RECOGNIZE NO INTERIM GOVERNMENT,

CONSIDERING THIS ONE OF THE MATTERS TO BE THRASHED OUT IN THE CONFERENCE.

AUNG SAN PLANNED TO SPEND SEVERAL DAYS AT NEW DELHI AS THE

GUEST OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA'S INTERIM

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, AND NEXT TUESDAY HE PLANNED TO GO TO KARACHI

TO SEE MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, HEAD OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE. THE LONDON

PRESS FOUND [illegible] THIS INFORMATION SIGNIFICANT, HOLDING

THAT THE BURMESE LEADER WAS INTENT UPON FINDING OUT EXACTLY HOW

THE INDIAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT WORKS.

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ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLE'S FREEDOM LEAGUE, OF WHICH AUNG SAN IS THE LEADER.

THAKIN NYA, A SOCIALIST; U TIN TUT, CIVIL OFFICIAL WHO HAS NO POLITICAL AFFILIATION;

AND THAKIN BA SEIN, MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL UNITED FRONT, AND

U SAW, FOUNDER OF THE MYOCHIT (LOVERS OF THE NATION) PARTY.

U SAW IS WELL KNOWN IN LONDON. AS BURMESE PREMIER IN 1941 HE MADE

A MUCH-PUBLICIZED VISIT TO ENGLAND TO ASK INDEPENDENCE FOR HIS NATION.

SHORTLY AFTER HIS RETURN TO BURMA, HE WAS INTERNED BY THE BRITISH ON A

CHARGE OF COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE, AND HE WAS RELEASED

LAST FEBRUARY, LESS THAN A YEAR AGO.

THE BRITISH WERE HOPEFUL FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE TIMES DESCRIBED THE BURMESE DELEGATES AS "A STRONG AND

EXPERIENCED TEAM OF BURMESE STATESMEN, EACH MEMBER OF WHICH HAS,

GIVEN PROOF OF ENERGY AND CAPACITY IN ADMINISTRATION AND THE

LONG-STANDING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN AND BURMA SHOULD BE

POWERFULLY REINFORCED BY THE APPROACHING CONSULTATIONS."

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT THE CONFERENCE "LEADS TO THE HOPE THAT

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN BURMA MAY NOW SET ITS COURSE TOWARDS

AUTONOMY IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN."

CALCUTTA, JAN.2-(AP)-U. AUNG SAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE BURMESE INTERIM REGIME, SAID TODAY HE WAS GOING TO LONDON AT THE INVITATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "TO TEST THE GOOD FAITH OF THE BRITISH REGARDING THE INDEPENDENCE OF MY COUNTRY."

ENROUTE FROM RANGOON TO DELHI, HE ADDED:

"FREEDOM OF BURMA MUST BE CONCEDED BEFORE JAN.31, THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MUST BE TURNED INTO A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, COMING ELECTIONS IN BURMA MUST BE FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SHAN STATES AND CHIN HILLS MUST BE RECOGNIZED."

THE SLIGHT, 32-YEAR-OLD BURMESE LEADER, WHO BEFORE DEPARTURE HAD ASKED HIS COUNTRYMEN "TO BE READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES" IS TO CONFER WITH INDIAN LEADERS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO BRITAIN.

HE IS CHAIRMAN OF THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLE'S FREEDOM LEAGUE IN BURMA.

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LONDON, JAN. 2-(AP)-LORD CAMROSE, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, SAID TODAY "NEGOTIATIONS ARE PENDING" FOR THE PURCHASE AND PUBLICATION OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS. HE DECLINED TO GIVE DETAILS.

FOR MONTHS REPORTS HAVE CIRCULATED IN LITERARY, JOURNALISTIC AND POLITICAL CIRCLES THAT THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER WAS WELL ADVANCED IN THE WRITING OF A HISTORY OF THE WAR AS HE SAW IT. MORE RECENTLY LORD CAMROSE'S NAME HAS BEEN LINKED, ON THE BUSINESS SIDE, WITH THE UNDERTAKING.

CURRENT PUBLICATION IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH OF A CHURCHILL MANUSCRIPT CHAMPIONING A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE SPED THE RUMORS.

CHURCHILL'S SECRETARIAL STAFF HAS STEADFASTLY REFRAINED FROM DISCUSSING THE SUBJECT AND CHURCHILL HIMSELF HAS NOT BEEN ACCESSIBLE FOR COMMENT.

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LONDON, JAN.2-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, ALREADY IN POSSESSION OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND UNDER LABOR'S NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM, BECAME OWNER OF THE COUNTRY'S COAL MINES AND THE WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD. AS THE NEW YEAR BEGAN.

THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD, RAISING ITS BLUE-AND-WHITE FLAG OVER A COAL MINE TAKING OVER ABOUT 1,500 MINES WITH A VALUATION OF $633,000,000, IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED STEPS TO OVERCOME A COAL SHORTAGE NOW THREATENING FACTORY SHUTDOWNS AND TO BUILD UP COAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS: MECHANIZATION OF MOST MINES, CLOSING OF INEFFICIENT ONES AND LITTLE DISTURBANCE OF PRESENT MANAGEMENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT, AS AN EMPLOYER, PROMISED BETTER PAY AND WORKING CONDITIONS AND INSTITUTE A FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR 690,000 MINERS AND 10,000 COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS. THE CABLE-AND-WIRELESS SYSTEM IS VALUED AT $120,000,000. OWNERS AND MINES AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE BEING COMPENSATED WITH GOVERNMENT STOCK.

ML324AES

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LONDON, JAN. 2-(AP)-A CONSERVATIVE PARTY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE PARTY "HAS NO DESIRE TO EMBARRASS THE POSTMASTER GENERAL" AND IF THE POSTOFFICE CONTINUED TO OBJECT THE CONSERVATIVES WOULD QUIT USING THE SLOGAN "A HAPPY NEW YEAR AND A NEW GOVERNMENT SOON" ON PARTY-MAILED ENVELOPES. LABORITES ARE IN POWER.

E.D.O'BRIEN, CONSERVATIVE PUBLICITY MAN, SAID THE PARTY STILL WOULD SEEK AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION IN PARLIAMENT OF WHAT POSTOFFICE REGULATION PERMITTED THE BLACKING OUT OF THE SLOGAN.

GH1107AES

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 2-(AP)-U.S. third army officials said today that two negro soldiers were killed in the American occupation zone over the New Year holiday and that investigations were in progress.

Pvt. Harry L. Hayes of Whiteville, N. C., was found dead in a lonely spot near Heidelberg with a fractured skull and knife wounds in his chest and abdomen, authorities said.

The body of Pvt. Harry W. Sanders (No address available) was found in a cemetery near Frankfurt. He had been dead 12 or 15 hours when discovered and apparently had been struck heavily on the head with a stone.

Doane 01716 apr rm 1220

trieste, jan. 2--(ap)--large quantities of arms and ammunition, including 1,000 hand grenades, were discovered by military police last night when they raided an employment office of the national security agency, which handles insurance. officers of the agency denied knowledge of the arms and said they rented the quarters a month ago.

Moscow, Jan. 2-(AP)-The newspaper Ukraina Pravda called the U.S. senate investigation of Sen. Bilbo (D-Miss) a farce today and intimated that the United States had no business objecting to elections in Bulgaria and Romania when it allows such elections at home.

The newspaper, one of the largest in Russia outside Moscow, said Bilbo's speeches were "an unbelievable mixture of folly, clowning and filthy cursing."

"The state of Mississippi is the base of his pogrom of anti-negro activities," the article asserted. "Nevertheless, he twice was elected in this state as governor and four times to the senate. The secret is very simple: hooligan bands of Ku Klux Klan, police administrations, falsification of elections and non-admission of negroes to the ballot box."

The article said the senate investigation committee "managed to make the same

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kind of farce of the investigation as Bilbo made of the election."

"That is how they elect in America," the commentary continued, "Here they are, the 'pillars of society,' selected as supreme priests of dollar democracy.

"The [redacted] American reactionary does not like elections in Bulgaria, Romania and some other countries. The American government sends one note after another to these countries, as if there were insufficient democracy in these elections.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN. 2-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR TOOK ISSUE TODAY WITH REP.FRANCIS CASE (R-SD) FOR STATING IN BALBOA TWO WEEKS AGO THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT INCREASE ITS INVESTMENT IN THE PANAMA CANAL UNLESS IT RECEIVED ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE DEFENSE SITES FROM PANA.

(CASE STRESS

CANAL UNLESS IT RECEIVED ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE DEFENSE SITES FROM PANAMA.

(CASE STRESSED THAT THE ATOM BOMB AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN WARFARE MADE DEFENSE SITES VITAL TO PREVENT ATTACKERS FROM REACHING THE CANAL. HE COMMENTED: "NO ONE WANTS TO INFRINGE UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PANAMA. IT IS UP TO PANAMA HERSLEF TO SAY WHAT SHE WANTS TO GIVE US.")

A RED STAR WRITER WHO SIGNED HIMSELF N.KHARIN ASSERTED THAT CASE'S STATEMENTS "ARE IN FULL CONTRADICTION WITH THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED INTERNATIONAL NORMS."

"IN ACTUAL FACT, HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO TALK ABOUT THE THREAT OF THE ATOM BOMB TO AMERICAN POSSESSIONS WHEN THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS THE UNITED STATES IS POSSESSOR OF THESE BOMBS?" THE ARTICLE ASKED.

"MR.CASE ASTONISHES US STILL MORE WITH HIS INTERPRETATION OF THE PROBLEM OF COLLABORATION OF LARGE AND SMALL STATES. MONSTROUS AS IT SEEMS, CASE PEREMPTORILY DEMANDED FROM PANAMA A PORTION OF HER TERRITORY. THE SOLE RIGHT CASE LEAVES TO THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC IS THE RIGHT OF THE STATE TO DECIDE JUST WHAT PORTION OF HER TERRITORY SHE IS WILLING TO GIVE UP."

THE ARTICLE ASSERTED THAT THE "WHOLE CANAL ZONE IS A SYSTEM OF POWERFUL DEFENSE WORKS" AND THE FACTS REFUTED THE SUPPOSITION THAT THE UNITED STATES' "NEW TERRITORIAL DEMANDS ON PANAMA" WERE DICTATED BY THE INTERESTS OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEFENSE.

RQ1036AES

WARSAW, POLAND, JAN. 2-(AP)-VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY HE INTENDED TO TAKE ALL LEGAL STEPS POSSIBLE TO ASSURE HIS PEASANT PARTY FAIR REPRESENTATION IN POLAND'S JAN. 19 ELECTIONS AND "TO FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE OF POLAND AND THEIR FREEDOM BUT IT WILL BE OF NO USE TO GO TO THE ELECTIONS IF ALL OUR CANDIDATES ARE JAILED."

THE PEASANT PARTY LEADER DECLARED 30,000 OF HIS FOLLOWERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED, INCLUDING 400 CANDIDATES NOW IMPRISONED BY THE SECURITY POLICE. ALTHOUGH SOME WERE HELD ONLY A SHORT TIME, HE SAID, MANY WERE BEING INTIMIDATED AND KILLED.

JS1131PES

THE OPERATIONS LAST NIGHT WERE AMONG THE LARGEST EVER LAUNCHED AT ONE TIME BY THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND. ALTOGETHER 12 SEPARATE BUT WELL COORDINATED ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT, EXCLUSIVE OF THE MINING OF ROADS AND BRIDGES. xxxx

IRGUN THANKED BALDWIN FOR HIS "HELP IN THE CAMPAIGN TO FREE PALESTINE," BUT DECLARED THAT "NOTHING MUST STOP OUR FIGHT."

(DISPATCHES FROM LONDON YESTERDAY REPORTED INCREASING INDICATIONS THERE THAT OFFICIAL BRITISH OPINION WAS INCLINING TO THE VIEW THAT THE ONLY FEASIBLE WAY TO SETTLE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WAS TO PARTITION THE HOLY LAND INTO SEPARATE JEWISH AND ARAB STATES.

(THESE ADVICES QUOTED AN OFFICIAL BRITISH SOURCE AS SAYING THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE "FULL AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION" TO SUCH A PARTITION PROPOSAL SHOULD THE MATTER BE BROACHED BY ARABS OR JEWS AT THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO RESUME JAN. 21. BRITISH EXPERTS ON PALESTINE WERE SAID TO HAVE ADVISED THE GOVERNMENT THAT THE SITUATION CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO GO ON INDEFINITELY AS IT IS AT PRESENT.) ADD JERUSALEM-(D)- XXX LARGE.

THE IRGUN MEMBER SENTENCED YESTERDAY TO DIE BY HANGING WAS DOV GRUNER, A 33-YEAR-OLD HUNGARIAN JEW WHO CAME TO PALESTINE SIX YEARS AGO AND WHO WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE JEWISH BRIGADE OF THE BRITISH ARMY ONLY 10 DAYS BEFORE THE ATTACK ON THE POLICE STATION.

GRUNER, WHO HAS A SISTER IN AMERICA--ADDRESS UNKNOWN--WAS ONE OF 15 IRGUN MEMBERS WOUNDED DURING THE ATTACK, IN WHICH HE WAS ACCUSED OF FIRING A GUN.

DURING HIS TRIAL HE ADOPTED THE USUAL IRGUN PRACTICE OF REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE COURT'S JURISDICTION AND DEMANDING THAT HE BE TREATED AS A PRISONER OF WAR. THE DEATH SENTENCE IS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY THE PALESTINE MILITARY COMMANDER.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED THE DETENTION OF 47 PERSONS IN THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV FOLLOWING AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE RETALIATION FLOGGINGS OF A BRITISH MAJOR AND THREE SOLDIERS LAST SUNDAY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT 2,242 PERSONS HAD BEEN QUESTIONED DURING THE INVESTIGATION.

ML334AES

1947

Cairo, Jan. 2--(AP)--The Arab League's daily bulletin said (LEAGUE STATES,) today the campaign aiding at the achievement independence of all Arab states, supported Egypt with all their power in her "demands for evacuation of British troops and unity of the sudan with Egypt under the Egyptian crown." League members are egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, trans-jordan, saudi arabia and Yemen.

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1947

BY EDWIN B.GREENWALD

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JAN. 2-(AP)-A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF MENTAL EXPERTS, APPOINTED BY THE SYNOD OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH, HAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED MAXIMOS V, THE 51-YEAR-OLD PATRIARCH, TO BE SUFFERING FROM A NERVOUS DISORDER. 1947

HIGHLY COMPETENT SOURCES SAID THE RIGIDLY CLOISTERED LIFE A PATRIARCH MUST LEAD HAD CAUSED MAXIMOS' ILLNESS LESS THAN A YEAR AFTER HE BECAME THE SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE CHURCH.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT WAS RETURNED DEC. 30.

THE COMMISSION SAID THAT IT BELIEVED MAXIMOS' "INTELLIGENCE IS NORMAL" AND THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD BE CURED. HE NOW IS UNDERGOING SPECIAL TREATMENT AND WILL BE EXAMINED AGAIN, PERHAPS WITHIN TWO WEEKS, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

MAXIMOS IS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST PATRIARCHS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CENTURIES-OLD ORTHODOX RELIGION. SHORTLY AFTER HIS ELECTION FEB. 20, 1946, HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PACED ACROSS A ROOM IN THE PATRIARCHATE AND CRIED OUT TO AN ASSOCIATE:

"I KNOW NOW THIS IS NO LIFE FOR A YOUNG MAN."

USUALLY RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID THAT, SINCE THEN, THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE MIGHTIEST THRONES OF RELIGION HAD SUFFERED FROM WHAT WAS DESCRIBED BY HIS ASSOCIATES AS A "RESTRICTION PHOBIA."

COUPLED WITH THIS HAS BEEN THE HEAVY BURDEN OF THE OFFICE, 1947 PARTICULARLY NOW WHEN THE PATRIARCH IS CONFRONTED WITH THE CAUTIOUS MOVES BY THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHMEN TO EXPAND THEIR ORBIT OF INFLUENCE.

MANY REPORTS HAVE SAID MAXIMOS MIGHT RETIRE FROM OFFICE, BUT NO ONE WELL INFORMED WOULD SAY THAT SUCH ACTION IS LIKELY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. ONE REASON GIVEN IS THAT IT REQUIRES CONSIDERABLE TIME TO PREPARE FOR A NEW ELECTION. THE SOURCE SAID MAXIMOS, OF COURSE, MIGHT RECOVER ENTIRELY AND BE ABLE TO CARRY ON.

THE CHURCH IS ADMINISTERED NORMALLY BY A PATRIARCH AND 12 ARCHBISHOPS WHO COMPOSE THE SYNOD. VITAL ISSUES REQUIRE THE APPROVAL OF BOTH POWERS, BUT THE SYNOD ITSELF CAN DISPOSE OF ROUTINE MATTERS. PERSONS CLOSE TO THE PATRIARCHATE SAID THE MORE IMPORTANT ISSUES HAD BEEN PUT ASIDE AT PRESENT.

A NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT IM MAXIMOS' CONDITION WAS REPORTED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS, MAXIMOS ASKED FOR FOOD ON NEW YEAR'S DAY AND WALKED IN THE GARDEN OF THE HALKO SEMINARY, WHERE HE IS CONFINED. THE PATRIARCH HAD BEEN ENTIRELY WITHOUT APPETITE

ANCIENT CUSTOM AND LAWS MAKE THE PATRIARCH'S LIFE RIGIDLY CONFINED. HE MUST ALWAYS WEAR THE CLOTHES OF HIS OFFICE, BUT, BECAUSE THE WEARING OF RELIGIOUS GARB IN PUBLIC IS PROHIBITED GENERALLY BY THE TURKS, MAXIMOS NEVER GOES OUT IN PUBLIC EVEN THOUGH HE IS EXCUSED FROM THAT EDICT.

FOR TRIPS FROM THE PATRIARCHATE AT FENAR, ON THE GOLDEN HORN, TO HALKI SEMINARY, ON A MARMARA SEA ISLAND, HE CHARTERS A FERRY BOAT WHICH PICKS HIM UP AT FENAR AND TRAVLES WITH ONLY THE PATRIARCH AND HIS SUITE ABOARD. HE IS SURROUNDED ALWAYS BY HIS ADVISERS AND HAS VIRTUALLY NO PRIVACY.

THE PATRIARCH IS ELECTED FOR LIFE. HENCE, SHOULD MAXIMOS RETIRE, 1947 HE STILL WOULD BE ENTITLED TO THE FULL HONORS OF THE OFFICE AND BE KNOWN AS THE EX-PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

SPECULATION OVER A POSSIBLE NEW PATRIARCH EXTENDED TO NEW YORK, WHERE SOME SOURCES SAID ARCHBISHOP ATHINAGORAS MIGHT BE A CANDIDATE. HE IS WELL LIKED HERE, ESPECIALLY BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT. OTHER

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POSSIBLE CANDIDATES ARE DOROTHEOS, METROPOLITE OF PRINIKIPO; JOACHIM, METROPOLITE OF DERKON; AND EX-ARCHBISHOP CHRISANTHOK OF ATHENS.
RQ117PES

KURE, JAN.2-(AP)-BRIGADIER STAYAVANT SHRINAGESH TODAY WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE 269TH INDIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

HE WAS GRADUATED FROM CAMBRIDGE IN 1921 AND COMMANDED THE 64TH INDIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE IN WORLD WAR II. IN NOVEMBER, 1945, HE WENT TO GERMANY AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF AN INDIAN MILITARY MISSION. HIS FATHER, THE LATE DR.SHRINAGESH MALLENNAH, WAS PERSONAL PHYSICIAL OF THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

FJ533ACS

1947

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN. 2-(AP)-A NETHERLANDS MILITARY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ARTILLERY-SUPPORTED DUTCH INFANTRY OVERCAME STIFF INDONESIAN RESISTANCE MONDAY TO OCCUPY THE SOUTHEASTERN SECTION OF MEDAN, PRE-WAR CAPITAL OF SUMATRA.

HE SAID THAT "PEOPLE'S ARMY" IRREGULARS, SUPPORTED BY ELEMENTS OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN ARMY, OPENED FIRE WITH MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS DESPITE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN OFFICIALS CALLING FOR DUTCH TO REPLACE INDONESIAN FORCES IN SOUTHEASTERN MEDAN. THE CITY, IN NORTHEASTERN SUMATRA, HAS 60,000 INHABITANTS, ABOUT 20,000 CHINESE.

INDONESIAN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR, INTERVIEWED ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID HE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED THE OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN REPORT ON THE FIGHTING. HE DID NOT PLACE BLAME ON EITHER SIDE BUT DECLARED, "THE SITUATION HAS CONTINUED TO DETERIORATE FOR THE PAST TWO MONTHS."

SJAHRIR SAID THAT DELAY IN SIGNATURE OF THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT FOR A UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA HAD BROUGHT UNABATED DISTRUST WHICH WAS PUTTING ELEMENTS IN FAVOR OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN INDONESIA INTO AN INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT POSITION.

HE DECLARED THAT POLITICAL LEADERS ON BOTH SIDES WERE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AVOID AN OUTBREAK SUCH AS THE CURRENT BETWEEN VIET-NAMESE AND FRENCH IN INDOCHINA, BUT EMPHASIZED THAT SWIFT SIGNATURE OF THE AGREEMENT IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM WAS ESSENTIAL TO RESTORATION OF GOOD WILL. HE SAID THE INDONESIANS WERE PREPARED TO SIGN THE PACT IMMEDIATELY.

JR414AES

WASHINGTON, JAN.2-(AP)-TWO STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND A PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBER WERE NAMED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY TO ACCOMPANY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSION WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE GREEK FRONTIER.

MARK ETHRIDGE, PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL AND TIMES, WILL HEAD THE DELEGATION WHICH WILL TOUR GREECE, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ETHRIDGE'S AIDES WILL BE HARRY N.HOWARD, CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEAR-EAST AND AFRICAN RESEARCH DIVISION; NORBORT L.ANSCHUETZ, NEAR EASTERN DIVISION INFORMATION OFFICER, AND CYRIL BLACK OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

BLACK ACCOMPANIED ETHRIDGE DURING HIS INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA IN THE FALL OF 1945.
FR132PES

WASHINGTON, JAN.2-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN G. WINANT AS UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

FROM STATE DEPARTMENT SOURCES, IT WAS LEARNED THAT RETIRING SENATOR ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE OF WISCONSIN WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED WINANT ON THE COUNCIL.

WINANT, FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, IS LEAVING HIS U.N. POST ON JANUARY 10.

IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION, WINANT SAID THAT THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION OF THE COUNCIL WAS ALMOST COMPLETED AND THAT HE DESIRED TO RETURN TO PRIVATE PURSUITS.

"IT IS NEARLY TEN YEARS AGO THAT I ACCEPTED SERVICE IN THE FOREIGN FIELD AND I WOULD LIKE TO BE FREE TO PICK UP PRIVATE LIFE AGAIN AS A CITIZEN OF MY OWN COUNTRY," HE TOLD PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

AFTER 21 YEARS IN THE SENATE LAFOLLETTE RAN FOR NOMINATION AS A REPUBLICAN IN THE LAST WISCONSIN PRIMARY AND WAS DEFEATED BY JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY. MR. TRUMAN IS EXPECTED TO SEND HIS NOMINATION TO THE SENATE NEXT WEEK.

(NO PICKUP)

AB446PES

BRITISH DRIVE ON HOLY LAND TERROR SEEN

ARTHUR G AVSHON

Three Officials Discuss Way To Smash Underground Violence

C/W 1947

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery and Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham met tonight with Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, to consider, a Government source said, how British troops can smash Jewish underground violence which has flared anew in Palestine.

Both Government informants and Jewish Agency sources predicted that Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, who arrived in London by air earlier in the day, would ask for authority from the British Cabinet to launch an all-out offensive against Jewish underground resistance.

Meet For More Than Hour

They attached special importance to the presence at the meeting of Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff, who conferred recently with British military authorities in Palestine.

They met for more than an hour. Creech Jones said: "I cannot make any statement, except that I have had a discussion with Field Marshal Montgomery and the High Commissioner."

A Jewish Agency spokesman declared that "all Whitehall knows that if the army in Palestine gets its head, the last hope of British-Arab-Jewish settlement will vanish."

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An authoritative informant said that Creech Jones would report on tonight's meeting to Clement R. Attlee, Prime Minister, and Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, tomorrow, and that a meeting of the Cabinet to consider the whole Palestine situation will be held next week.

Montgomery To Visit Moscow

Montgomery is scheduled to leave tomorrow for a visit to Moscow. Observers said that Montgomery's presence at the meeting pointed to the possibility that important military proposals were being considered.

In Rome, Louis Segal, general secretary of the Jewish National Workers Alliance of America, declared that the Jews would participate in the London conference on Palestine only if the British increase Palestine immigration quotas before the conference ends, stop "terrorizing the Jewish community," and permit "the normal economic development of Palestine."

Segal, who attended the recent Zionist conference in Basel, asserted that the United States State Department had officially informed Britain that the United States favored a partition plan to create an autonomous Jewish state incorporating 60 per cent of Palestine.

Position Of United States

He said the State Department's position was defined in a note to the British Government from Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary, prior to the Zionist conference.

He said the Jews believe they could bring between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Jews into Palestine with establishment of a sizable autonomous state.

R. H. S. Crossman, Labor member of Parliament who served on the British-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine, attacked the "outlook, tactics and policy" of the United States delegation to the Zionist congress, which he said were more American than Jewish.

Writing in the leftist periodical *New Statesman and Nation*, Crossman said American Jewry had become a self-assertive power with a financial strangle hold on the Zionist movement.

He attacked Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, a leader of the United States delegation at Basel,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

as "an ambitious politician whose primary aim was to oust Dr. Chaim Weizmann from the presidency," and challenge the policy of British-Jewish co-operation.

He said that to Silver and his colleagues, "most of whom are completely ignorant of the Middle East, but expert in the arts of American politics," the Palestinian Jews were "colonists" forced to obey orders of American Zionists.

British Palestine Chief May Seek Attack Right

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—British Government and Jewish Agency sources expressed the belief today that Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, would ask the Cabinet for authority to launch an offensive to smash Jewish resistance in the Holy Land.

The prediction came as new violence erupted in Palestine. An official announcement in Jerusalem said an underground threat had been made to kidnap British soldiers, and that all ranks had been ordered, for their personal safety, to carry arms at all times, and to venture out of baracks only in pairs.

Three British Soldiers Hurt

Three British soldiers were injured near the coastal village of Kfar Sirkin early today when their jeep was blown up, evidently by an electrically-detonated mine.

Searchers still hunting for the men who recently flogged four British soldiers found a quantity of dynamite in a house in Jerusalem, on a route believed taken by underground forces who attempted a flame-thrower attack in the area.

Government On Spot

The attack had the British Government on the spot with two alternatives in prospect—either to find a final solution to the Palestine problem or to put the Holy Land under complete military rules.

The renewed battling in Palestine cast a pall of pessimism in the British capital as officials awaited the arrival of Sir Alan.

With a whole chain of conferences on tap to wrestle with the problem, British opinion seemed to be leaning gradually and cautiously toward Arab-Jewish partition of Palestine as a possible solution. David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said last night after a conference with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones that he was certain a Jewish state would be created in Palestine "within my lifetime." He is 60.

New Blows Follow Plea For Peace In Holy Land

Jerusalem, Jan. 3 (AP)—Fervent pleas from the Jewish Community Council imploring Palestine Jews to help quell the latest outbreak of Holy Land violence were met today with new blows from the underground forces which increased British troop casualties to eight wounded and one killed in the last 24 hours.

The underground forces launched one of their biggest attacks against British military installations last night. In a quick answer to the challenge, British troops arrested 61 Jews in searches of three Tel Aviv sections as they screened 3,251 persons. Searches continued in two other quarters of the modern all-Jewish metropolis.

Attacks Seen Continuing

It was officially announced that because of the "terrorist activity and the threat to kidnap British soldiers," all troops had been ordered for their personal safety to carry arms at all times and to walk at least in pairs when they were outside of barracks.

In addition to the British soldiers a score of civilians, including Jews and Arabs, were injured as a result of last night's outbreak, in which the underground used homemade flame throwers, grenades, mines and automatic weapons in attacks in at least twelve places.

Leaflets distributed by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, intimated the attacks would be continued against British military installations. The leaflets accused the British of "maintaining military bases in Palestine against all international legislation."

Violence Condemned

There was speculation that Irgun Zvai Leumi had spent the last three weeks in co-operation with the Stern Gang, the most extreme of all Jewish underground groups, planning the assault which was launched last night.

The emergency committee of Vaad Leumi, the Jewish Community Council, plastered housewalls in Jerusalem with its pleas, condemning violence in the strongest terms, and urging Palestine Jews to do their utmost to end these "irresponsible acts."

Despite the pleas three British soldiers were injured today when their jeep was blown up near Kfar Sirkin, about 9 miles east of Tel Aviv. Last night's major troop casualties were suffered in similar incidents in the Haifa area, with three soldiers and an officer killed when their Bren gun carrier struck a mine and overturned.

Flame Throwers Still Used

Searches went on today in Jerusalem. A small quantity of dynamite was found near the Orion movie theater, where last night a police patrol car was attacked by extremists using homemade flame throwers.

Another attack in which flame throwers were used occurred at an army car park in Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee 75 miles northeast of Jerusalem.

The most sustained assault was against "Citrus House" in Tel Aviv, the location of British military headquarters. For at least ten minutes the attackers directed hand grenades and machine-gun fire at the headquarters from a near-by store.

Fire Directed At Police Station

The attack was believed aimed at a dining hall where many British soldiers were gathered. It resulted in the wounding of one Jewish girl employé, two Arab watchmen, a British sergeant and a Jewish police officer. Afterward, the building from which the attackers directed their fire was blown up. Cause of the explosion was not determined.

Other incidents last night included an attempt to blow up the army fire station at Hedera, about midway on the coast between Tel Aviv and Haifa, in which an Arab constable was hurt.

Automatic fire was directed at the police station on the Jeffa-Tel Aviv road, three grenades were hurled at the RAF billet in the street of the Prophets in Jerusalem, an army police car was blown up near Petah Tikva on the coastal plain, two jeeps were blown up north of Hedera, the Acre-Kiriath Hain road, an important military highway leading to Lebanon, was heavily mined and hand grenades were thrown in the vicinity of the Syrian orphanage in Jerusalem.

NEW VIOLENCE IS REPORTED IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem Jewish Council Appeals for an End to Irresponsible Acts.

3 BRITISH SOLDIERS WOUNDED

Lt.-Gen. Cunningham Expected to Ask Cabinet Authority to Smash Resistance.

Jerusalem, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—New violence occurred in Palestine today and the Jewish Community Council in Jerusalem issued an urgent appeal for an end to "irresponsible acts."

In the wake of a large-scale operation by Jewish underground units last night against British military establishments, an official British announcement said that all British troops were ordered to carry side arms at all times and to venture out of barracks only in pairs. The announcement said that a kidnap threat had been made against all British soldiers.

The Jewish Community Council's appeal, plastered on walls throughout the city, condemned violence in the strongest terms.

Three Tommes Wounded.

But in the village of Kfar Sirkin three British soldiers were wounded when a mine blew up their jeep.

The British search for perpetrators of the flogging of four Britons last week continued today in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, where 3,251 thus far have been screened. An official announcement said that sixty-one Jews were detained there.

In Jerusalem dynamite was found in a house believed to have been on the route taken last night by persons who launched the widespread attacks in which at least one British officer was killed and a score or more persons were wounded.

It was one of the bigger simultaneous operations ever launched in the Holy Land by the underground, which used mines, grenades, automatic weapons and homemade flame throwers in twelve or more separate attacks in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Tiberias, Hedera and Kiryat Haim.

Strong "Reaction" Predicted

Political observers predicted the attacks—which some sources said presumably were launched co-operatively by Irgun Zvai Leumi and the so-called Stern Gang—would draw strong reaction from the British in the form of combouts, curfews and other measures.

[The attacks followed by only a few days strong World Zionist Congress condemnation of the use of violence in Palestine and occurred only a few hours after David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, declared in London that he felt sure a Jewish state would be created in the Holy Land.]

Attacks Described

Reports gave this picture of the blows struck by the underground:

At Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, 75 miles northeast of Jerusalem, the attackers used two homemade flame throwers in an assault on a military car park, but were beaten off.

At Kiryat Haim, in the vicinity of Haifa, one British officer was killed and at least five wounded.

British military headquarters in a Jewish section in western Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv were attacked by persons using grenades and automatic weapons. Tel Aviv was plunged into darkness during the attack, apparently because electric wires were cut. Ten persons were wounded in Tel Aviv and three in Citrus.

Jerusalem Firing Heavy

Heavy firing in the center of Jerusalem followed the attack there, but no casualties were reported. The attack in Tel Aiv was accompanied by simultaneous blows against an armored car park and a district police headquarters, which officials believed to be diversionary moves. A paratrooper, an Arab constable and a girl were wounded in the ten-minute fight.

Another flame thrower was used in Jerusalem, where a police patrol car was attacked with fire, but without casualties. At Hedera an attempt was made to blast the Army fire station. Only slight damage resulted, but an Arab constable was wounded.

Three grenades were thrown at RAF billets in the Street of the Prophets in Jerusalem. There were no casualties.

A number of British soldiers were hurt as a result of road mines in scattered areas of the Holy Land. Two policemen were hurt when their radio car was blown up at Sarona.

U.S. For Splitting Palestine, Report

Rome, Jan. 3 (AP)—Louis Segal, general secretary of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America, said today that the State Department of the United States had informed Britain officially that it favored the partition of Palestine to create an autonomous Jewish state incorporating 60 per cent of the Holy Land.

Segal attended the recent World Zionist Congres in Basel, Switzerland.

[Secretary of State Byrnes, announcing United States willingness to send an observer to a London conference on Palestine planned for this moth, said in New York on December 6 that "Jewish leaders . . . now regard the partition proposal as the most practical long term solution" of the Palestine problem.

Parley Conditions Listed

[He had conferred with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, United States Zionist leader who later attended the Basel meeting.]

Segal, who declared that "under present conditions Palestine can justly be called a police state," said that Jews would participate in the London Conference only on these conditions:

1—That Britain increase Palestine immigration quotas before the end of the conference.

2—That she stop what he termed "terrorizing the Jewish community."

3—That she allow "the normal economic development of Palestine."

Segal, who lives in New York, also is chairman of the Labor Zionist Relief and Rehabilitation Committee. A recent visitor to Poland, he said that of the 3,500,000 Jews there before the war, only 100,000 had survived.

Poland A "Cemetery"

"Each of them considers Poland a permanent cemetery," Segal said.

He added that the State Department's position was defined in a note to the British Government from Acting Secretary Dean Acheson, "before" the Zionist Congress convened.

With this backing, Segal said, the Zionist Congress expressed the desire that the basis of negotiations in London should be the establishment in Palestine of two autonomous states, one Jewish and one Arab.

[A Basel dispatch dated December 24 said that the Zionist Congress had voted not to participate in the London conference.]

"The proposed Jewish portion would comprise approximately 60 per cent of present Palestine," he said. "The United States government, through the State Department, gave its approval to this plan before the congress met, in the belief that it would give both the Jews and the Arabs independence. This was expressed in a formal message to the British government from Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State."

Segal represented the Labor Zionist Movement of the United States at the congress session.

TREATY VIEWS SOUGHT

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Eighteen countries have been invited to submit their views on the proposed peace treaty with Germany.

A foreign office spokesman said today that the four-Power Deputy Foreign Ministers would receive January 14 the views of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Ukraine, Poland, White Russia and Yugoslavia. The deputies by February 25 will decide what recommendations to make to the March meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Joint Chiefs' Abolition Urged

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Konni Zilliacus, Labor Member, called on Parliament today for abolition of the British-American Joint Chiefs of Staff, saying he felt "alarm" over the "increasingly close military cooperation" between the two nations. Mr. Zilliacus was a leader in the November Laborite revolt against the Government's foreign policy.

Defer African Visit; Royal Family Urged

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—The British Students' Labor Federation, an association of college students, urged today that the Royal family postpone its planned visit to South Africa because of what it called "racial discrimination" there.

The federation adopted a resolution, with seven dissenting votes among 250 delegates, asking that the trip be deferred "until a more progressive policy is evident in that country."

British Rail Service Cut

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Railway lines announced the suspension of many passenger trains today to save coal as fuel shortages continued to plague British industry. The locomotives taken off passenger runs will be used to move essential freight.

30-24-7207

BREAD RATIONING IN EIRE JANUARY 18

DUBLIN, Jan. 3—(AP) Eire, looked upon throughout the war by hungry Europeans as a land of plenty, bowed to a poor wheat harvest tonight and ordered country-wide bread rationing effective Jan. 18.

The government also drafted a plea to the international wheat control board for larger imports from the United States.

Sean Lemass, minister of commerce and industry, announced in a broadcast that the ration would be six pounds of bread or 4 1-2 pounds of flour per person per week—nearly twice the ration in Britain.

The Irish, for whom bread traditionally forms a major item in the diet, were told however, that current milling regulations would be changed on Jan. 18 to make bread whiter and more palatable.

Lemass said Eire was getting only about half of her needs in imported wheat, which supplements the home harvest, and the nation risked draining its stocks unless steps were taken to conserve.

Eire has rationed sugar, tea, fuel and clothing but has been able to buy most of its dinner table needs without coupons, while parts of Europe were on near-starvation rations.

MOUTET FIRED AT WHILE ON TOUR OF HANOI

(N)

French Minister Returns To Saigon From Fact-Finding Mission

JOSEPH E. DYMAN

Paris, Jan. 3 (AP)—Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister, returned to Saigon today from a fact-finding peace mission to Hanoi, where he got a first-hand view of eerie street warfare in that city and twice escaped what the French said was the fire of Viet Nam snipers.

Dispatches from Saigon in southern Indo-China did not mention any conferences by Moutet with Viet Nam officials, leading to the surmise that the Minister abandoned any intention he may have had of meeting with insurgent spokesmen after encountering hostile manifestations in the northern city.

First Concern Security

At the end of his tour of Hanoi he was quoted as saying: "Our first concern will be to guarantee the security of our nationals and soldiers."

Two French soldiers guarding the Minister's party on its tour of the city were killed within 100 yards of the Minister himself, the dispatches said.

Robert Guillain, prewar chief of the bureau for the French Havas News Agency in the Orient who accompanied Moutet, said the Colonial Minister saw a checkerboard warfare of indefinite lines across streets and blocks, with "danger everywhere."

Lines Infiltrated

Each side was continually infiltrating the other's lines, he said, and nude Viet Nam forces occasionally stole silently upon French blockhouses and succeeded in wiping out whole detachments.

A French communiqué said French military losses from the outbreak of fighting December 19 to December 31 totaled 183 dead, 396 wounded and 28 missing. No official figures were given on civilian casualties.

Snipers first opened fire on the Minister's party as it was crossing a hospital compound near the perimeter of the French-held zone. Neither Moutet nor any members of his party was hit by the fire which the French said came from an Annamite house.

Then, when the Minister and his party resumed their tour, snipers opened fire a second time at a street intersection. Two soldiers dropped dead and the caravan came to a sudden halt. A house along the route suddenly burst into flames.

At a jail where 500 Viet Nam prisoners were held, the warden showed the Minister pictures of mutilated bodies of Frenchmen which the warden said was proof of Viet Nam cruelties.

Outside the town were large Viet Nam concentrations armed with considerable artillery and mortars. Violent fighting raged at Namdinh, 50 miles southeast of Hanoi, the site of Indo-China's most important cotton mills, and at Bacninh, northeast of Hanoi on the Cau River.

Suburbs Reported Bombed

A Viet Nam radio broadcast heard at Bangkok, Siam, said four French planes bombed the northern Hanoi suburbs, killing women and children.

The broadcast declared Viet Nam troops were still holding their positions in southern Hanoi despite attempts of the French to storm their barricades and fill in trenches in front of the positions.

Moutet's mission to Hanoi had been preceded by a broadcast from Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam Republic, inviting a conference. Yesterday, however, a spokesman for the French Foreign Office said Moutet had no authority to negotiate a treaty, declared it was impossible to negotiate while Frenchmen were being killed and questioned whether Ho was in control of the situation.

The Viet Nam radio today directed a new appeal for a settlement to General Leclerc, sent from Paris to take over military control. Calling Leclerc a "soldier and a great patriot" who could add nothing to his laurels by fighting the Viet Nam troops, the broadcast said "an equitable peace is still possible."

Snipers Fire on Moutet in Hanoi

1947

Bullets Miss French Envoy, but Kill Two Bodyguards—Indo-China Seethes (D)

Paris, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Snipers' bullets missed Colonial Minister Marius Moutet and killed two French soldiers guarding his official party during an inspection trip through embattled Hanoi in French Indo-China, dispatches reported today.

The Cabinet Minister, who flew to Hanoi to explore the possibility of making peace with the rebellious forces of the Viet-Nam Republic, was believed to have been the target of the bullets.

French Losses Listed.

A French communique said that French military losses from the time the fighting started in the Far Eastern colony on December 19 until December 31 totaled 183 dead, 396 wounded and 28 missing. No official estimate of casualties among French civilians was available.

Moutet, completing his tour of Hanoi, which Viet-Namese have abandoned as their capital, said that "our first concern will be to guarantee the security of our nationals and soldiers."

Moutet's departure from Saigon for Hanoi aroused considerable speculation as to how far each side was willing to go in meeting the other's demands, and whether the Minister would grant a request for a meeting made by the fugitive Viet-Nam President, Ho Chi Minh.

A new bid for a settlement was broadcast by the Viet-Nam clandestine radio to France's most renowned armored force warrior, Gen. LeClerc, now in Hanoi's port of Haiphong.

Equitable Peace Possible.

"We have the same ideals," the radio said. "Your victory, if you defeat us, would be only a very small addition to your glory and your dignity. An equitable peace is still possible."

Outside Hanoi were large Viet-Nam troop concentrations, armed with considerable artillery and mortars.

A French communique said that violent fighting was raging at Nam Dinh, fifty miles outside Hanoi and site of Indo-China's most important cotton mills. French troops there were reported still holding their positions, but Viet-Nam reinforcements were arriving.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Indo-Chinese capital, dated yesterday, said that soon after Moutet's arrival by plane from Saigon French officials reported that he and his party, visiting a hospital, had been shot at, but not hit, evidently from a nearby Annamite house.

Rebels Use Artillery

Moutet, sent out by the French Government, is investigating fighting between the French and Viet-Nam Republicans that broke out December 19, shortly before Republican President Ho Chi Minh fled the city. The fighting has since spread.

Yesterday Ho, from his unknown hiding place, was reported to have issued a bid for peace talks with Moutet. There has been no definite announcement that Moutet would accept.

Before leaving Saigon, Moutet was quoted as saying, "I shall have gained a great victory if I return to Paris with a peaceful solution." But French officials here emphasized that he was under instructions only to report back to the Cabinet and had no power to work out an on-the-spot settlement.

"Dissident" Regime

Further, a Government official said here yesterday that negotiations were impossible under "existing conditions"—while Viet-Nam snipers were firing at French authorities—and implied that it would remain so until shooting stopped and until the French were sure of the authority of Viet-Namese they might meet.

He said that nobody knew what Viet-Nam ministers were with Ho, that at least some Viet-Namese under a one-time Foreign Minister had set up an apparent "dissident" regime beyond the Chinese boundary and that the Catholic National Economy Minister, Nguyen Manh-Ha, was reported to have put himself under French military protection in Hanoi.

Moutet was preceded to Hanoi by his son and chief aide, Gustave. General LeClerc, sent from here as military commander, was in Hanoi's port of Haiphong, expected to visit the capital while Moutet was there.

De Gasperi Is En Route To America

E. BRIA (N)

Paris, Jan. 3 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy flew toward the Azores tonight en route to the United States where it was reported he hoped to find for his cold and hungry people a loan of $1,000,000,000.

Leaving Rome this morning with a party that included Maria Romana, his 23-year-old daughter who speaks English better than himself; five officials and three newspaper correspondents, de Gasperi spent three hours in Paris with French, American and Italian diplomats, then roared off on the last leg of the journey in a regularly scheduled United States Army Air Transport Command plane.

De Gasperi and his party paid for their own tickets and the plane carried other passengers and mail.

Outlined Program

Before leaving Rome he outlined a program for his mission in Washington which included requests for food and a loan.

There has been no official figure announced concerning the amount of the loan de Gasperi is seeking, but a well-informed source said that the amount discussed when negotiations were opened here during the peace conference last summer was $1,000,000,000.

It was understood at the conference that none of the funds which might be forthcoming from the United States could be used for paying Italy's war reparations bill of $360,000,000.

Pietro Campilli, Foreign Commerce Minister, said in an interview aboard the plane that the mission also will seek aid to revitalize the Italian tourist trade which before the war ranked as Italy's "biggest industry."

Hotel Destruction

He said the tourist trade is crippled because of hotel destruction and requisition, lack of transport, and the need of a more favorable rate of exchange for the tourist.

One third of Rome's hotels still are under military requisition, he said. The Italian Government has a plan for a 500,000,000,000 lire rehabilitation of the railroads by 1949, he said, but passenger cars at present are 32 per cent short of the prewar number.

The American dollar now buys 225 lire at the official rate compared with 600 on the black market. Campilli said de Gasperi's mission would discuss setting the official rate about midway between the two.

Shipping Facilities Short

He said the shortage of shipping facilities also retarded recovery of the tourist industry, with Italy's passenger fleet practically nonexistent and with freighters receiving top priority in construction plans. He said hotel reconstruction had to wait on housing for the homeless, but eventually it was planned to build hotels at Cassino and other famed battlefields.

Others in the party were Vittoria Zoppi, director general of political affairs in the Foreign Ministry; Bonato Menichelli, head of the Bank of Italy; Guido Carlio, the bank's lawyer; and Paolo Canale, the Prime Minister's secretary.

In Rome the Foreign Ministry made public a New Year's telegram from James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, expressing regret that Pietro Nenni, Foreign Minister, could not accompany de Gasperi. Nenni remained behind as acting premier.

Italian Premier On The Way To U.S.

1947

Paris, Jan. 3 (AP)—Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi arrived here by plane from Rome today en route to the United States to seek American financial and economic aid for his country.

De Gasperi was apparently in good spirits as he left Rome on his mission, during which, he said, he would discuss with officials in Washington the possibility of an American loan to Italy and try to obtain some kind of "guarantee" of minimum food shipments to this country following the end of the UNRRA.

A chilled crowd of several hundred Italians and Americans bade good-by to the Premier as he stepped into a big ATC transport plane piloted by Capt. J. L. Bogart, of Baker, Ore.

Accompanied By Daughter

De Gasperi—first head of a former enemy nation to visit the United States since the war—was accompanied by his 23-year-old daughter, Maria Romana; five Italian Government officials and three newspaper men, including George Bria, of the Associated Press Rome Bureau.

Provisional President Enrico de Nicola and Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni—who will serve as acting Premier during de Gasperi's absence—headed the Italian delegation at the airport. The American delegation included Charge d'Affaires David McK. Key, the military, naval and air attaches and virtually the entire embassy staff.

Blum Price-Drive Fight Nation-Wide

Paris, Jan. 3 (AP)—President-Premier Leon Blum put his drive on high prices on a completely nation-wide basis tonight by enlisting departmental prefects of all France in the Government's campaign to lower living costs.

Blum outlined the Government's "five-and-ten" reduction program before the chief administrative officers of 90 districts who came from all parts of the country to hear his

statement.

The Government decreed a five per cent reduction in prices on New Year's Day and said it would be followed by another five per cent cut on March 1, making a ten per cent reduction in the first two months of the year.

Blum said he had received notification of the support of employers, merchants' groups, farm organizations and labor unions for the program.

At Nantes, some large department stores posted notice of an immediate ten per cent instead of five per cent reduction. Stores in all other large cities observed the five per cent cut and a report from Lyons said that even the black-market price of coal was down eight per cent.

Small retail shops of Paris appeared reluctant to observe the Government's decree.

11 GERMANS LAUGH AT U.S. TRIBUNAL

Accused Of Joining Or Aiding Violent Pro-Hitler Ring

Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 3 (AP)—Eleven guffawing Germans charged with joining or aiding a violent pro-Hitler resistance ring in the American zone went on trial before a United States military court today.

Activities of the gang were broken up several weeks ago after the members allegedly bombed an American military jail and three de-Nazification courts.

Don S. Farrens, prosecutor, of Decatur, Neb., told the court that the youthful leader, Siegfried Kabus, who had the SS rank of major, bombed and burned down the church of the anti-Nazi pastor who confirmed him.

Kabus Grinning and Insolent

Grinning and insolent, Kabus turned and smiled at German spectators when the pastor, the Rev. Ernst Dippon, testified that the newly reconstructed church near Stuttgart went up in flames under mysterious circumstances on August 9. He said he confirmed Kabus in the Protestant church in 1938, but the youth was "subject to Nazi influence" and finally withdrew from the church.

The prosecutor said he would show Kabus fired the church with a bomb because he had learned his old pastor was "teaching children that Hitler was a criminal."

Ten of the defendants are charged with plotting anti-American resistance, and "keeping alive and promotion of the military and Nazi spirit." One, a 17-year-old boy, was accused of knowing the gang had weapons. Nine of the defendants are under 20 years of age.

9 Reich Youths, Oldster On Trial For Bomb Plot

Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 3 (AP)—Nine grinning German youths and a confused man of 57 went on trial here today on charges of organizing a secret Nazi resistance movement in United States-occupied Germany and conducting terror bombings in the Stuttgart area.

Also arraigned before the American Military Government court was one 17-year-old German charged with "knowledge of the possession of weapons by others."

All were seized by army investigators after the October bombing of three German de-Nazification courts and a United States military police jail.

Charges Cited

The man and the nine youths were formally accused of "creating, joining and engaging in an unauthorized secret organization dedicated to death, violence, destruction and persecution and intimidation" of persons carrying out the occupation.

"Keeping alive and promotion of the military and Nazi spirit and institutions, endangering the security of the Allied forces and frustration of the Allied occupation of Germany" were defined as further aims of the group.

United States Prosecutor Don S. Farrens, of Decatur, Neb., presented the case to the five-man court.

23-Year-Old SS Major

Throughout the reading of the charges, the Nazi youths laughed or looked amused, despite the presence of four armed constabulary troopers in the courtroom.

The Germans' alleged leader is a 23-year-old SS major named Siegfried Kabus. He admitted having possessed a forged document indicating he had been released by American authorities from internment as a prisoner of war.

Apparently bewildered by his presence among the youthful gang, 57-year-old Friedrich Engelhardt, bald and ill-dressed, admitted having forwarded conspiratorial letters through private channels to avoid American military censorship.

LIQUID GAS CRIMES CHARGED TO NAZIS

Nuernberg, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Screaming victims died in lingering agony during Nazi concentration camp experiments in which they were burned with liquid gas, a former prisoner-nurse testified today in the War Crimes trial of twenty-three Nazi doctors.

"Those who survived the experiments were then sent to another concentration camp for extermination," the witness, Ferdinand Hall, told the American military tribunal.

Those who died from the experiments often lingered as long as five days, he added. Hall testified that the camp doctors also carried out experiments with poison gas on at least 150 prisoners. He said that German Air Force officers supervised the experiments.

Reich AMG Employe Is Linked To Goebbels

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 3 (AP)—The American Military Government of Greater Hesse announced tonight the arrest of an attractive German girl who had been using her military government job to protect Nazi party members and said her apprehension also led to the capture of a former Nazi Propaganda Ministry official.

Although Hildegard Wendt's record appeared clear of Nazi taint, army officers said, a careless remark she made aroused official suspicion and a trap was set.

She was caught destroying a letter which exposed the Nazi affiliations of a German and during questioning revealed that she was a personal friend of Joseph Goebbels and was a Propoganda Ministry employé, officers said.

Further questioning resulted in the arrest of her friend, Wolfgang Eduard Schaefer, described by military government officials as former chief of the Italian section of the Propaganda Ministry.

Greeks Capture Rebels, Arms

Athens, Jan. 3 (AP)—Press dispatches said today that fifteen members of an insurgent band and three truckloads of munitions and supplies had been captured by the Greek Army in the mountainous region west of Trikkala.

Thirty villagers who allegedly helped the guerrillas destroy a railroad bridge and a highway bridge were arrested and acknowledged their guilt, the dispatches said.

Another band raided a railway station halfway between Larisa and Volos and looted storehouses, the reports said, while a third group of guerrillas burned ten houses in a village near Sparta, seized four persons identified as Rightists and robbed eighteen heavily laden pack animals.

Albanian Charges Against U.S.

Belgrade, Jan. 3 (AP)—An Albanian news agency report of Premier Enver Hoxha's New Year's message published here today said Hoxha asserted that American policy toward Albania was unfriendly and consisted of continuous diplomatic notes of threats and intimidation.

The report quoted Hoxha as stating the American attitude was negative and unjust and that United States representatives in Albania not only failed to show a conciliatory spirit but even "behaved incorrectly toward a sovereign people."

Referring to the British charge that Albania violated The Hague convention in failing to announce mining of the Corfu Straits where two British destroyers were damaged and 44 British seamen were killed last October, Hoxha said if the charge were put before the United Nations Security Council Albania was prepared to reply.

"We are prepared," he said, "because we have to say and show the world many things. For the sake of the friendship that links us to the English people we never wanted to disclose these facts, but I assure you that the progressive world, and with it the English people, will be surprised at the very facts themselves and the activity of British officials with regard to Albania."

Of the Security Council's decision to send a commission to the Balkans to investigate Greek charges against Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Hoxha said:

"We Albanians have nothing to hide because our attitude toward Greece was always clear. The provocations and accusations against our country are quite unfounded."

Foreign Correspondents Protest Leader's Arrest

Budapest, Jan. 3 (AP)—The executive committee of the Foreign Correspondents' Syndicate filed a formal protest today with Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Gyongyosi in connection with the arrest of the syndicate's president, Jeno Szatmari, held without charge by political police.

Szatmari, Hungarian correspondent for the newspaper *Basler Nachrichten*, of Basel, and *Svenska Dagbladet*, of Stockholm, was arrested Monday night. The Swedish Legation said today that its charge d'affaires had been refused admittance to political police headquarters, where he was believed held.

United States Minister H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, asked by a member of the syndicate to request the Government to clarify charges against Szatmari, said he could not "do anything," since the correspondent was a Hungarian national arrested by Hungarian police.

Military Missions Near End Of Bucharest Task

Bucharest, Jan. 3 (AP)—United States and British military missions are winding up their work in Bucharest.

Economic services of the missions will be transferred to commercial secretaries. United States military, naval and air attachés are already in the Romanian capital, but their appointments and names have not been officially disclosed.

The British and American military missions were removed from the ration list of the Allied Armistice Commission on January 1.

Owing to the shortage of foodstuffs in Romania, austerity measures were recommended to mission personnel and it was suggested that entertaining be curtailed.

Molotov Gets U.S. Bid To Settle Lend-Lease

Moscow, Jan. 3 (AP) — United States Ambassador General William Bedell Smith called upon Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov today and presented the United States' latest invitation to settle its lend-lease account with the Soviet Union.

Embassy quarters said the call was a routine visit, at which the Ambassador renewed his friendship with the Foreign Minister and paid his respects.

Moscow Officials Plan Monty's Visit

Moscow, Jan. 3 (AP)—British military officials in Moscow conferred with Soviet Army leaders today to draft final plans for Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's forthcoming six-day visit to Moscow.

He is to be the guest of Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, former chief of staff of the Soviet Army and now supreme commander of Soviet forces in the Far East, and will stay at the British Embassy, across the river from the Kremlin.

Weather permitting, Lord Montgomery is to arrive Monday.

Confirms U. S. Stand On Iceland Bases

Stockholm, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Alouis G. Dreyfus Jr., United States Minister to Sweden, said today the United States has dropped its request for bases in Iceland and that all American troops should be out of Iceland within six months under the terms of an agreement reached last October.

He made the statement at a news conference after presenting his credentials to King Gustaf. Dreyfus formerly was Minister to Iceland.

Prominent Arabs Honored

Jerusalem, Jan. 3 (AP)—Two prominent Palestine Arabs, it was announced today, have been elected members of the powerful Arab Higher Committee, headed by Jamal Effendi Husseini, nephew of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

The new members are Muneir el Mahdi of Haifa, who recently returned to Palestine after nine years of exile, and Rafiq al Tamimi, a well known Arab school director from Jaffa.

Libya-Egypt Unity Move Reported

Cairo, Jan. 3 (AP)—*Al Kotla*, organ of the Wafdist bloc, said today that a newly organized political party in Tripoli had issued a communique demanding "unity of Libya with Egypt under the Egyptian crown."

The Egyptian Tripolitanian party, the newspaper added, said it had no objection to El Said Idri el Senussi, Libyan leader, becoming the "Libyan viceroy."

"If such a plan is achieved," *Al Kotla* said, "it will destroy British maneuvers in Libya because Britain is demanding the independence of Libya and at the same time increasing its influence and building military establishments in the country."

Libya is the former Italian colony to the west of Egypt now occupied by British troops.

U. S. ENVOY TALKS WITH PROTESTING CHINESE STUDENTS

NANKING, Jan. 3 — (AP) The Chinese student uproar over a controversial rape case in Peiping brought a meeting of U. S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart with leaders of the demonstrations today while outside the embassy 1,000 others shouted demands that American forces withdraw from China immediately.

The crowd plastered the embassy walls and doors with anti-American posters while Stuart was counseling the leaders to wait for a full report on the Peiping incident involving a Chinese girl and two U. S. Marines.

After conducting demonstrations in Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking for the past several days, the students eased off to the extent of cancelling plans to march on the Chinese foreign office and on the home of General Marshall, special presidential envoy to China.

In Shanghai, however, 36 university professors issued a statement charging that American policy endangered world peace and that Americans regarded China as "a semi-colonial nation."

Ambassador Stuart, who has spent many years in China and founded Yenching university in Peiping, where the demonstrations began, told the student delegation, "I love China as much as you do. I have spent a lifetime working to improve Sino-American relations. I am deeply grieved over any incident which damages these relations."

Taking a personal hand in the inquiry, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered Peiping municipal authorities not to withhold any information from the Marines. The Marines are holding two men, one of whom has acknowledged relations with the girl on a professional basis. The Marine headquarters has said its inquiry was hampered by lack of cooperation from Chinese police.

The student march to the embassy and the call on Stuart ended a few minutes before foreign and Chinese officials arrived to attend a cocktail party in honor of Maj. Gen. Samuel Howard, Marine commandant in China.

Chinese Appeal To U.S. Envoy

Nanking, Jan. 3 (AP)—United States Ambassador Stuart today received a delegation of Chinese students and listened to their plea that American troops be withdrawn from China, while outside more than 1,000 students yelled, "GI's, go home!" and plastered embassy walls and doors with anti-American placards.

Stuart told the students he love China as much as [illegible] I have spent a lifetime working to improve Sino-American relations. I am deeply grieved over any incident which damages these relations."

Awaits Full Report

The Ambassador, who has spent most of his life in China, repeated his yesterday's statement that he is awaiting a full report of the Peiping incident that provided the springboard for demonstrations in Peiping, Shanghai and here.

Chiang Kai-shek, also taking a personal interest, sent a message to the Mayor of Peiping not to withhold any information of police officials from United States Marine authorities investigating Chinese charges that two American Marines raped a Chinese girl.

Court-Martial Slated

One of the Marines insisted that the girl is a prostitute; the other denied that he had relations with her. The case is scheduled to go before a court-martial.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Howard, United States Marine commander in China, arrived today but a spokesman said his visit had no connection with the Peiping affair.

Howard was guest of honor at a cocktail party given by Stuart for foreign and Chinese military officials.

Japanese Ex-Suicide Pilot Will Study Here As Memorial to U. S. Private Killed on Luzon

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP)—A former Kamikaze pilot who "naturally wanted to kill as many Americans as possible" during the war, is going to America for a college education offered by the parents of a United States Army private who was killed on Luzon.

The scholarship at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., was set up by Mr. and Mrs. Robert McC. Johnstone of Downingtown, Pa., with the $10,000 Government insurance paid for the death of their son, Robert.

The Johnstones said the scholarship was suggested by their son before he was killed in 1945, in the hope that it would cause better understanding between Japanese and Americans.

The award was made to Robert Yukimasa Nishiyama, 22-year-old formal Naval flier who received his first name from his Christian father. He will go to Pennsylvania whenever the ban on Japanese travel is lifted. In an interview today, he said:

"I want to try my best to repay Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone for the loss of their son. I can do this only by giving my small bit toward establishing good-will between our two countries.

"I was surprised that the Americans were so nice as to offer such a scholarship and more surprised when I got a quick answer acknowledging the application I made last February."

Mr. Nishiyama, who is married to a 1940 graduate of Stanford University, said he hoped to take his wife and their 4-month-old daughter to America with him. His wife's parents live in Berkeley, Calif.

Speaking excellent English with a slight accent, Mr. Nishiyama said:

"I want to forget my time in the Navy. As a midshipman in the Naval Air Force I naturally wanted to kill as many Americans as possible. I couldn't stand by when my country was in danger."

Nevertheless, he said, after volunteering for the Kamikaze suicide air corps in August, 1944, he was relieved when the war ended before his first mission, scheduled for October, 1945.

Mr. Nishiyama, who now is a superintendent in an officers' club construction job for the United States Army Air Forces, was a third-year foreign language student in Tokyo when he joined the Navy. When he gets to Lafayette he hopes to enroll in economics and technological courses with view to becoming a teacher.

Ex-Kamikaze Changes His Idea Of U.S.

Tokyo, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Japanese who once "wanted to kill as many Americans as possible" today eagerly awaits an opportunity to use an American scholarship established by the parents of a GI killed by a Japanese on Luzon.

Robert Yukimasa Nishiyama, 22, said: "I want to try my best to repay Mr. and Mrs. Robert McC. Johnstone, of Downingtown, Pa., who established the scholarship at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Their son, Private Robert S. Johnstone, had asked that his $10,000 GI insurance be used for such a good-will cause if he were killed.

The mild-mannered, bashful Nishiyama is superintending Japanese workers building a United States Army hall and Air Force officers' club. He was in his third year at a foreign-language college in Tokyo when he volunteered for the *Kamikaze* Corps. Scheduled to make his first *Kamikaze* flight in October, 1945, he was very happy, he said, but the war ended in August that year.

JAP ACCUSES TOJO

Tokyo, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Former Premier Tojo insisted that officer prisoners of war be forced to work in violation of the Geneva Convention, the International War Crimes Tribunal was told today.

Gen. Ryokichi Tanaka, who was the top ranking officer at Japanese General Headquarters, testified that Tojo ordered all P. O. W.'s "be required to engage in forced labor to enhance the labor effort in Japan."

He said that the chief of the P. O. W. Information Bureau protested that officers of warrant rank or higher could not be used at hard labor without violating the Geneva pact, but Tojo personally overruled all objections. He said that the decision was made in April, 1942, after the fall of Bataan.

S/Sgt. Michael J. Robertson of Beaumont, Tex., testified in an affidavit that he bailed out of a B-29, lost consciousness and was revived by a beating with rocks, sticks and fists by a Tokyo mob.

The prosecution introduced a Japanese Government report that "the situation came to a point where even Japanese airmen who parachuted down were in danger of harm because the people did not take time to make distinctions."

MACARTHUR GETS NEW RED QUERIES

Tokyo, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Soviet member of the Allied Council, who frequently has been accused of sharpshooting at occupation policies, today leveled another series of trenchant inquiries at Gen. MacArthur and the Japanese Government.

Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko submitted a request for replies to six questions concerning projected municipal elections throughout Japan:

What are the reasons for delay in carrying out the program of purge of local municipal organs which was announced by the Government?

How will the purge be conducted?

What is the make-up of the control commissions which will rule on eligibility of possible purges?

When does the Government intend to finish the purge of municipal officials?

What are the reasons for the repeated postponement of elections to local municipal organs?

What is the proposed date of conducting elections to local municipal organs?

The last two inquiries contrasted sharply with pronouncements from Moscow that elections were being conducted too soon in Japan. Some of these pronouncements said that such early elections would result in return to office of Japanese who had ruled the country before and during the war and contributed to ultra-nationalism and militarism.

HODGE DENIES PLAN TO DIVIDE KOREANS

U. S. Commander in the South Says He Will Continue to Work for United Nation

SEOUL, Korea, Saturday, Jan. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding American forces in southern Korea, issued a statement today denying "assumptions" that the United States was working toward a separate government for its occupation zone.

These "are incorrect and dangerous conclusions," fostered by "certain elements," General Hodge said. He did not elaborate on this reference, but he and other American spokesmen in the past have blamed Communists for disorders, sabotage and other unrest in southern Korea.

United States State Department officials in Washington last week conceded that the tug-of-war between the United States and Russia, which occupies the northern half of Korea, had almost hopelessly stalled any prospects of early unification of that country.

General Hodge said, however, that he and his staff were following American policy as expressed at the Cairo and Potsdam Conferences and last week by the State Department: "To continue to work for democratic provisional government which will lead to the independence of Korea as a nation united — north and south — into one."

The interim legislature for the American half of Korea, which opened Dec. 12, "is not a government within itself, nor is it the governing body of southern Korea," General Hodge said. "It is exactly what the name implies, an interim legislative assembly with legislative powers to make laws for enforcement by the executive branch of the government," pending establishment of a provisional government, he declared.

As executive head of the Government of southern Korea, General Hodge said he had been "progressively drawing Koreans into governmental activities that they may gain experience to take over governmental responsibility pending establishment of their unified government."

This, he added, does not mean that he can or intends to shirk responsibility as the executive or completely to transfer the executive power to Koreans.

When the interim legislature opened, a score of its ninety members stayed away in protest against the virtual exclusion of the Rightist Han Kook party from appointive positions and invalidation of elections in Seoul and Kang Won province. Nine days later, having "saved face," the missing members took their seats.

Forty-five of the legislators were elected and forty-five were apointed by General Hodge.

Indonesian Revolt Flares in Sumatra

Serious Clashes at Medan; Soekarno in Radio Appeal

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Dutch Army reported today that serious clashes had occurred at Medan, Sumatra, and that the military situation elsewhere in Sumatra was growing worse in spite of an appeal broadcast last night by President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic for a peaceful solution of the deteriorating situation.

The Army said that Dutch aircraft and artillery broke up Indonesian troop concentrations advancing toward the western sector of Medan, and that later large-scale infantry action had cleared the entire city of Indonesian forces.

A delayed Antara News Agency dispatch from Siantar said the Dutch had dropped thirty bombs Monday in five air attacks on Medan, killing five and wounding fourteen Indonesians. The city was said to be without water.

Palembang, the center of Dutch and American oil interests and for six months one of the quietest cities in Indonesia, was also reported to be the scene of renewed fighting. The Dutch said eighty Indonesians and three Dutch were killed in clashes on Dec. 28 and 29. Fighting was also reported in Java.

President Soekarno's speech, one of the most conciliatory he has made, called for ratification of the agreement providing for a virtually independent United States of Indonesia. "For the sake of democracy the world must not prevent this former colony from becoming a new democratic state," Soekarno said.

U.N. Balkan Inquiry...

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—The United Nations announced today that a special commission investigating the Balkan situation would hold its first meeting in Athens on January 30.

The United Nations also reported that the Security Council would reconvene next Tuesday with a crowded agenda, including the Trieste question, the basic arms reduction resolution passed by the General Assembly, and the Atomic Energy Commission's report.

Follows Greek Complaint

The Balkan Commission, named as the outgrowth of a Greek complaint to the Security Council that Bulgania, Yugoslavia and Albania were fomenting border incidents, will include representatives of the eleven nations in the Council.

Secretary General Trygve Lie's announcement said the group would visit Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania and would be accompanied by a staff from the United Nations secretariat. Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, will be the chief United States representative.

The Security Council must accept formally the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers to place Trieste under United Nations control and determine the manner in which the city shall be governed under Security Council supervision.

Details Of British Complaint

The arms-atomic discussion brings up for debate the latest American and Soviet proposals, with the United States insisting that atomic control should be given priority and the Russians asking for drafting within 90 days of an arms reduction program.

Meanwhile, the British Government handed the United States, Russia, China and France the details of a complaint to be filed with the Security Council against Albania. The charges, to be offered formally within a few days, will ask an apology and compensation for loss of life and property in the damaging of two British destroyers with 44 casualties. The vessels struck mines in the Corfu straits off Albania last October.

UN PARLEY RAPPED BY VIVIEN KELLEMS

Trade Conference in Geneva Is 'Scheme' to Control U.S. Economy, She Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3—(AP) Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Conn., industrialist, today said the UN conference on trade and employment to be conducted in Geneva in April was "a scheme to completely control our economy for the benefit of the rest of the world."

In an address to the Executives club of Chicago, Miss Kellems said the plan "is all set, although great secrecy covers the details and if it goes through, we're through."

She continued: "Frothing at the mouth at monopolies and cartels here at home, these bright boys in our State department have planned one, gigantic, world-wide cartel and are going to tell us exactly how much we can export and import and where and when and what and why; and tell the American laboring man where and when he can work."

One of the steps recommended by Miss Kellems for action by the new Congress was "an announcement to the whole world, including our own State department, that our Senate passes on any and all treaties negotiated with foreign countries and that any flossy schemes for control of world trade and domestic employment cooked up in Geneva next April come right back here for approval or rejection by the Senate."

"And while we're about it we might exhume all secret deals made at Tehran, Yalta and Quebec and let the Senate cast its eye over them, too."

"Then let's treat ourselves to a good, substantial tax cut. This will not only let us save something for ourselves, for a change, but put a crimp in the world-spender boys and cut the ground out from under the present Murray, Lewis, Reuther drive for high wages.

"Congress had better get out of the labor business. Where in the constitution is there any authority for the Wagner Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act or the Smith-Connolly Act? Let's throw them all out of the window, take this whole labor union business out of national politics and hand it back to the states where it belongs.

"At one stroke we could slap down labor dictators, rid the nation of paralyzing strikes and give the decent, American working man the first real break he's had in 14 years."

She also urged that Congress "declare the end of the war and to immediately rescind all wartime emergency powers granted to the executive." President Truman recently proclaimed an end to hostilities but not to the end of the war.

"America isn't turning to the right," Miss Kellems said, "America is turning about face."

Miners' Journal Scores U.N. For Business Link

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—The United Mine Workers *Journal* asserted today that the United Nations "is closely linked" with Wall Street and business interests seeking to "shackle American labor."

Commenting that there are still millions of prisoners of war being used as "slave labor" and that the United Nations has done nothing to stop it, John L. Lewis's publication said:

"The United Nations is not only a shield for slavers abroad, it is closely linked here with Wall Street and the big business gangs who seek to shackle American labor.

"The cat was let out of the bag when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., offered to give $8,500,000 to buy five blocks in New York city to be used as the site of the United Nations' capitol and home offices."

Clay Is Expected To Head U.S. Zone

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay is expected to become commander of American forces in Europe and military governor of the United States occupation zone in Germany.

An official said today that, barring a last-minute change, orders probably will be issued in a few days giving Clay the top United States military role in Europe.

In addition, he said, these other key changes may be expected:

1. Transfer of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, present European commander, to the United Nations Military Staff Committee.

Keyes May Replace Clark

2. Replacement of Gen. Mark W. Clark as commander of United States forces in Austria by Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, now commanding the United States 3d Army in Germany.

Clark has been assigned as deputy for James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, at the forthcoming Moscow peace treaty talks in March. He has also been under War Department consideration for appointment as commander of the 6th Army with headquarters at San Francisco. The California post was vacated by the death of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

As deputy military governor in Germany since April, 1945, Clay has been the active member of the four-power Allied Control Council in Berlin.

Atomic Group Names 3 Labor Consultants

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today the appointment of three labor consultants as part of a program "to insure the soundest possible labor-management relationships in the far-flung atomic energy facilities."

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The three are:

Dr. George H. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, former chairman of the War Labor Board; Lloyd K. Garrison, former general counsel of the board and a New York city attorney, and David A. Morse, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

The commission said the three already have made a preliminary survey of industrial relations problems at the major atomic energy facilities and will make recommendations on standardization of contract provisions "consistent with the security restrictions imposed on the commission by the Atomic Energy Act."

House Bill Asks $4 and $5 a Day Veterans Bonus

Would Also Pay Terminal Leave in Cash March 15; Hawaii Statehood Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—A bill to pay all World War II veterans a bonus of $4 a day for home service and $5 for every day overseas was ready today for introduction by Representative Stephen Pace, Democrat, of Georgia.

Representative Pace also planned measures to make terminal leave of enlisted personnel payable in cash March 15 and to raise the salary limits for veterans participating in the government's on-the-job training program.

World War I veterans were paid a bonus of $1 daily for home service and $1.25 for overseas duty, but Representative Pace declared that civilian wages were higher during World War II and that the cost of living was up tremendously now.

A bill to create a "veterans R. F. C." with loaning authority up to $5,000,000,000 was introduced today by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the House Banking Committee. It would authorize loans to veterans who want to enter business or industry, and "is designed to aid small business," Representative Wolcott said. It sets no ceiling on the amount that could be loaned to a veteran.

Introducing legislation to enable Hawaii to become the forty-ninth state, delegate Joseph R. Farrington, Republican, of Hawaii, today asked that Congressional hearings be started by Feb. 1.

"Public sentiment in the country favors statehood for Hawaii," Mr. Farrington declared in a statement, asserting: "The last remaining objection to statehood was eliminated by the record of the people of Hawaii during the war. It proved beyond question their loyalty as American citizens."

Representative Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, a member of the Senate-House Pearl Harbor investigating committee of the last Congress, said today he sees "nothing to be gained" by reopening the case.

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, reported today President Truman is "as strong as he ever was" for development of St. Lawrence seaway and power project—one of the first proposals brought before the new Congress. After a White House visit, Senator Aiken, who unsuccessfully sponsored the St. Lawrence development in the Seventy-ninth Congress, told a reporter: "The need was never so apparent, and I was happy to receive the President's assurance that he is back of it and will support any move toward bringing about the development."

Court-Martial Inquiry Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Congressional investigation of the entire Army court-martial system, with special reference to the Litchfield brutality trials, was proposed today by Representative Mike Mansfield, (Democrat, Montana).

The measure, as prepared by Mr. Mansfield, would create a five-man House committee to carry on the inquiry, which would include all courts-martial, general, special and summary, and would "extend to a full investigation of any wrongdoing in the administration of military justice, by any person, under purported authority of law."

Widow Gets Medal Awarded Gen. Patton

Washington, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Navy Distinguished Service Medal posthumously awarded Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the Third Army in Europe was presented to his widow today by Secretary Forrestal.

Patton, who died from injuries received in an automobile accident a year ago, was cited for meritorious service as commanding general of the Western Task Force during the Sicilian landings and subsequent amphibian operations during the advance from Palermo to Messina.

After Forrestal read the citation, Mrs. Patton of South Hamilton, Mass., said simply, 'I thank you with all my heart."



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ALSO ON HAND WERE U.S. REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE, CHIEF ALLIED COMMISSIONER HERE; MAJ. GEN. LAWRENCE C. JAYNES, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER CHIEF OF STAFF, AND COL. E. M. HAMPTON, COMMANDING THE CIAMPINO AIRPORT. DETACHMENTS OF THE 281ST AMERICAN MPS, AND UNITS OF THE FIRST ITALIAN GRENADIERS AND OF ITALIAN NAVAL POLICE PROVIDED AN HONOR GUARD--UNDER LT. COL. ROBERT C. CROSS, OF STAUNTON, ILL. THE U.S. 245TH GROUND FORCES BAND PROVIDED MUSIC.

IN ADDITION TO HIS DAUGHTER, DE GASPERI'S PARTY INCLUDED MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE PIETRO CAMPILI; VITTORIA ZOPPI, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY; DONATO MENICHELLI, HEAD OF THE BANK OF ITALY; GUIDO CARLIO, THE BANK'S LAWYER, AND PAOLO CANALE, THE PREMIER'S SECRETARY.

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BERLIN, JAN. 3-(AP)-BABY ANDREW FREDERICK LOUIS BRADLEY WILL HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTENING PARTY TOMORROW.

BABY ANDREW, BORN NOV. 30 AT THE U.S. ARMY'S 279TH STATION HOSPITAL HERE, IS THE SON OF MAJ. PAUL BRADLEY OF 1241 ILLINOIS AVE., PITTSBURGH, AND MRS. BRADLEY, THE FORMER BARBARA HARRIS OF ENGLAND. THE BRADLEYS WERE MARRIED TWO YEARS AGO IN LONDON WHEN MAJ. BRADLEY, NOW IN THE SUPPLY DIVISION OF THE U.S. ARMY'S BERLIN COMMAND, WAS STATIONED IN ENGLAND.

THE BABY'S SPONSORS WILL BE MRS. KATHERINE KORSANTY OF LONDON AND TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS. THE OFFICIATING PASTOR WILL BE AN AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAPLAIN.

GUESTS AT THE CHRISTENING WILL INCLUDE AMERICAN, BRITISH,

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FRENCH AND RUSSIAN OCCUPATION PERSONNEL, TWO OFFICIALS FROM THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION ACCREDITED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY HERE AND PROBABLY SOME REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE BRAZILIAN AND DANISH MISSIONS.

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HE SAID THAT THE REASON THE CONGRESS WANTED THE LONDON NEGOTIATIONS BASED UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTONOMOUS STATES WAS THAT "TAKING STOCK OF PAST CONFERENCES, THE CONGRESS DID NOT HAVE MUCH FAITH IN THE OUTCOME OF THIS ONE."

THE JEWS BELIEVE THAT WITH THE PROPOSED AUTONOMOUS STATE THEY COULD BRING BETWEEN TWO AND THREE MILLION JEWS INTO PALESTINE IN THE NEXT QUARTER CENTURY, SEGAL SAID.

SEGAL DECLARED: "I AM OPPOSED TO THE TACTICS OF THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI. THEY ARE DOING GREATER HARM TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE BY NOT PLACING THEMSELVES UNDER NATIONAL DISCIPLINE. BY WORKING ON THEIR OWN, THEY MAY LEAD TO DEMORALIZATION OF THE JEWS IN PALESTINE, AND TO EVENTUAL CIVIL WAR THERE."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE "HEARTILY FAVORED" THE HAGANAH (JEWISH HOME DEFENSE ORGANIZATION), BECAUSE THIS ORGANIZATION MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR JEWS TO IMMIGRATE TO PALESTINE "WITH OR WITHOUT VISAS."

"THE ACTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH IMMIGRATION," HE CONTINUED, "ARE CONSIDERED BY THE JEWISH PEOPLE AS BREACHES OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION (1917) AND OF THE MANDATE, AND WHICH NO JEW IS REQUIRED TO RESPECT."

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ADD ROME - PALESTINE RPT - XX SESSION

BELGRADE, JAN. (AP)-MIMILOS TRIFUNOVIC, FORMER PREMIER OF THE WARTIME YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY IN THE ESPIONAGE TRIAL OF EIGHT MEN CHARGED BEFORE A HIGH COURT WITH WORKING FOR FOREIGN ESPIONAGE, INCLUDING THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(IN WASHINGTON A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN DENIED THERE WAS AMERICAN ESPIONAGE IN YUGOSLAVIA).

TRIFUNOVIC IS CHARGED WITH GIVING A 40-PAGE "ESPIONAGE REPORT" TO ERIC PRIDONOFF, ECONOMIC ATTACHE OF THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE. THE INDICTMENT SAID HE GAVE PRIDONOFF STATE SECRETS, THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY AND "A LARGE NUMBER OF FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION."

TRIFUNOVIC TESTIFIED THAT HIS ONLY FAULT WAS AN "ERROR OF NEGLIGENCE." HE DEIED EITHER WRITING OR READING THE REPORT, AND SAID THE ONLY INFORMATION PASSED ON THROUGH HIM TO PRIDONOFF WAS BACKGROUND ON ECONOMIC MATTERS AND OTHER AFFAIRS NOT OF A MILITARY NATURE.

GH125PES

Bombay, Jan. 3--(AP)---Indian news agency reports today said a strict censorship had been established in the Portuguese colony of Goa on India's southwest coast. The reports said censors demanded scrutiny of every item before local newspapers were allowed to go to press.

A recent announcement by the governor general in Goa that a new political statute would be granted the colony is reported unsatisfactory to Goa nationalist leaders who are demanding a political amnesty and the appointment of a Portuguese ambassador at New Delhi as a sign of Portugal's good intentions. These leaders were reported as regarding the latest Portuguese announcement as "mere propaganda" designed to show the world Portugal is giving Goa a new deal and to clear the way for Portuguese membership in the United Nations.

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BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

TEHRAN, JAN 3-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE ALLEN, ENGAGED IN A TOUGH DIPLOMATIC TUG-OF-WAR FOR SIX MONTHS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR IVAN SADCHIKOV, APPEARED TODAY TO BE WINNING THE TUSSLE.

"AMERICAN PRESTIGE IS UP 1,000 PER CENT," A U.S. CONSULAR OFFICIAL SAID.

SIX MONTHS AGO WHEN THIS CORRESPONDENT LEFT IRAN AFTER REPORTING ON THE REBELLION IN THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN, ALL QUARTERS HERE CONSIDERED SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS FIRMLY ENTRENCHED. AZERBAIJAN "DEMOCRATS" HELD THE RICH NORTHLAND. THREE TUDEH (LEFTIST) PARTY LEADERS WERE IN THE CABINET. TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY IREJ ISKANDARI GLEEFULLY PREDICTED THE SEATING OF 60 MEMBERS IN THE MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT).

THE LEFTWING PRESS DAILY ATTACKED "CAPITALIST FASCISM." IT FEATURED CARTOONS OF AN OPULENT UNCLE SAM PIPING IRANIAN OIL AND MONEY INTO BULGING POCKETS AND DEMANDED DISSOLUTION OF THE IRAN NATIONAL POLICE, DIRECTED BY NORMAN SCHWARTZKOPF OF NEW JERSEY.

MOST RIGHT-WING LEADERS WERE IN PRISON. MANY POLITICALLY IMPORTANT PERSIANS AVOIDED SOCIAL CONTACT WITH AMERICANS AND BRITISH. DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS ACCEPTED AS FACT THE RUMORS THAT SADCHIKOV WAS INFLUENCING NATIONAL POLICY THROUGH PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, THEN

PROPAGANDA AND LABOR MINISTER AND NOW AMBAS[illegible]R TO MOSCOW. PREMIER AHMED QAVAM HAD FORBIDDEN IRANIANS TO VISIT FOREIGN EMBASSIES, "EXCEPT ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS."

LAST AUGUST AT AN AMERICAN EMBASSY DINNER ATTENDED BY SEVERAL IRANIAN MINISTERS, AMBASSADOR ALLEN WHISPERED TO THIS CORRESPONDENT: "IT'S BEEN A TOUGH FIGHT. I'M AFRAID WE LOST. BUT WE HAVEN'T GIVEN UP."

SEVERAL EMPTY CHAIRS AT THE DINNER HAD TESTIFIED TO IRANIAN OBEDIENCE TO QAVAM'S EDICTS.

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, AT ANOTHER EMBASSY PARTY, ALLEN WAS REMINDED OF HIS REMARK. SMILING, HE REPLIED:

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"I WAS WRONG. THE WHOLE PICTURE IS CHANGED."

THE EXTENT OF THE SHIFT IN THE FORTUNES OF THIS DIPLOMATIC BATTLE, WHICH MANY FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVE HAD A STRONG BEARING ON THE DELAY IN IRANIAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS, WAS INDICATED BY RECENT EVENTS.

"ALLEN AND QAVAM CONFER TWICE A WEEK," A FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID, "AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND THE KING PLAY TENNIS TOGETHER EVERY WEEK."

THE TUDEH PARTY'S HEADQUARTERS IS CLOSED, AND A PARTY OFFICIAL SAID "WE'VE GONE UNDERGROUND." TUDEH MEMBERS HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM QAVAM'S CABINET. ALL RIGHT-WING LEADERS, EXCEPT FOR ARCH CONSERVATIVE SAYYED ZIA TABATTABIE, ARE OUT OF PRISON.

SCHWARZKOPF, SINCE PROMOTED FROM COLONEL TO BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE U.S. ARMY, HAS SIGNED A NEW CONTRACT TO TRAIN IRAN'S GENDARMERIE.

ALLEN HAS LEASED THE PALATIAL FERDOWSI AVENUE BUILDING WHICH FORMERLY HOUSED THE GERMAN EMBASSY, AND ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY.

THE TEHRAN PRESS NOW FEATURES--IN A COMPLETELY FRIENDLY MANNER--NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES. MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY ENJOY NEW POPULARITY AND HOSPITALITY. NEW AMERICAN-MADE AUTOMOBILES CRUISE THE CAPITAL'S STREETS.

TEHRAN WOMEN WEAR NEW AND SMART AMERICAN-MADE CLOTHING.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE PREMIER SAID HE WELCOMED THE RECENT AMERICAN CONTRACT FOR OIL WITH THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. ONE HIGHLY PLACED FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL SUGGESTED THAT "QAVAM MIGHT USE AMERICA'S FRIENDLY APPROACH TO OIL NEGOTIATIONS AS A WEDGE FOR TRIMMING RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON IRAN'S NORTHERN RESERVES."

A FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"QAVAM IS EXTREMELY SENSITIVE OF WORLD POLITICAL TRENDS AND CONSCIOUS THAT THE PRESENT PRO-AMERICAN SWING APPEARS UNNEIGHBORLY TO RUSSIA. RUSSIA'S FORCES FAVOR A DELAY IN THE ELECTIONS BECAUSE A RIGHT-WING VICTORY PROBABLY WOULD PRESAGE MAJLIS REJECTION OF AN OIL COMPANY PROPOSAL. AMERICA'S OFFICIAL LINE SUPPORTS 'FREE AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS.' I THINK THE ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD AS SOON AS QAVAM SUCCEEDS IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION TO A DOWN-THE-MIDDLE COURSE, WHICH WOULD CAUSE THE LEAST CONCERN TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES."

MONTHS AGO, THE RUSSIANS NEGOTIATED FOR THE FORMATION IN THE NORTH OF A SOVIET-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, 51 PERCENT CONTROLLED BY SOVIET INTERESTS. ACTIVATION OF THE COMPANY HINGES UPON APPROVAL BY A MAJLIS STILL TO BE ELECTED, BUT AT THE TIME THE APPARENT POPULARITY OF THE TUEDEH PARTY AND THE OBVIOUS INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS IN TEHRAN HAD MADE APPROVAL SEEM A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

MT1111AES

SHANGHAI,JAN.3-(AP)-A DIAGNOSIS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE CAUSED THE DEATH YESTERDAY OF ~~MRS.GEORGE F.KINZIE~~, WIFE OF COLON EL KINZIE, IN CHARGE OF THE SHANGHAI ~~DIVISION~~ (AIR) OF THE U.S. MKILITARY ADVISORY GROUP IN CHINA.

MRS.KINZIE WAS FROM AUSTIN,TEX., AND SAN FRANCISCO.

FJ647ACS

MARINE FIRST SGT.FRANK EDWARD PICK, 1325 N. KEENE AVE., FREMONT, NEB., SAID IN AN AFFIDAVIT THAT NINE POWS BROKE INTO A STORE ROOM OF A JAPANESE VESSEL THEY WERE UNLOADING AND STOLE SUPPLIES. CONFESSING TO SAVE OTHERS FROM THREATENED WHOLESALE PUNISHMENT, THEY WERE BEATEN WITH BASEBALL BATS, BAMBOO CLUBS, LENGTHS OF ROPE AND FIRE HOSE FOR FOUR AND A HALF HOURS. ADD TOKYO - WAR CRIMES - XXXDISTINCTIONS.

"AS ONE OF THE INDIVIDUALS BECAME UNCONSCIOUS, HE WAS RESUSCITATED AND BEATEN AGAIN," PICK SAID.

CPL.L.J.MOTT, 1517 UNION ST., LAFAYETTE, IND., TESTIFIED BY AFFIDAVIT THAT POWS WERE FORCED TO HELP CONSTRUCT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND OTHER NAVAL VESSELS.

GG829ACS

TOKYO, JAN 3-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO OVERRODE THE PROTESTS OF HIS OWN WAR MINISTRY OFFICIALS AND FORCED ALLIED PRISONERS TO DO HARD LABOR IN VIOLATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION, A JAPANESE GENERAL TESTIFIED TODAY.

1947

GEN.RYOKICHI TANAKA, RANKING OFFICER AT JAPANESE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS DURING THE WAR, TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL, WHICH IS TRYING TOJO AND 26 OTHERS, THAT TOJO PERSONALLY ORDERED FORCED LABOR BY ALL PRISONERS OF WAR "TO ENHANCE THE LABOR EFFORT IN JAPAN."

HE SAID TOJO'S DECISION, OVERRULING STAFF PROTESTS, WAS MADE IN APRIL, 1942.

AS THE PROSECUTION HURRIED TO COMPLETE ITS CASE BY THE WEEK OF JAN. 13, NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVITS OF ATROCITIES AGAINST PRISONERS WERE READ.

AFTER THE PROSECUTION CASE IS COMPLETED, A TWO-WEEK RECESS WILL BE TAKEN BEFORE THE DEFENSE OPENS.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JAN 4-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.DUV D'AFFRESNE DE LA CHEVALERIE, BELGIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS WITH THE BELGIAN EMBASSY IN TOKYO BEFORE THE WAR.

EW907PCS

YOKOHAMA,JAN.3-(AP)-CAPT.SUKEO NAKAJIMA, FORMER COMMANDANT OF MITSUSHIMA POW CAMP IN NAGANO PREFECTURE, TODAY DENIED TO AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY COMMISSION THAT HE AND SIX SUBORDINATES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATHS OF 44 ALIED PRISONERS.

KAKUICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, JAPANESE DEFENSE ATTORNEY WHO WAS EJECTED FROM COURT YESTERDAY WHEN HE WAS PREVENTED FROM PASSING A NAIL FILE TO HIS SON, KUNIO, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, WAS ABSENT FROM THE SPECTATORS GALLERY TODAY.

FJ649ACS

SEOUL, SATURDAY JAN 4-(AP)-A SEVEN-DAY VACATION IN HAWAII WITH TRAVEL BOTH WAYS AND A $50 PRIZE WAS AWARDED TODAY TO T/5 JACOB J.SPANO, 115 OAKLAND AVE., UNION, PA., FOR SUBMITTING THE BEST CONSERVATION IDEA TO THE 24TH CORPS IN DECEMBER.

SPANO, WHO GOES TO HONOLULU JAN.10, SUGGESTED THE PRINTING OF PAMPHLETS EXPLAINING THE PROPER PROCEDURE FOR THE CARE OF STOVES AND HEATERS AND PROPOSED A CAMPAIGN IN ARMY NEWSPAPERS TO MAKE SOLDIERS CONSCIOUS OF THE NEED FOR CONSERVING FUEL.

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HONOLULU,JAN. 3-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN E.HULL, COMMANDING ARMY FORCES IN THE MID-PACIFIC, ANNOUNCED TODAY CREATION OF A HAWAIIAN AREA COMMAND CHARGED WITH THE DEFENSE OF HAWAII IN LINE WITH THE NEW UNIFIED PACIFIC SYSTEM ORDERED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. 1947

HULL SAID THAT HE WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HAWAIIAN DEFENSE TO ADM. JOHN H.TOWERS, WHO IS CHARGED WITH DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC.

OPERATING ON A JOINT STAFF PATTERN, THE HAWAIIAN AREA COMMAND WILL CONSIST OF ARMY GROUND FORCES UNDER MAJ.GEN.GEORGE H.DECKER, ARMY AIR FORCES UNDER BRIG.GEN.DONALD F.STACE, AND THE HAWAIIAN SEA FRONTIER UNDER VICE ADM.JOHN L.HALL.

HULL SAID THE UNIFIED COMMAND WAS "A VERY SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT WHICH PUTS DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY UPON SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS; IT IS NOT MERE PAPER BUT FUNCTIONS OPERATIONALLY."

HE PREDICTED CHANGES "MORE EVOLUTIONARY THAN REVOLUTIONARY IN THE DEFENSE STRATEGY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, UTILIZING DIFFERENT AND MUCH MORE POWERFUL WEAPONS WHICH ARE BEING DEVELOPED," CONCLUDING:

"DEFENSE MUST BE READY IMMEDIATELY, BECAUSE THE NEW TYPE OF WARFARE MAY SERIOUSLY CRIPPLE A COUNTRY WITHIN A FEW HOURS."

FT740PCS NM AE

EASTON,PA.,JAN.3-(AP)-A 22-YEAR-OLD JAPANESE WHO WAS IN TRAINING IN THE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) CORPS AT THE END OF THE WAR HAS BEEN AWARDED A SCHOLARSHIP TO LAFAYETTE COLLEGE BECAUSE THE PARENTS OF AN ARMY PRIVATE KILLED BY A JAP ON LUZON BELIEVE GOOD WILL IS THE ONLY WAY TO PREVENT REPETITION OF WAR.

ROBERT Y.NISHIYAMA, 22, WILL COME TO THE UNITED STATES TO STUDY AS SOON AS THE BAN ON JAPANESE TRAVEL TO THIS COUNTRY IS LIFTED. HE IS THE FIRST JAP TO RECEIVE A SCHOLARSHIP TO AN AMERICAN COLLEGE SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

MR. AND MRS.ROBERT MCC. JOHNSTONE OF DOWNINGTOWN, PA., SET UP THE SCHOLARSHIP WITH THE $10,000 GOVERNMENT INSURANCE THEIR SON, PVT. ROBERT S.JOHNSTONE, CARRIED. YOUNG JOHNSTONE HAD REQUESTED THAT IN THE EVENT OF HIS DEATH THE SCHOLARSHIP BE ESTABLISHED TO BRING ABOUT BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN JAPANESE AND AMERICANS.

THE ELDER JOHNSTONE SAID HE "ESTABLISHED THIS FUND BECAUSE I DO NOT THINK WE ARE GOING TO HAVE PEACE IN SETTLING THE WAR WITH HATE AND HARD TERMS. MY WIFE AND I ARE TRYING TO DO OUR SMALL SHARE BY HELPING OTHER PEOPLE TO KEEP THE PEACE. ONLY BY GOOD WILL CAN WE WIN OUT."

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BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, JAN.3-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY HANDED RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND CHINA THE DETAILS OF A COMPLAINT TO BE FILED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST ALBANIA.

THE CHARGES, TO BE OFFERED FORMALLY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITHIN A FEW DAYS, WILL ASK AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM ALBANIA IN THE DAMAGING BY MINES OF TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WITH 44 CASUALTIES. THE VESSELS STRUCK MINES IN THE CORFU STRAITS OFF ALBANIA LAST OCTOBER.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH DELEGATION SAID THAT NOTES WERE BEING DISPATCHED BEFOREHAND TO THE OTHER FOUR POWERS IN KEEPING WITH THE BELIEF OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT THAT SUCH PROCEDURAL COURTESY SHOULD BE FOLLOWED ON ALL COMPLAINTS TO THE U.N.

THESE WILL BE THE FIRST FORMAL CHARGES PUT FORWARD IN THE U.N. BY BRITAIN.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THREE PRELIMINARY STEPS HAD VIRTUALLY BEEN COMPLETED. HE DESCRIBED THESE AS AN ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE CASE BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ALBANIA, COMPLETE DOCUMENTING OF THE CHARGES, AND PRIOR NOTIFICATION TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FIVE.

THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT ASKED SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO SEND AN INVESTIGATING GROUP TO DETERMINE THE LIMITS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS OFF THE COAST OF THE BALKAN NATION. NO APPEAL HAS BEEN MADE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

DISAGREEMENT OVER FREE ACCESS TO THESE WATERS EARLIER LED TO BRITISH CHARGES, NEVER FORMALLY PRESENTED TO THE U.N., THAT SHORE

BATTERIES HAD FIRED ON BRITISH SHIPS. THESE PRELIMINARY CHARGES IN TURN LED TO STRONG BRITISH OPPOSITION TO ALBANIA'S SOVIET-SPONSORED APPLICATION FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP, WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REJECTED BY THE COUNCIL.

SINCE THAT TIME THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS ASKED THE COUNCIL TO RECONSIDER ALL THE [illegible] NATIONS, WHICH ALSO INCLUDE [illegible] PENDING [illegible] -JEWISH.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 3-(AP)-RABBI STEPHEN S.WISE TONIGHT WITHDREW FROM "ALL OFFICE" IN THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA WHICH HE HELPED TO FOUND NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO, AND TERMED THE RECENT WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS IN SWITZERLAND "A COLLECTION OF PERSONAL HATREDS AND RANCORS AND PRIVATE AMBITIONS."

THE 72-YEAR-OLD ZIONIST VICE PRESIDENT DECLARED THE CONGRESS, WHICH VOTED IN SWITZERLAND TEN DAYS AGO NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE, WAS "NOTHING LESS THAN TRAGIC IN ITS INADEQUACY."

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RABBI WISE, WHO ANNOUNCED HIS ACTION TO HIS CONGREGATION AT THE FREE SYNAGOGUE, SAID THE ZIONIST CAUSE "HAS FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS AND WAYS" AND THE RECENT CONGRESS "HAS BEEN A TERRIBLE DEFEAT FOR THE CAUSE, NOTHING LESS THAN A DISASTER."

"WE HAVE GONE ALONG WITH THE CONGRESS TOO LONG," HE SAID. "OUR PATIENCE HAS BEEN MISUSED. I DO NOT, I CANNOT, WITHDRAW FROM ZIONISM, BUT I WITHDRAW FROM ALL OFFICE IN THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA."

RABBI WISE SAID HE FOUND IT HARD TO BELIEVE THE CONGRESS HAD "REBUKED AND REBUFFED" ENGLAND AND AMERICA AND THAT DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN, FORMER PRESIDENT, "WOULD BE DROPPED AS PILOT WHEN MOST NEEDED."

POINTING OUT THAT THE SWITZERLAND CONGRESS WAS "UNWORTHY" BUT NOT "FINAL, UNALTERABLE NOR INVIOLABLE," THE RABBI ADDED:

"NOTHING THAT HAPPENED AT THE ZIONIST CONGRESS MUST BE PERMITTED TO AFFECT THE IMPRESSION THAT WE ARE AT ONE IN OUR DEMANDS UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. WE MUST BECOME FREE TO ESTABLISH A JEWISH STATE, A VIABLE STATE IN AN ADEQUATE AREA OF PALESTINE."

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BARUCH RESIGNS UN ATOMIC POST; WORK COMPLETED

Sees No Reason Why U. S. Should Not Continue to Make Bombs.

LAUDED BY TRUMAN

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Austin, Member of Security Council, to Carry on Atomic Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — (AP) Elder statesman Bernard M. Baruch, completing the job that he once said might close out his public career, resigned tonight as United States member of the United Nations Atomic Commission. In a letter to President Truman he said there is no reason why the United States should not continue to make atomic bombs.

Baruch expressed his view on continued manufacture of the bomb, which is contrary to Russia's urgings to outlaw the weapon promptly, in his letter of resignation to the president.

Mr. Truman, accepting the resignation, wrote that at first he was reluctant to let Baruch go but he finally agreed that from here on, American atomic representation at the United Nations should be centered in Warren R. Austin, member of the Security Council. That was what Baruch proposed.

Pushed U. S. Plan

In resigning, Baruch acted promptly after the United Nations Atomic Commission had adopted, under his constant pressure, the main essentials of the American plan as its own. The commission finished its work a few days ago and the whole vast issue of atomic control and disarmament moved actively into the Security Council.

Austin, former Republican senator from Vermont, has been designated by Mr. Truman to be American member of the council and is slated to be nominated to the Senate next week. Prompt confirmation is expected.

There was no suggestion of any difference of opinion on any point of atomic policy among Baruch, the president, Secretary of State Byrnes or other high government officials here. All had backed Baruch's negotiations to the hilt.

However, Baruch was closely identified with an uncompromising insistence on abolition of the Security Council veto in punishment of atomic treaty violators. Russia opposed the veto curtailment. Transfer of the negotiations to Austin may allow greater flexibility of American policy on this point, some diplomatic authorities said.

Baruch's resignation included those of the whole staff who have served with him since he first took over the atomic assignment, including John Hancock, Ferdinand Eberstadt and Herbert Bayard Swope.

Baruch Praised

The president and Byrnes both praised Baruch's work. Mr. Truman wrote him:

"That our proposal should finally be accepted by a vote of 10 to nothing, with two states abstaining, is a tribute to the fairness of our proposal. At the same time, it is convincing evidence of your skill and patience in presenting the proposal."

Byrnes, noting that Baruch had served the country in two wars, told him that "the intelligent and courageous manner in which you have represented the United States on the commission is responsible for the general acceptance of the United States proposal."

Baruch's letter was in the nature of a report to the president, reviewing the veto right and the development of the atomic control work into the Security Council stage. He said he is convinced that "the job now should be taken over by Senator Austin."

He concluded on this note:

"I see no reason why this country should not continue the making of bombs, at least until the ratification of the treaty (providing for international atomic controls.)

"I have drawn your attention before to the necessity of preserving the atomic secrets. Particularly is this wise as to our design, know-how, engineering and equipment. The McMahon Law (for domestic control) carries authority for this protection. If this authority should be found to be inadequate, it should be broadened to meet any needs, until a treaty is ratified by our Senate.

"While science should be free, it should not be free to destroy mankind."

The 76-year-old, silvery-haired financier was named to the United Nations Atomic Commission last March. Mr. Truman and Byrnes reportedly chose him because of popular confidence in his ability to protect America's interests.

May End Public Career

Baruch once suggested that the job might be his last major undertaking and that it promised the kind of accomplishment with which he would like to cap his career.

He finally achieved his goal of putting over the American plan but not without much battling.

An outstanding bout was with former Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace over the provisions and meaning of the American atomic plan. Wallace argued it should be modified for Russian acceptance. He urged an end to bomb manufacture.

As the fight with Wallace was brief and fierce, so Baruch's contest with Soviet Representative Andrei A. Gromyko in the atomic commission was long and trying. The elderly financier could make no substantial progress against Russian opposition until Foreign Minister Molotov showed up in New York in October and began revising Russian policy all along

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the line.

Molotov and Stalin eventually came out for strong international controls—the essence of the American plan—but they still insisted first of all on a resolution to outlaw the bomb and obviously stop its manufacture. Finally Russia got around the problem of allowing the commission to proceed without committing herself to its progress by abstaining from critical votes.

Thus the American plan finally was adopted 10 to 0 but Russia and Poland abstained. It remains to be seen whether the United States and the Soviet Union can finally agree on an actual control plan.

Sen. McMahon (D-Conn.), chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy, commented that "Mr. Baruch has made a most valuable contribution to this country's effort to obtain international control of atomic energy."

Baruck's Work Lauded By Warren R. Austin

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, senior United States delegate to the United Nations, said tonight that "the nation and the world owe a great debt of gratitude" to Bernard M. Baruch.

Austin praised Baruch's work as American representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee, from which he resigned today, and said all should not the "mantle he has worn with such high distinction."

out a system for supplying forces to the United Nations to assure peace and security.

Trieste Issue Coming Up

"It also would be inadvisable to start cutting down on arms until the peace treaties are signed. And the control of atomic energy must be given prior consideration."

El Khoury, president of the Syrian Parliament and former Prime Minister, will take his Security Council seat for the first time at a meeting Tuesday, along with delegates from Belgium and Colombia. Mexico, the Netherlands and Egypt retire from the eleven-nation body.

At next week's session, the Security Council will tackle Russia's plan to speed arms cutting, consider a counter United States proposal to give priority to atomic control, and take up the long-debated question of United Nations administration of Trieste.

Byrnes Letter Released

The United Nations released a letter from James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, signed as chairman of the Council of Foreign Ministers, to the Security Council asking its approval of the Trieste agreement by January 15. The letter said speed was essential in that the signing of the Italian peace treaty was "to occur at the beginning of February."

Byrnes's letter said the treaty "establishes a free territory of Trieste whose independence and integrity would be insured by the Security Council."

Under provisions of the treaty, the Security Council will appoint a governor over the territory.

Little Security Council discussion was anticipated in view of [illegible]

its merits."

Syria, a member of the Arab League, will push for early reconsideration of the United Nations membership application of neighboring Trans-Jordan. The bid was vetoed last fall by Russia along with those of Portugal and Ireland on the grounds that the three countries had no relations with Moscow.

feverish activity aimed at obtaining new sources of oil and at extending and fortifying the positions that American capital had already occupied in the Middle East."

Oil Pact Was Forced On Britain, Russ Say

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that the recently announced oil agreement between the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Company and two Standard Oil groups was forced upon Britain "by the bonus of a loan and by a number of political treaties."

"Britain . . . is now forced to make concessions," the commentator, G. Danilov, said.

Danilov asserted that the vague announcement of the agreement issued in London on December 26 by the Anglo-Iranian Company said that the firm agreed to sell oil "for a period of years" to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Oil Company and that a condition of the agreement was an investigation into the building of a pipeline across Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

To Haifa?

Although the announcement did not say where the pipeline would terminate, Danilov said it would go to Haifa, on the northern end of the Palestine coast.

Before the war, Danilov said, the Anglo-Iranian company was "considered to be an inaccessible British fortress."

"The fact that the Americans have penetrated this 'inaccessible fortress' testifies to American capital's endeavor to play a leading role in the Middle East," he added.

Danilov attached "a semi-official character" to the agreement "inasmuch as the British Government itself is a large shareholder in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company."

Stock Ownership

Britain owns 55 per cent of the company's common stock and the Government appoints two directors, who may not interfere with the company's commercial management, but may veto decisions affecting political or other policies.

"The American monopolists, who enriched themselves during World War II, are now facing the problem of expanding their raw material and export markets," Danilov said, "The Middle East occupies quite an important place in the American expansionist schemes."

During the war, he said, "American monopolists displayed a

MONTGOMERY OFF TO VISIT STALIN

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff, left today on a military-inspection mission to Moscow saying, "I want to establish friendly contact with the Soviet Army." Asked if he would see Prime Minister Stalin, Montgomery said, "I hope very much to see him, but it is a matter that lies in his hands."

The War Office said that Montgomery, traveling by Royal Air Force transport plane, would stop at British headquarters in Berlin for the week end and arrive in Moscow early next week to spend about four days, the guest of the Russian Army but quartered in the British embassy.

Stalin himself invited Montgomery to visit Moscow at their last meeting at the Potsdam conference in July, 1945. Last October, Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, former chief of the Russian General Staff, repeated the invitation, making it definite for late December or early January.

London political observers attached some significance to the fact that the renewed invitation was issued between Stalin's two conciliatory statements to newspaper men on world affairs.

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—Teetotaler Field Marshal Lord Montgomery left for Moscow today to make a four-day military inspection and life a few toasts with his Russian hosts.

Bundled in a white sheepskin coat in readiness for Moscow's cold, Britain's imperial chief of staff said

he went "to establish friendly contact with the Soviet Army" and hoped to see Marshal Stalin.

He took off in an RAF transport plant with his general staff and Col. I. P. Gorshko, Soviet military attache in London who will act as his interpreter. He landed shortly after in Berlin for a two-day stay. He expects to arrive on Monday in Moscow where he will be the guest for six days of Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, former chief of staff of the Soviet Army.

English Girl, 15, Flies To U.S. To Wed Ex-GI

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Isabel Mary Butwell arrived from England by plane today and said she had the written consent of her mother to marry Paul Sinclair, 22, of Youngstown, Ohio, an ex-GI she met at a dance in April, 1944.

Asked how she knew she was in love when only 13, the girl replied: "Oh, you just know."

Miss Butwell said she became engaged to Sinclair, now a steel worker, in May, 1945, and that they had corresponded since he returned from England in November of that year. She said she would leave immediately by train for Youngstown.

Former Nazi Court Officials Indicted

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 4 (AP). Sixteen former officials of the Nazi Ministry of Justice, many of them once connected with Adolf Hitler's ruthless "People's Court," were indicted today for war crimes and crimes against humanity. They likely will face an American military court next month.

One of the highest-ranking defendants is Franz Schlegelberger, Secretary of State in the Justice Ministry from 1933 to 1941, and Acting Minister until 1942, when the post was taken by Otto Georg Thierack. Thierack committed suicide last October.

Other defendants:

Kurt Rothensberger, Thierack's Secretary of State.

Former Judge

Herbert Klemm, former Hamburg judge and friend of the missing deputy Führer, Martin Bormann.

Oswald Rothaug, president of the Nazi special court in Nuernberg.

Rudolf Oeschey, Rothaug's successor and later senior prosecutor of the People's Court.

Josef Altstoetter, divisional chief in charge of civil law and procedure in the Ministry.

Karl Engert, vice president of the People's Court and chief of the Penal Administration Division.

Wolfgang Mettenberg, deputy chief of the Criminal Division.

Counsellors On List

Wilhelm von Ammon, ministerial counsellor.

Carl Westphal, ministerial counsellor.

Guenther Joel, legal adviser.

Guenther Nebelung, chief justice of the People's Court.

Hans Petersen, former Elite Guard lieutenant general and lay judge of the People's Court.

Ernst Lautz, former public prosecutor.

Paul Barnickel, former public prosecutor.

Hermann Cuhorst, former president of the Stuttgart Special Court.

"Ruthless Suppression"

Many of these defendants will be accused of using their positions to suppress ruthlessly in secret trials any political opposition to Hitler and of turning prisoners over to the Gestapo for extermination. Some will be charged with helping draft and execute laws providing for sterilization of Jews, diseased persons and criminals.

Schlegelberger, when he was a witness in the International Military Tribunal trial of leading Nazis here, admitted he had urged sterilization of half-Jews.

transferred to the Soviet Union to help establish and operate a similar plant there.

Meanwhile, American authorities are planning to remove members of the German General Staff, the Reich's Cabinet and the SA (storm troops)—the organizations acquitted of criminal charges at Nuernberg—from the "automatic arrest" category of directives for the apprehension of Germans, a high military government official said today.

Free For A While

This means that when these persons—who number thousands—are released from United States Army custody, they remain free until formal proceedings are brought against them by the de-Nazification courts to judge individual guilt.

The official emphasized that there would be no interference with German attempts to try them on de-Nazification charges under which maximum penalties include ten years of confinement, confiscation of property and loss of civil rights.

Before releasing members of the three groups that were judged non-criminal as groups, the Army will screen and retain those in whom it has a special interest. Some would be retained to face trial for specific war crimes, some held as witnesses and others confined as security threats.

SYRIANS MOVE FOR SECURITY 1947

Would Have Program Precede Arms Reduction Plan

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Syria, one of the new members of the United Nations Security Council, insisted today that a world-wide system of collective security must precede the immediate arms reduction program demanded by Russia.

Taking note of a Soviet proposal that the Security Council implement the United Nations Assembly's arms-slashing resolution within 90 days, Faris El Khoury, Syrian delegate, declared that nations first need be assured of security.

"This will have to come about by treaties and agreements between the individual countries and the United Nations," he said. "We shall need information on how many troops the members have and work

long debates in the Foreign Ministers' Conference where controversial details were settled.

El Khoury, a white-haired lawyer, has been president of the Syrian Parliament since it was set up in 1936 and has been in diplomatic service for 35 years. Now 68, he also has served as professor of law at Syria University.

The Syrian delegate indorsed the Baruch plan for control of atomic energy, put forward by Bernard M. Baruch, American representative, and passed in the Atomic Energy Commission without opposition but with Russian and Polish abstentions.

El Khoury also will represent his country on the [illegible]mic Commission when it goes back into session later this month.

"Syria, which has been highly honored, will take its seat on the Council with one motto 'stand by the Charter,'" El Khoury said. "We must first establish the principle of justice and then peace will come automatically.

"We will operate in no so-called bloc. We will study every case on

Jena Optical Work Stops; Russ Blamed 1947

Berlin, Jan. 4 (AP)—Dispatches to the Berlin press said today all production had ceased at the famed Zeiss-Schott optical and glass works at Jena, in the Soviet zone of Germany, as a result of its complete dismantling by the Russians and removal to the U.S.S.R. for reparations.

The dispatches said that in response to a petition by Jena citizens to spare at least part of the great industry, Russian authorities had agreed last October to let some departments continue for an unspecified period to supply glass for the German population.

Thus window-glass production was maintained until January 1 and the workers labored day and night over the Christmas holidays to donate their entire output to the needs of the damaged city.

Workers Transferred

The Russians previously confirmed that many of the Zeiss plant's skilled assistants had been

Liaison Chief Appointed

Berlin, Jan. 4 (AP)—William W. Schott, native of Leavenworth, Kan., a veteran of the United States Foreign Service, today was appointed chief of the liaison and protocol section of the American Military Government for Germany.

FRENCH BAR PAPERS ENTERING SAAR ZONE

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—The French have thrown an information-control barrier around the Saar, which prevents that disputed territory from receiving German newspapers published in the United States and British zones, American Military Government officials said tonight.

American officials announced several weeks ago that they had negotiated an agreement for the exchange of German newspapers published in the American and French occupation zones, but it developed that the French had excluded the Saar from their zone, maintaining that the territory represented a "separate administra-

tive unit" and thus required a separate agreement.

Subsequently, the French established a customs frontier between the Saar and the remainder of Germany.

According to American officials, the French told them that even papers from the French zone could not enter the Saar "without permission of the Commissioner for the Saar, who is responsible to Paris."

Petain Reported As Seriously Ill

Paris, Jan. 4 (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain was reported seriously ill today at his isolated exile in a barren cell on the Atlantic Isle D'Yeu, but sources close to the 85-year-old veteran said they had little doubt but that he would recover.

"There is always cause for worry when the Marshal gets sick because of his age," said a friend of the family.

The present illness was variously described as a "very bad cold" and as an infected lung.

Toasted as the "Hero of Verdun" in World War I, Pétain was condemned to death as the "Villian of Vichy" after the second war. The sentence was reduced to life imprisonment.

Auer Coming to U. S. Meeting.

Paris, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Paul Auer, Hungarian Minister to France, will leave tomorrow night by plane for the United States to participate in a conference of the World Affairs Council in Cleveland January 9, the Hungarian delegation announced today.

Army Lists Its Zone V. D.

76,497 Soldier Cases in Germany Treated in 11 Months

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Jan. 4 (AP).—There were 76,497 cases of venereal disease treated in American Army hospitals in occupied Germany in the first eleven months of 1946, the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" reported today. Officers in the Surgeon General's office explained that the total number of cases included repeaters and recurrences.

There were 65,141 cases of gonorrhea and 9,442 of syphilis, with 1,914 cases described as "miscellaneous."

Greek Communists Kill 5 Policemen

Athens, Jan. 4 (AP)—Press dispatches said today that five gendarmes were killed and two wounded when their truck was ambushed by a Communist band on the island of Lesbos.

Five members of another band were reported killed and four wounded during a clash with gendarmerie in Epirus.

The Ministry of Public Order announced that a road bridge near Elasson, north of Larisa, was blown up by insurgents.

Press reports from Salonika said guerrillas operating in Western Thrace had crossed the border and entered Bulgaria.

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Slav Exile Army In Reich: Russ

Moscow, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star* charged in a Berlin dispatch today that "a Royal Yugoslav Army" was in existence in the British occupation zone of Germany, under command of a general who was under sentence of death by a Belgrade People's Court for treason.

The dispatch, from the newspaper's special correspondent, said the army was commanded by Gen. Peter Zhikovic. The writer said the force was started by the British military command after the capitulation of Nazi troops in 1945.

[General Zhikovic, who once served as a member of King Peter's Government in Exile, was condemned *in absentia* last July by the Yugoslav military court which doomed Chetnik Gen. Draja Mihailovic.]

"Quislings Included"

The dispatch added that the "Royal Army" included "quislings, war criminals and *Volksdeutsche*."

The correspondent charged that this army's military missions were accredited to the command of the British occupation forces, with independent units attached to the British Army of the Rhine and employed as military police under British direction.

"Such a situation in the British occupation zone contradicts the decision of the Allies which prohibits any kind of activity directed against United Nations on territory of Germany," the correspondent wrote.

ROME PREMIER ARRIVES TODAY

Loan Negotiations May Fix Fate Of His Government

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Premier, arrives tomorrow in quest of American financial and economic assistance which some officials believe may decide his country's immediate political future.

Accompanied by four key aides, de Gasperi is scheduled to arrive by plane about noon for five days of visits which include calls on President Truman and Secretary Byrnes.

De Gasperi's main aim, although not openly acknowledged, will be to prod the American Government into a decision on a $100,000,000 American loan which the Export-Import Bank has been considering for nearly a year.

Party's Standing Involved

Government officials familiar with Italian problems said the 65-year-old Prime Minister's success in getting American aid can well determine whether the middle-of-the-road Christian Democratic party he heads stays in office.

If de Gasperi fails, they foresee the possibility of increased riots among Italy's unemployed which could swing the country to the extreme left or right politically—something the United States wants to avoid.

Indications are that the State Department will do its utmost to provide needed food shipments and financial and commercial assistance. But the big question among Italian diplomats is: Will it be enough?

American figures on how much outside help Italy will need during 1947 have scaled down the Italian Government's estimate of about $900,000,000 to $426,000,000. But even if the $100,000,000 loan is granted, they acknowledge that American help may fall short of these requirements.

Congress May Help

Additional help for Italy may come from Congress, providing it approves an expected Administration request for about $350,000,000 to finance relief in Italy, Austria and Greece. About $150,000,000 would go to Italy.

A third source of revenue for Italy's treasury definitely will be a second payment by the United States for goods and services bought by American forces with lira. This is expected to total about $50,000,000. A third and smaller installment may be paid later.

One outgrowth of de Gasperi's commercial talks may be a decision to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States and to enter the international trade organization the American Government is sponsoring.

U. S. WILL GIVE ITALY HUGE FOGGIA AIRBASE

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—Italian and United States authorities have reached a "verbal agreement" on turning over to Italy the huge United States-built heavy bomber base in Foggia, once mentioned as a possible center for the proposed air arm of the United Nations, it was disclosed today.

A spokesman at the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, United States commander in the Mediterranean theatre, said that formal transfer of the base in southern Italy would take place probably late this month.

The airport has two-mile-long runways capable of handling the world's biggest airplanes, four miles of taxi strips, 400 buildings now being completed, including service shops, warehouse facilities and fuel storage tanks. A railway spur connecting the field with Foggia and a fuel pipe line from Macedonia on the coast go with the airport.

Air Minister Mario Cingolani and the Air Chief of Staff Gen. Mario Aimone-Cat, predicted the field might become the European terminus of transatlantic air travel "with feeder routes radiating out from it to all other European capitals."

mean "tolerance for illegality" but "realism." He said the Government would permit the small black-market operators to get rid of perishable commodities and avoid waste of scarce items, but that the campaign would be resumed again after January 31.

The campaign against the big operators, he declared, would continue unabated.

Ration Increase Urged

Many housewives, who depend upon the black market because the Government can't meet Italian food needs from its own meager supply of stores, grew irate over the Government action.

Today's marchers carried signs reading "increase rations" and "respect the price freeze." Some of their number succeeded in getting an interview with Salvatore Aldisio, interim Interior Minister, who listened to their demands. It was the first large-scale demonstration by Roman women in the city's modern history.

Many Government officials heard about the complaints from their wives, who go to the black market for their supplies just like the wives of Romans who are not working for the Government.

The year-end campaign against the black market saw 900 stores inspected in searches for violation of the rationing code, 200 of them closed and hundreds of pushcart vendors driven off the streets.

Whisper From Doorway

Dealers in extralegal spaghetti, macaroni, bread, oil and other rationed foods were forced to whisper at prospective buyers from darkened doorways and to ring doorbells of trusted customers.

Prices soared, and the black marketeers told their customers the Government's action was the cause.

Yesterday Corsi mapped out the new Government strategy in conferences with Pietro Nenni, acting Premier, and Aldisio. They discussed also methods for keeping order in the south of Italy, where food shortages and high prices have provoked rioting and strikes.

Roman Housewives Protest Drive Against Black Market

Rome, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Government's war on the black market, resulting in increased black-market prices, prompted several hundred housewives today to brave icy winds in a march on Viminale Palace, where they presented officials with formal complaints against the high cost of living.

In the face of 10 to 35 per cent increases on the black market which sent sugar from $1.30 to $1.80 a pound and bread from 40 to 50 cents per pound, the Government announced a temporary truce in its campaign against small-fry black-market vendors.

"Realism," Not "Tolerance"

Angelo Corsi, Under Secretary of the Interior, said the move did not

Coal In Poland Costly Despite Labor Peace

Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 4 (AP)—There aren't any coal strikes in Poland, but the fuel is expensive.

The Central Sales office of the coal industry, trying to reduce coal prices on the free market which sometimes during the winter have reached $140 per ton, has just placed 5,000 tons of coal on the open market to be sold at $17.80 per ton.

ALBANIAN PREMIER CALLS U. S. UNJUST

Belgrade, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Premier Enver Hoxha of Albania is quoted by the Albanian News Agency as accusing the United States of an unfriendly, unjust and negative policy toward his country.

An agency report published yesterday in this Yugoslav capital said that Hoxha's New Year's message declared that United States diplomats in Albania had "behaved incorrectly toward a sovereign people" through a series of threatening notes.

Hoxha was quoted as saying that Albania was prepared to reply to any British complaint to the United Nations Security Council concerning the mining of the Corfu Channel, where two Royal Navy destroyers were damaged and forty-four British sailors lost last October.

"The progressive world, and with it the English people, will be surprised at the very facts themselves and the activity of British officials with regard to Albania," he was reported to have said.

Hoxha was said also to have taken note of the Security Council's dispatch of a commission to investigate Greek charges that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria had violated Greek borders.

1947

Hungary Reds Report 55 Held In Horthy Plot

Say Russia's Departure Was to Launch It; Foes See Communist 'Frame-Up'

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Jan. 4.—Lazzlo Rajk, Minister of the Interior, a Communist, said today that fifty-five persons had been seized in a plot to overthrow the government and re-establish the regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy by an armed revolt. He said it was to have been touched off the moment Russian troops left the country.

Anti-Communists immediately charged that the plot was a Communist "frame-up," designed to eliminate the opposition and intrench the present political order for the time when the Russian occupation troops depart.

Rajk said the plot was engineered by a "committee of seven," six of whom are under a[illegible]. The committee had at [illegible]sal "several" disassemb[illegible]es, and had establishe[illegible]-ground chief command" for the armed uprising, he added.

Horthy, Regent of Hungary for fourteen years, was released from jail at Nuernberg a year ago. He had been held as a possible prosecution witness for the International Military Tribunal. He was last reported living on an estate near Munich. He and his Cabinet resigned near the end of the war, because, he said, they had sought and failed to get an armistice with the Allies. He was taken into custody by the Nazis at that time.

Rajk's announcement came a week after Josef Bogmar, Minister of Information, disclosed that "many persons" had been arrested in what some informants described as a Communist-sponsored purge of politicians and army officers favoring a Western version of democratic government.

Bogmar said the arrests were carried out by the War Ministry's political department, which is Communist-controlled.

Rajk asserted that "the date set for the revolt was the day set for the signing of the peace treaty or the moment of the departure of the Red Army."

He named the six arrested members of the committee of seven as Gyorgy Donath, Domokos Szentivanyi, Istvan Szentmiklossy, Balint Arany, Karoly Kiss and Dr. Jano Heder.

Szentivanyi is a strongly pro-American minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, who passed nine years at Washington as a diplomat and who aided in drafting the first armistice between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

At least two of the six are members of the Small Holders party, which, despite a decisive victory in the November, 1945, elections, has been under strong Communist pressure. They are Szentmiklossy, a major on the Hungarian general staff, and Arany, a party

organizer.

Rajk said all those arrested "have reactionary and Fascist pasts."

Budapest, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Communist Minister of the Interior, Laszlo Rajk, announced today that 55 persons have been arrested in connection with a plot to seize power in Hungary by means of an armed military uprising, and "re-establish the regime" of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the former regent.

The official statement said "the date set for the revolt was the day set for the signing of the peace treaty or the moment of the departure of the Red Army."

The statement was issued just a week after initial reports of wholesale arrests of persons described by some officials as politicians and army officers favoring the western democracies.

Aimed At Opposition

Informed of Rajk's statement, anti-Communists repeated their contention that it was part of an attempt to dispense with the powerful opposition within the Government and entrench the present Communist-dominated political order against the time when Soviet occupation troops leave the country.

The Interior Minister said the plot was organized by "the Committee of Seven," six of whose members already were in custody. All, he said, "have reactionary and Fascist pasts."

Rajk's statement said that since the end of 1945 "the Committee of Seven" has met regularly each week to discuss "how to influence our political life in the interests of the plot."

Says Planes In Storage

He said the plotters contemplated the appointment of Geza Lakatos, retired general and Horthy's premier during the occupation, to head a new government.

The statement said the committee had several airplanes disassembled and stored for use later in the plot. The committee also had created an "underground chief command," the statement continued, headed by former generals and other high officers.

Last October 1, Rajk continued, a person signing himself as "Fofov, underground chief commander," took over command of these underground forces, comprising "the units of the Hungarian army in the west (outside Hungary), former members of the army at home, the present army and police, and members of the former county gendarmerie and police."

Turks Recalling Envoy to Spain

Ankara, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Turkey is recalling Ambassador Esat Altiner from Madrid for consultation, it was reported today. Most observers expressed doubt that he would return in view of recent United Nations action against Spain.

Rabbi Wise Quits Zionist Office

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen Wise, one of the founders and former head of the Zionist Organization of America, announced last night his withdrawal from "all office" in the organization because of what he termed its "imperiling" leadership.

At the same time, Dr. Wise, now vice president of the ZOA, told his congregation at the Free Snagogue that the recent World Zionist Congress in Switzerland was "nothing less than tragic in its inadequacy." He described it as "a collection of personal hatreds and rancors and private ambitions."

"Fallen On Evil Ways"

Dr. Wise further declared the Zionist cause had "fallen on evil days and ways" and that the recent congress had been "a terrible defeat for the cause, nothing less than a disaster."

"We have gone along with the Congress too long," he said. "Our patience has been misused. I do not, I cannot, withdraw from Zionism, but I withdraw from all office in the Zionist Organization of America."

Doubts Rebuke To England

In his report on the Congress, the veteran Zionist leader said he found it hard to believe that the meeting "rebuked and rebuffed" England and America and that Dr. Chaim Weizmann "would be dropped as pilot when most needed."

At the Congress, Dr. Wise was elected senior member of the Presidium of the General Council—the interim authority of the world Zionist congress. He said last night he had no intention of resigning that post.

Iran Elections Slated To Begin Within Week

Tehran to Vote Jan. 11 to 17 After Long Delay

TEHRAN, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Ministry of the Interior announced today that the frequently postponed national elections in Iran would get under way late next week, with voting at Tehran extending from Jan. 11 through Jan. 17.

A new Iranian Parliament was to have been elected lastyear, but the voting was deferred, mainly because of disorders in Azerbaijan Province, touched off by the arrival there last month of government troops to supervise the elections. Azerbaijan Province is now in the hands of government forces.

Acid Throwers Hurt 16 in Bombay Strife

Bombay, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Police reported that sixteen persons were injured by acid throwers in Hindu-Moslem disorders today They arrested twenty-seven persons in connection with a stabbing in line with a program of mass roundups to catch culprits and induce people to drive away troublemakers. Last night they fired twice at stone throwers.

NehruPondersFounding Of Atomic Laboratory

New Delhi, Jan. 4 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of India's Interim Government, said today India might "have to follow other countries in establishing a great atomic laboratory." India has large deposits of thorium, important to atomic research.

"I do not see how we can lag behind in this very important matter, because atomic energy is going to play a very important part in the future of our country," the Congress party leader said during a ceremony in which the cornerstone was laid for a new national physical research laboratory.

4-Day Battle In Sumatra Ended

Batavia, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Netherlands spokesman said today the four-day battle in Medan, Sumatra, had finally ended after small Indonesian attacks were repulsed before dawn yesterday.

Meanwhile, the general military situation in Indonesia took a turn for the better, with only minor brushes reported on other fronts.

Paris, Jan. 4 (AP)—The French Press Agency reported today that Colonial Minister Marius Moutet, now in Indo-China, has decided that Viet-Nam nationalists there must be crushed by the French army before peace can be restored.

"It is necessary to have a military decision before any negotiations can be conducted," the agency quoted Moutet at Hanoi.

Moutet now has returned to Saigon after a trip to Hanoi where he and his party repeatedly came under sniper fire. He said he had no contacts with Viet-Nam representatives.

Two In Guard Killed

Dispatches yesterday said two soldiers in the guard accompanying the minister's party were killed within 100 yards of Moutet.

Just before Moutet went to Hanoi, president Ho Chi Minh of the Viet-Nam Republica broadcast an invitation for a conference on the situation and yesterday another Viet-Nam broadcast appealed to General LeClerc, sent from Paris to take over military control, for a settlement. The broadcast said: "An equitable peace is still possible."

"Hopes Destroyed"

Moutet's Hanoi statement, as quoted by the French Press Agency, said:

"Those responsible for this tragedy have systematically destroyed many hopes and compromised efforts in which we have put all out good will.

"Before any negotiations today it is necessary to have a military decision.

"I am sorry, but one cannot commit such follies as the Viet-Namese have done.

Premeditation Charged

"If I had come to Indo-China a fortnight earlier could I have done more? I do not believe so. It is too clear that things would have evolved in the same way. The premeditation is too obviously clear.

"To stay longer here would not teach me more. The contrary in fact. The impressions I gathered are clear; in a way they are more or less photographic, and they cannot be retouched."

This last may have been in reference to photographs he was shown by the warden of a prison, depicting the mutilated bodies of Frenchmen which the warden said was proof of Viet-Nam cruelties.

French Army Must Crush Viet-Nam, Moutet Says

PARIS, Jan. 4—(AP) Full scale war in Indochina was foreseen today when Colonial Minister Marius Moutet sent word that France would have to fight it out there.

"It is necessary to have a military decision," Moutet told the semi-official French press agency. The interview at Saigon followed his return from an eyewitness view of fighting in the northern city of Hanoi where he twice was fired upon by snipers, said by the French to be Viet-Namese.

Full Scale War Seen

Saying he was convinced the Viet-Namese started the fighting at Hanoi Dec. 19 with premeditation as part of a plot against French control of any sort, Moutet declared:

"Those responsible for this tragedy have systematically destroyed many hopes and compromised the efforts in which we have put all our goodwill. Before any negotiations today it is necessary to have a military decision. I am sorry, but one cannot commit such follies as the Viet-Namese have done."

News of Moutet's plans to cut short his fact-finding trip to France's Oriental empire, reached Paris simultaneously with the arrival on official visits of the French resident generals of Tunis and Morocco. Another high French official was flying to Paris from Dakar in French West Africa.

The arrival of these colonial officials focused attention on the widely held belief that the natives of these lands were watching closely the outcome of the challenge to French rule by the Viet-Namese.

North African native groups have shown repeated signs of restlessness in recent years of French weakness, and few Frenchmen doubted but that the interim government of Leon Blum was fortifying itself with up-to-the-minute information on the state of affairs in the colonial empire.

French Forces Quit 2 Towns

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 4 (AP)—French garrisons were reported tonight to have been evacuated from Bacninh and Pulangthuong northeast of here, where they had fought off Viet-Nam attacks since December 19.

Some 300 civilians — French, Chinese, Annamites and, in Phulangthuong, Spanish Catholic missionaries—were said to have been evacuated with them last night.

Authorities said the garrisons had been guarding the line of supplies to the Langson garrison near the Chinese border.

Road Is Opened

The French command, they reported, decided to pull out of the towns when a mountain road was opened from Langson to Tienyen on the coast, enabling Langson to be supplied through the small port of Walhut, 50 miles northeast of Haiphong.

No news came from Viny, where 30 French soldiers and 200 civilians surrendered to Viet-Nam Republican troops December 20.

Tanks Drive Mile

French tanks and infantry were reported to have advanced a mile today against Viet-Namese on Hanoi's eastern outskirts. "Paper village," center of home paper production, was burning tonight after a day of fierce fighting there.

Viet-Nam shelling of Hanoi has been erratic. Several shells were reported to have exploded in the Viet-Nam-held Chinese-Annamite district.

STUDENTS AID U.S. IN CHINA 1947

Demand End Of Anti-American Demonstrations

Nanking, Jan. 4 (AP)—Strong opposition to anti-American demonstrations developed today among Chinese university students as they returned to classes after two days of minority parades demanding that United States military forces quit China.

In Christian Nanking (Ginling) University, the first Nanking school to take up anti-American movements begun in Peiping a week ago, hundreds of students formed an Anti-Demonstration Association.

They issued long statmenst charging that the demonstrators had been utilized as a cat's-paw by "a certain political party." They distributed the statements to pedestrians and posted them at strategic street corners.

Party Is Not Named

The statement did not name the political party. Previously, some Chinese had charged that the demonstrations were Communist inspired.

One statement asked students if they realized the danger of isolation if China loses the friendship of the United States which "presently is the only good friend of China."

"We are eating out of UNRRA relief kitchens, but we beat UNRRA officials during the demonstration," they said. "American pressmen had no share in the raping, but we stoned them while they followed our procession. Is there anything in the world more paradoxical?"

[These references were not clear. Nanking has not reported attacks on Americans there. In Shanghai, demonstrators beat an American army lieutenant; an Associated Press photographer and an importer wit' bamboo canes and fists.]

Marines Face Trial

The rape charge, springboard for demonstrations in Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai, was made by Chinese against two United States Marines and will be reviewed by a court-martial. One Marine said the Chinese girl involved was a prostitute; the other virtually was absolved.

The students' statement continued:

"Dairen has been 'specialized' by a certain continental power (Russia), but the students (demonstrators) didn't fuss about that. Also, Hong Kong still is in the hands of the British, though it is part of Chinese territory from every consideration and the students didn't care."

Parade As Individuals

The Students Association at the National Academy of Dramatic Arts released an announcement to Chinese papers calling attention of the public to the fact that the association did not vote to join the demonstration. It said students who paraded did so as indiviuals.

New posters appearing among anti-American placards on bulletin boards at National Central University urged students to remain "rational", and to view the situation in "a more realistic light."

Chinese Ask U.S. Apology, Russ Are Told

Moscow, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Soviet press and radio gave further attention today to reports from China of student demonstrations against Americans, this time reporting incidents at universities over the alleged molestation of Chinese girls by United States sailors.

Newspaper readers and radio listeners were told that Chinese students had demanded a United States Government apology for reported acts of violence against Chinese citizens.

Withdrawal Demanded

Manila, Jan. 4 (AP)—Two Left-wing Chinese groups—the Cultural Workers' and the Literary Association—today demanded, in a message to President Truman, withdrawal of United States troops from North China and "rectification" of American policy toward China.

Chiang's Son Flies To Changchun

Peiping, Jan. 4 (AP)—Chiang Chin-kuo, the Generalissimo's eldest son, conferred hurriedly in Mukden yesterday with Government officials, then flew to Changchun, Chinese press dispatches reported today.

One dispatch said flatly the son had gone to Manchuria "to assist in taking over Dairen." Another said the nature of the mission was not disclosed.

Dairen, decreed an open port in the August, 1945, Sino-Soviet treaty, has been Soviet controlled since the Russians occupied that area at war's end. Chinese Government troops that recently drove Chinese Communists from that region halted 15 miles or more outside Dairen to avoid possible incidents with the Russians.

Cut In Chinese Army Is Forecast

Nanking, Jan. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lin Yu, Vice Minister of National Defense, today told critics of China's National Army that "if conditions permit" its strength will be cut from 4,900,000 to 3,000,000 within a year.

Lin did not amplify. [One condition, however, undoubtedly is the possibility of peace between the Kuomintang—Government party—and the Communists, with a resultant nationalization of the army, agreed upon a year ago but never effected because civil war flared anew.]

Lin was replying to the People's Political Council, which criticized the Army's request for 50 per cent of the national budget.

"The Army is so filled with red tape and inefficiency that soldiers get winter uniforms in summer and summer uniforms in winter," the council charged.

Ho at Buchmanite Meeting.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Ho Ying Chin, head of the Chinese military delegation to the United Nations and for seventeen years Chinese Chief of Staff, arrived today to attend the Moral Rearmament Assembly here. Accompanying him were Dr. N. G. Wei, Chinese representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and three staff officers.

China Reds Attack Strategic Road

Peiping, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Chinese Communists, employing skip-about tactics in their harassment of Government troops, struck today along the strategic Linfen-Taning highway in southern Shansi province.

Government sources said the Communists were trying to cut off a national threat against the Shansi-Shensi border. Government troops recently captured the 55-mile highway between Linfen and Taning.

The Communists already have recaptured several villages on the highway.

Government reports said 6,000 Communists renewed their assault against Fenyang, 60 miles southwest of Taiyuan, the Shansi capital.

Paoting Gains Reported

The Government reported successes in the Paoting sector of Hopeh province. The official Central News Agency reported that 74,000 Communist troops are in that area.

For the first time in six months, Government sources said, there is no fighting—and has not been for three days—along these North China railroads: Peiping-Mukden, Peiping-Kupeikow, Peiping-Suiyuan, the northern sector of the Peiping-Hankow and the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow.

In Shantung province, the Communists captured Chuyeh, surrounded Chinhsiang and opened an assault on Hsiancheng.

Japanese Launch New Purge Of Ultra-Nationalists

Tokyo, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Japanese Government, prodded by Russian inquiries, today announced a new purge of ultranationalists and tightened loopholes against evasions.

However, it averted a possible Cabinet crisis with specific safeguards protecting three of four ministers whose war records otherwise would have come under scrutiny.

Japanese sources said today's order, long under consideration, was hastened when Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Russian member of the Allied Council, inquired yesterday about progress of a recent rural purge.

Jingoists Affected

Only a comparatively small number of individuals was expected to be affected by today's order, designed to minimize flagrant violations. The Japanese said it would round out four previous directives affecting perhaps 400,000 wartime Jingoists.

It prohibits blood relatives from inheriting purgees' positions; extends the journalistic purge to officials of newspapers and magazines with a circulation of 20,000 or more who wrote ultranationalistic articles during the war, and adds 22 financial concerns to an extensive list.

The blood relatives section did not apply to wives. At least two women elected to the House of Representatives are the wives of purged Diet members.

Cabinet Change Still Possible

The possibility of a Cabinet reorganization still exists but current Ministers were saved by orders providing that certain officials should retain their positions until the new constitution becomes effective May 3. The Cabinet must resign then, anyhow.

Here's an example of how the order works: A previous purge directive affected the Japanese-Russian Fisheries Company, of which Transportation Minister Hiratsuka once was president. The new order eliminated the company from that list, so the Minister is no longer affected.

Tokyo, Jan. 4 (AP)—Goaded by Soviet inquiries, the Japanese government today ordered an extended purge of ultranationalists of the war era, but exempted high government officials and drafted the terms in such a way that the staff of an influential leftist paper was subject to screening.

It was exactly one year ago that General MacArthur first directed the Japanese to remove from positions of influence all persons responsible for the war.

Journalists Included

The new order dug more reeply into journalistic circles, sought to prevent purged officials from passing influence along to their relatives, and added some financiers to those under scruntiny.

Japanese said it had been contemplated for some time, as a means of rounding out the previous four directives affecting about 400,000 wartime jingoists, but conceded that it was hastened by Russian inquiries in the Allied Advisory Council yesterday concerning progress of a previous purge of rural officials.

The extension, expected to affect comparatively few persons, added 22 financial concerns to the already extensive list of those whose officials will be investigated and possibly ousted; extended the inquiry to newspapers and magazines of 20,000 or more circulation; and forbade close blood relatives of purged individuals (wives not counted) from taking over any of their positions.

Cabinet Shifts Possible

Three or four members of the shaky Cabinet of Premier Shigeru Yoshida would have been affected because of their former connections, but the Government order specifically exempted them. Despite this, some Cabinet reorganization may result. In any event, the Cabinet is due to resign May 3, when the new constitution becomes effective.

The lowered circulation figure for the newspaper inquiry, which heretofore has touched only the largest papers, included *Tokyo Mimpo*, one of the most influential leftist publications in the country.

Those holding positions of assistant managing editor or higher will be fired if, between the outbreak of the China war and Pearl Harbor day, they wrote in support of Japanese aggression, in support of the militarists or advocated elimination of foreign influence in Japan.

Persons still below the rank of assistant managing editor and all whose propaganda activities followed the start of the Pacific war are exempt.

Japs Plan To Hike Cigarette, Sake Prices

Tokyo, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Japanese, as tobacco hungry and liquor thirsty as any people on earth, groaned today at a report the Government is planning to boost the prices of cigarettes and sake.

Kyodo news agency said the Government plans to raise additional income by increasing the price of a package of ten cigarettes as high as 25 yen ($1.67) and adding 10 yen (67 cents) to the current 30 yen ($2) per bottle for ordinary sake.

1039 Head for Discharges.

Yokohama, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—The Gen. Greely is scheduled to leave late today for San Francisco with 1,039 military personnel for discharge.

RED DETRACTOR'S SURRENDER ASKED

Moscow Requests U. S. to Hand Over Russian Who Assailed Soviets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—(AP) Russia asked the United States today to hand over "as a criminal" one of its citizens who walked out of his trade mission job in Mexico and decided to stay in America and blast what he called "the hell of dictatorship" in his homeland.

The Soviet Union asked the U. S. State Department to launch a regular manhunt for Kirill Alekseev, accusing him of embezzlement, treachery, treason, provocation, slander and failing to go home when he was supposed to.

Request Studied

The State Department took the request under consideration. It said a decision would be made later. Such officials as were at work Saturday afternoon doubted that the United States has an extradition agreement with Russia, but were searching the records.

In New York, Martin Richmond, the attorney who last Tuesday made public Alekseev's statement, said tonight the Russian "emphatically denies any charges of financial or other irregularities and states that they are fantatic concoctions of the Soviet officials."

Alekseev, in the earlier statement, had accused the Russian government of being a dictatorship hated by its people and said he wouldn't put his family in its power again.

Richmond has not disclosed the whereabouts of Alekseev and his family, other than to say that they are in the United States.

In its first recognition of Alekseev's existence the Soviet Embassy here sent a note around to the State Department today accusing its citizen and former employe of having "embezzled a considerable amount of money, property of the state," when he was employed on a Russian trade mission in Mexico.

Early this week in New York Martin Richmond, an attorney, issued a statement in behalf of a man he identified as Kiril M. Alekseev, formerly a Soviet commercial employe in Mexico.

The statement sharply criticized the Soviet Union on many points and declared the writer would not "return to my homeland and doom my family, which has become accustomed to breathe the fresh air of freedom, to a life under the hell of dictatorship."

Richmond said the Russian, his wife and two children were living with friends in the United States. A Soviet Embassy spokesman said in Mexico City that the man they seek had left there two months ago to return to the Soviet Union by way of the United States.

Fedor Orekhov, Soviet Embassy counselor here, delivered to the State Department his government's request for American action against "Alekseev."

OPPENHEIMER TOPS ADVISERS ON ATOM

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—J. R. Oppenheimer of the University of California was elected chairman today of the general advisory committee of scientists for the Atomic Energy Commission. Oppenheimer, a 42-year-old physicist, was among the top ranking researchers who developed, then constructed, the atomic bombs. He was war-time director of the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory, where the first detonating test was made.

The atomic energy law requires a minimum of four meetings of the advisory committee a year, but it was said that the group would confer much more frequently than that. The committee met for the first time yesterday and continued in session today.

In addition to Oppenheimer, the committee includes James B. Conant, president of Harvard; Prof. Enrico Fermi of the University of Chicago; Lee A. du Bridge, president of the California Institute of Technology; Hartley Rowe, vice-president and chief engineer of the United Fruit Company; Glenn T. Seaborg, professor of chemistry at the University of California; Cyril Stanley Smith, director of the Institute of Metals, University of Chicago, and Hood Worthington, chemical engineer of the Du Pont Company.

GETS BYRNES IDEAS ON TRAINING PLAN

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes has presented his views on universal training to the President's advisory commission, but his exact stand was not disclosed in an official announcement today.

The announcement, made by Dr. Karl T. Compton, commission chairman, said Byrnes gave his views at a meeting yesterday. The Secretary, he added, dealt with the "relationship of a universal training program to the requirements of national security and the implications of such a program in terms of American foreign policy."

Dr. Compton said the commission also heard from Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, who discussed the general problem and presented resolutions passed by various denominations and church bodies within the council.

By request, the commission received the views of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the form of a letter from the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Howard J. Carroll, general secretary to the commission chairman. The letter set forth a resolution adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States at their annual meeting in Washington last November 13.

The commission's next session will be held January 10 and 11.

Senator Butler Assails Trade Charter Redraft

Sees Free Commerce Sought, With U. S. as Example

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, attacked the proposed charter of the International Trade Organization today, calling it "an attempt to bring about world free trade by the example of the United States."

"We tried to bring about world disarmament by example in 1922, and it didn't work then," he said in a statement.

"I see no evidence that it will work today with international trade. If the State Department really expects other countries to make valuable concessions, it should keep a little 'trading stock' in reserve," added the Nebraskan, a consistent critic of State Department policy.

The proposed redraft of the organization's charter, Senator Butler asserted, shows that "we do not receive from other nations the same benefits that the State Department wants to grant to them."

Krug to Attend Ceremonies.

Yakima, Wash., Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Krug will attend a ceremony here February 14 celebrating repayment to the Government of all construction costs of the big-Tieton-Yakima irrigation project, William S. Bolger, head of a committee making arrangements, announced today.

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BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, JAN.4-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS' FIRST ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION WILL GET UNDER WAY JAN.30 IN THE BALKANS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 11 NATIONS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONVENING IN ATHENS.

THE COMMISSION, NAMED AFTER GREECE COMPLAINED THAT ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA WERE FOMENTING BORDER INCIDENTS, WILL VISIT ALL FOUR COUNTRIES. MARK ETHRIDGE OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WILL BE THE CHIEF UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL GO BACK INTO SESSION NEXT TUESDAY WITH A CROWDED CALENDAR TOPPED BY THE TRIESTE QUESTION. OTHER ITEMS INCLUDE A RUSSIAN PROPOSAV THAT THE COUNCIL IMPLEMENT WITHIN 90 DAYS THE BASIC ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM LAID DOWN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND AN AMERICAN RESOLUTION THAT CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY BE GIVEN PRIORITY IN DISCUSSIONS.

THE TRIESTE QUESTION COMES TO THE COUNCIL BECAUSE THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS DECIDED TO PLACE THE AREA UNDER U.N. ADMINISTRATION AS A PART OF THE ITALIAN PEACE SETTLEMENT.

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SYRIA, BELGIUM AND COLOMBIA WILL TAKE SEATS FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL TUESDAY, REPLACING THE NETHERLANDS, MEXICO AND EGYPT.

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JOHN WINANT'S RESIGNATION AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS RENEWED SPECULATION THAT THE FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN EVENTUALLY WILL JOIN SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE'S STAFF. JOHN B.HUTSON NOW HOLDS THE HIGHEST POST OF ANY AMERICAN IN THE U.N.--THAT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIV AFFAIRS.

THE OTRIEN ASSISTANT

1947

THE U.N.--THAT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIV AFFAIRS.

THE OTHER SEVEN ASSISTANTS ARE ALLOCATED BY COUNTRIES AND UNLESS WINANT SHOULD ACCEPT A LESSER DIRECTORSHIP, HE PRESUMABLY WOULD REPLACE HUTSON.

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WARREN R.AUSTIN, WHO WILL TAKE OVER AS PERMANENT UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL UPON IMPENDING SENATE APPROVAL, IS EXPECTED TO DEVOTE A GOOD SHARE OF HIS TIME TO TRAVEL IN EFFORTS TO EXPLAIN THE U.N. TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. AUSTIN WILL HOLD THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, AS WILL HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, THE TEMPORARY REPRESENTATIVE, WHO BECOMES A DEPUTY.

AS2

AUSTIN WILL ASSIGN JOHNSON TO REPRESENT THIS COUNTRY AT THE COUNCIL TABLE MOST OF THE TIME UNDER PRESENT PLANS.

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THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IS IN RECESS AWAITING SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION ON ITS FIRST REPORT, WHICH EMBODIED MOST OF THE ORIGINAL BARUCH PROPOSAL. THE COMMISSION, WITH ITS NEXT STEP HINGING ON COUNCIL ACTION, EXPECTS TO RECONVENE AROUND JAN.15.

LAST NIGHT BERNARD M.BARUCH, THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE, HELD A PRIVATE DINNER FOR OTHER DELEGATES. HE NOW PLANS TO VACATION IN THE SOUTH.

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BRITISH DELEGATION SOURCES CONTEND THAT LONDON'S FORTHCOMING COMPLAINT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST ALBANIA WILL BE A MODEL OF PRECEDURE. IN IT THE BRITISH WILL DEMAND AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE DAMAGING OF TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS IN THE CORFU STRAITS WITH 44 CASUALTIES. THE VESSELS STRUCK MINES LAST OCTOBER.

THE BRITISH CHARGES, ALREADY CIRCULATED TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FIVE, WILL BE COMPLETELY DOCUMENTED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, CHARTS AND MINUTE DETAILS, A SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED. GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH IS PRESENTING ITS FIRST COMPLAINT, LONG HAS CONTENDED THAT CASES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE THE COUNCIL WITHOUT INCLUSION OF EVIDENCE AND SPECIFIC DETAILS.

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THE U.N. WILL APPROACH ITS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TEMPO THIS WINTER WITH CONVENING OF THE 18-NATION ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, EIGHT SPECIAL COMMISSIONS CREATED BY THAT COUNCIL, AND THE EMBRYO TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. THESE SESSIONS WILL RUN CONCURRENTLY WITH THOSE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE 12NATION ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

BD738AES

1947

NEW YORK, JAN 4-(AP)-RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES "CAME TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH EACH OTHER" DURING THE RECENT UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION AND SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES "MET US HALF WAY," WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE, DECLARED IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (NBC) HERE TONIGHT.

"MY OWN JUDGMENT IS THAT ONE DOES NOT HAVE TO BE AN APPEASER IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO COME TO AGREEMENT," AUSTIN SAID IN HIS REMARKS ON THE "OUR FOREIGN POLICY" PROGRAM, REVIEWING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE U.N. ASSEMBLY.

AUSTIN SAID THAT THE ASSEMBLY SESSION HAD OPENED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SKEPTICISM, BUT "ALL MEMBERS REALIZED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MUST SUCCEED." HE RECALLED THAT AT THE START OF THE SESSION THERE HAD BEEN "SOME BITTER WORDS," BUT THAT THESE "WERE ALLOWED TO PASS WITHOUT ANSWER AND WITHOUT RECRIMINATION--THUS WAS AVERTED A MAJOR CAUSE OF FAILURE."

"FREE AND OPEN DEBATES WERE DEFINITE FACTORS IN THE SPEED WITH WHICH HARMONY DEVELOPED," HE CONTINUED, "PARTICULARLY ON SUCH SUBJECTS AS THE VETO, THE ATTITUDE TO BE TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO SPAIN, PROVISION FOR THE RELIEF OF STRICKEN PEOPLES AND REFUGEES, LOCATION OF THE SITE OF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK, ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND THE CONSTANT ADHERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS IN ALL THINGS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF SOVIEREIGN EQUALITY OF NATIONS BOTH GREAT AND SMALL."

AUSTIN SAID THAT THIS HARMONY, TOGETHER WITH THE FACT THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOWED IT WAS A POWERFUL "VOICE OF THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD" AND THE DEFINITE GOALS THE ASSEMBLY REACHED, HAD PRODUCED A MORE OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

"WE TURNED FROM THE QUESTION 'WHO IS RIGHT?' TO THE QUESTION 'WHAT IS RIGHT' AND BASED OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ON THAT RATHER THAN ON

POWER," AUSTIN SAID, ADDING THAT U.N. MEMBERS "WILL NOT LIGHTLY DISREGARD RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH EXPRESS THE WILL OF AN ALERT AND AROUSED WORLD OPINION."

"PROBABLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT INTANGIBLE GAIN WAS THE DEVELOPMENT IN EIGHT WEEKS AMONG THE MEMBERS OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOOD FAITH OF EACH OTHER AND BELIEF IN THE CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY," HE DECLARED.

M1051PES

MOSCOW,JAN.4-(AP)-A ROUND OF BANQUETS PROBABLY WILL BEGIN MONDAY UPON THE ARRIVAL HERE OF FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, AND WITH THEM THE USUAL ENDLESS RUSSIAN TOASTS. BUT MONTGOMERY IS A TEE-TOTALER.

IT SEEMED EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL THAT EVEN THE ABSTINENCE OF A MAN AS IMPORTANT AS THE CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL STAFF WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE RUSSIANS' BELOVED CUSTOM OF TOASTING. MONTGOMERY MAY DRINK NARZON OR BORSHOM (RUSSIAN MINERAL WATERS), HOWEVER STRANGE AND BARBARIAN THAT MAY APPEAR TO THE RUSSIAN MIND -- BUT TOASTS THERE WILL BE.

1947

ML933AES

BERLIN, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE FRENCH HAVE THROWN AN INFORMATION CONTROL BARRIER AROUND THE SAAR WHICH PREVENTS THIS DISPUTED TERRITORY FROM RECEIVING GERMAN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES IN A PROPOSED FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWSPAPERS BETWEEN THE THREE WESTERN ZONES, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THEY HAD NEGOTIATED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONES, BUT IT DEVELOPED THAT THE FRENCH EXCLUDED THE SAAR FROM THEIR ZONE, MAINTAINING THAT THE TERRITORY REPRESENTED A "SEPARATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT" AND THUS REQUIRED A SEPARATE AGREEMENT.

SUBSEQUENTLY, THE FRENCH ESTABLISHED A CUSTOMS FRONTIER BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE REMAINDER OF GERMANY.

ACCORDING TO AMERICAN INFORMATION CONTROL DIVISION OFFICIALS, THE FRENCH TOLD THEM THAT EVEN PAPERS FROM THE FRENCH ZONE COULD NOT ENTER THE SAAR "WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE SAAR, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE TO PARIS."

"THE FRENCH INFORMED US," SAID A.D.EGGLESTON, THE CHIEF OF AMG'S PRESS SECTION "THAT IN ORDER TO GET OUR NEWSPAPERS INTO SAAR WE WOULD HAVE TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM THE SAAR COMMISSIONER, WHO, THEY SAID, WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE TO THE FRENCH MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, BUT TO PARIS."

SN594PES

FRANKFURT, JAN.4-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY DECLINED COMMENT TODAY ON PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HE MAY SOON BE REPLACED AS COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER BY HIS DEPUTY, LT.GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY.

AN OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON SAID YESTERDAY THAT MCNARNEY MIGHT BE TRANSFERRED WITHIN A FEW DAYS TO THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, AND THAT LT.GEN.GEOFFREY KEYES MIGHT SOON REPLACE GEN. MARK CLARK AS COMMANDER OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

KEYES IS NOW IN COMMAND OF THE THIRD ARMY WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HEIDELBERG, GERMANY. CLARK HAS BEEN NAMED DEPUTY TO SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MARCH.

BERLIN, JAN.4-(AP)-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE PLANNING TO REMOVE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, THE REICH'S CABINET AND THE SA (STORM TROOPS)-- THE ORGANIZATIONS ACQUITTED OF CRIMINAL CHARGES AT NUERNBERG--FROM THE "AUTOMATIC ARREST" CATEGORY OF DIRECTIVES FOR THE APPREHENSION OF GERMANS, A HIGH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

THIS MEANS THAT WHEN THESE PERSONS--WHO NUMBER THOUSANDS--ARE RELEASED FROM U.S. ARMY CUSTODY, THEY REMAIN FREE UNTIL FORMAL PROCEEDINGS ARE BROUGHT AGAINST THEM BY THE DENAZIFICATION COURTS TO JUDGE THEIR INDIVIDUAL GUILT.

THE OFFICIAL EMPHASIZED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO INTERFERENCE WITH GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO TRY THEM ON DENAZIFICATION CHARGES UNDER WHICH MAXIMUM PENALTIES INCLUDE 10 YEARS OF CONFINEMENT, CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

BEFORE RELEASING MEMBERS OF THE THREE GROUPS WHICH WERE JUDGED NON-CRIMINAL AS GROUPS, THE ARMY WILL SCREEN AND RETAIN THOSE IN WHOM IT HAS A SPECIAL INTEREST. SOME WOULD BE RETAINED TO FACE TRIAL FOR SPECIFIC WAR CRIMES, SOME HELD AS WITNESSES AND OTHERS CONFINED AS SECURITY THREATS.

A SELECT GROUP, ESPECIALLY MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, IS ALSO KNOWN TO BE RATAINED FOR "SPECIAL SKILLS" THEY ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE U.S. ARMY. THESE CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE RESEARCH ON WEAPONS AND STRATEGIES OF WORLD WAR TWO.

MEMBERS OF THE FOUR ORGANIZATIONS CONVICTED AS CRIMINAL AT NEERNBERG--THE SS, GESTAPO, SECURITY SERVICE AND NAZI LEADERSHIP CORPS-- FACE AUTOMATIC TRIAL BY THE OCCUPYING POWERS TO DETERMINE THE DEGREES OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL GUILT.

1947

ML908AES

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JAN 4-(AP)-U.S. ARMY OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT SIEGFRIED KABUS, 23, ON TRIAL HERE AS THE ALLEGED BRAINS BEHIND AN ANTI-ALLIED RESISTANCE GANG, APPARENTLY HAD FORGED HIS OWN DEATH CERTIFICATE AND FOOLED HIS FELLOW GERMANS INTO THINKING THAT HE WAS A WAR HERO.

THE SMIRKING KABUS MANAGED IN THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE WAR TO DECEIVE THE WHOLE CITY OF STUTTGART, INVESTIGATORS DECLARED.

KABUS AND MEMBERS OF HIS PRO-HITLER RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ARE CHARGED WITH THE RECENT TERROR BOMBINGS OF STUTTGART BUILDINGS, AND OF ATTEMPTING TO REAWAKEN THE NAZI IDEOLOGY IN AMERICAN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

OFFICIALS GAVE THIS VERSION OF HIS WAR RECORD:

AS A DESK SERGEANT IN THE NAZI ARMY, KABUS HAD ACCESS TO OFFICIAL PAPER AND RUBBER STAMPS. HE "APPEARED" TO HAVE PROMOTED HIMSELF TO THE RANK OF MAJOR AND AWARDED HIMSELF THE RITTERKREUZ, DECORATION OF THE NAZI PARTY.

WHEN WORD OF THIS SPREAD THROUGH STUTTGART, HE RECEIVED LETTERS OF PRAISE AND CONGRATULATION FROM CITY OFFICIALS AND "STALKED AROUND STUTTGART IN FULL OFFICER'S UNIFORM."

IN 1944, HE FAKED AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE HAD DIED AS A HERO, AND SENT IT TO HIS FATHER. REPORTS OF THE DEATH THEN WERE PRINTED IN STUTTGART NEWSPAPERS.

TRIAL PROSECUTOR DON S.FARRENS OF DECATUR, NEB., TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THERE STILL "ARE MANY UNSOLVED FACTS OF KABUS' PAST," AND THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE "HE MAY CHANGE HIS STORY AGAIN WHEN HE REACHES THE STAND."

EZ448PES

30.24 - 7221

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JAN 4-(AP)-LIDA BAAROVA, BRUNETTE FILM ACTRESS WHOSE NAME ONCE WAS LINKED WITH THAT OF NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, WAS RELEASED FROM PANKRAC JAIL TODAY BECAUSE OF LACK OF EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT CHARGES OF TREASON AND ESPIONAGE.

MISS BAAROVA, WHO WAS REGARDED IN THE LAST DECADE AS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN EUROPE, WASARRESTED BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN MUNICH IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, AND LATER WAS INDICTED BY A PRAGUE PEOPLE'S COURT.

THE CZECH ACTRESS WAS MARRIED TO THE POPULAR GERMAN FILM STAR, GUSTAV FROEHLICH, WHO REPORTEDLY DISAPPEARED IN 1939 AFTER CHALLENGING GOEBBELS TO A DUEL. CZECH AUTHORITIES SAID AT THE TIME OF HER ARREST THAT SHE HAD PLANNED TO MARRY AN UNIDENTIFIED U.S. SOLDIER.

V1027AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 4-(AP)-RUSSIANS WHO DO NOT BELIEVE THAT AMERICANS HAVE SWUNG TO THE RIGHT, BUT ARE WATCHING EVERY TREND WITH KEENEST INTEREST, FOLLOWED THE OPENING OF THE U.S. CONGRESS WITH ABSORPTION.

INTRODUCTION OF LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE COMMANDED FIRST ATTENTION HERE, TOGETHER WITH THE WRANGLE OVER THE SEATING OF SENATOR BILBO OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE SENATE.

SOVIET COMMENTATORS AND POLITICAL INTERPRETATORS IN THE PRESS AND RADIO BEGAN FOLLOWING THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE WITH THE INTENTION OF COMMENTING WHEN LEGISLATION BEGINS TO TAKE SHAPE. RUSSIANS ARE MORE OR LESS CONVINCED THAT THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS WILL SEEK STRONG LABOR LEGISLATION AND SEVERAL COMMENTATORS ALREADY HAVE PREDICTED THIS, TOGETHER WITH DIRE RESULTS FOR SUCH ACTION. RUSSIANS LIKEWISE ARE WATCHING FOR ANY CHANGE IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

1947

M1020PES

WARSAW, JAN 4-(AP)-VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, CHARGING THAT POLISH VOTERS WERE BEING INTIMIDATED BY THE SECURITY POLICE AND DISENFRANCHISED ILLEGALLY BY VOTING COMMISSIONS, DECLARED TODAY THAT "THERE CAN BE NO FREE, UNFETTERED ELECTION" IN POLAND ON JAN.19 UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

MIKOLAJCZYK, LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY WHICH OPPOSES THE GOVERNMENT, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE GOVERNMENT HAD ASSUMED COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS BY DENYING HIS PARTY REPRESENTATION ON THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

THE COMMISSIONS, HE SAID, HAD BEEN REQUIRING THAT POLL WATCHERS APPOINTED BY THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY FIRST BE RECOMMENDED BY COUNTY SHERIFFS, ALL BUT FOUR OF WHOM, OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 300, BELONG TO THE GOVERNMENT BLOC OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

UNLESS THE GENERAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION REMOVES THAT REQUIREMENT, MIKOLAJCZYK SAID, IT WOULD BE A POWERFUL FACTOR IN INFLUENCING HIM TO URGE THAT MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY BOYCOTT THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY.

TO THIS, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPLIED THAT POLISH LAW AND TRADITION HELD THAT POLL WATCHERS ALL MUST HAVE CERTIFICATES OF GOOD CONDUCT SIGNED BY COUNTY SHERIFFS.

"THAT DOESN'T MEAN," HE SAID, "THAT A SHERIFF WILL DENY SUCH A CERTIFICATE TO A MEMBER OF THE PSL (CAPS)"--MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY.

MIKOLAJCZYK'S NEWS CONFERENCE CAME A DAY AFTER A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN TOLD NEWSMEN THAT 31 OFFICIALS OF DISTRICT ELECTION COMMISSIONS HAD BEEN KILLED BY UNDERGROUND BANDS UP TO DEC.27.

THE SPOKESMAN, REFERRING TO CHARGES BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS WERE SUPPORTING MIKOLAJCZYK, SAID THAT THE VICE-PREMIER'S NEWSPAPER FAILED TO PUBLISH NEWS OF THE SLAYING OF EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY BY THE UNDERGROUND.

MIKOLAJCZYK REPLIED THAT CENSORSHIP PREVENTED PUBLICATION OF THE STORY AND SAID HE REPEATEDLY HAD CONDEMNED THE KILLING OF GOVERNMENT PARTY MEMBERS, AS WELL AS OF MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY.

M1240AES

A48

WARSAW, JAN. 4-(AP)-FIVE MEN ACCUSED OF ENGAGING IN INDERGROUND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES NEAR THE CZECH FRONTIER WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY BY A MILITARY COURT AT KATOWICE, AS ARMED ATTACKS AGAINST ELECTION COMMISSIONS CONTINUED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF POLAND. TWO OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT SIX MORE MEMBERS OF ELECTION BOARDS WERE KILLED BY UNDERGROUND BANDS, AND THAT THE TOTAL KILLED NOW HAD REACHED 40.

1947

TA636PES

PARIS, JAN. 4-(AP)-PROTRACTED BALLOTING IN THE MANNER OF A DEADLOCKED AMERICAN POLITICAL CONVENTION WAS FORESEEN TODAY AS THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT PREPARED TO MEET JAN. 16 TO ELECT THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

LEADERSHIP IN THE JOINT SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC'S ALMOST EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND THE MODERATE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT, WITH NEITHER COMMANDING AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF THE 900-ODD MEMBERS.

THE STAGE HAS BEEN SET FOR A BATTLE OVER PROCEDURE WITH THE COMMUNIST DEMAND THAT A MAJORITY ON ANY BALLOT BE NECESSARY FOR ELECTION, AND THAT ALL BALLOTS BE PUBLIC.

THEY THUS UPSET A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT AMONG THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PARTIES THAT ALL BALLOTS BE SECRET AND THAT A PLURALITY WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR ELECTION IF A MAJORITY OF THE ENTIRE BODY WAS NOT OBTAINED ON THE FIRST TWO BALLOTS.

THE FOURTH REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION DOES NOT SETTLE THESE QUESTIONS.

THE FIVE-PARTY AGREEMENT WAS FOLLOWED IN CHOOSING A PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC. THROUGH THE FIRST TWO BALLOTS NEITHER PARTY WAS ABLE TO MUSTER A MAJORITY TO WIN, BUT ON THE THIRD BALLOT, THE MRP CANDIDATE WON BY A PLURALITY.

FOUR CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENTED FOR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, A COMMUNIST, A MEMBER OF THE MRP, SOCIALIST VINCENT AURIOL AND RADICAL-SOCIALIST EDOUARD HERRIOT.

SN520PES

GORIZIA, ITALY, JAN. 4-(AP)-MARGARET MOORE, DAUGHTER OF MAJ.GEN. BRYANT E.MOORE, U.S. 88TH DIVISION COMMANDER, AND MRS.MOORE, OF ELLSWORTH, MAINE, WAS MARRIED HERE TODAY TO MAJ.HENRY WOOD, SON OF MR. AND MRS.WALTHER R.WOOD, OF ALBUQUERQUE,N.MEX.

THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED BY LT.COL.WALLACE N.HALE, 88TH DIVISION CHAPLAIN, IN GORIZIA'S PROTESTANT CHURCH.

THE BRIDE, GIVEN IN MARRIAGE BY HER FATHER, WORE A GOWN OF WHITE SATIN WITH A FINGER TIP VEIL FALLING FROM A WHITE SATIN JULIET CAP. HER SISTER, MRS.ANDREW E.KUBY,JR., OF CHICAGO, WAS MATRON OF HONOR.

MRS.WOOD WAS GRADUATED FROM CORVALIS HIGH SCHOOL IN OREGON AND ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. SHE AND HER MOTHER JOINED

GEN.MOORE IN ITALY LAST MAY.

MAJ.WOOD ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES) BEFORE SERVING WITH THE 8TH AIR FORCE DURING THE WAR AND NOW IS AIDE TO LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

AFTER A WEDDING TRIP THE COUPLE WILL MAKE THEIR HOME AT CASERTA, ITALY.

JR1248PES

ATHENS, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE FORMATION OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, HEADED BY A YOUNG GROUP OF RIGHTIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO ARE DEMANDING A GREEK GOVERNMENT "REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE," WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS SIGNIFICANT IN THAT IT HERALDED THE FIRST FORMAL OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS FROM WITHIN THE RANKS OF HIS OWN POPULIST PARTY.

LED BY 37-YEAR-OLD SPYROS MARKEZINIS, THE GROUP IS LIKELY TO FURNISH THE BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION MEMBERS IN PARLIAMENT, WHICH CONVENES JAN. 15.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED HOW MANY PARLIAMENT MEMBERS HAD FOLLOWED MARKEZINIS INTO THE NEW PARTY, SOME SOURCES SAID 50 JOINED THE YOUNG LEADER.

TA640PES

JERUSALEM, JAN 4-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES CLAMPED RIGID RESTRICTIONS TONIGHT ON THEIR ARMED FORCES, BARRING THEM FROM ALL CIVILIAN RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CAFES IN PALESTINE AS NEW VIOLENCE ENDED A DAY OF UNEASY CALM DURING OBSERVANCE OF THE JEWISH SABBATH.

A BRITISH SOLDIER WAS INJURED WHEN A BOMB EXPLODED UNDER A MILITARY POLICE CAR NEAR BEIT SAFALA, BETWEEN JERUSALEM AND BETHLEHEM. THE BLAST SENT TROOPS SCURRYING TO EMERGENCY STATIONS.

1947

THE MILITARY RESTRICTIONS ON THE BRITISH TROOPS STIPULATED THAT THEY MUST BE ARMED AT ALL TIMES AND WALK THE STREETS AT LEAST IN PAIRS AND ATTEND THE MOVIE THEATERS IN GROUPS OF THREE.

THE NEW RESTRICTIONS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PROMPTED BY FEAR OF ADDITIONAL FLOGGINGS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI MEMBERS IN REPRISAL FOR SENTENCES PRONOUNCED AGAINST JEWISH RESISTANCE MEMBERS. SINCE THE FLOGGING OF A BRITISH OFFICER AND THREE SERGEANTS SUNDAY, AN ADDITIONAL JEWISH CONVICT HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO 12 STROKES OF THE LASH, BUT THE SENTENCE HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT.

THE PORT CITY OF HAIFA WAS PLACED UNDER SPECIAL SECURITY GUARD AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT OF TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU TO PICK UP KING ABDULLAH IBN AL HUSSEIN OF TRANS-JORDAN ON MONDAY FOR HIS VISIT TO TURKEY. THE KING WILL ARRIVE IN HAIFA ON MONDAY, AND 2,000 ARAB LEGIONAIRES STATIONED THERE WILL BE ON HAND TO GREET HIM.

DIPLOMATS IN JERUSALEM SAW IN ABDULLAH'S VISIT TO TURKEY AN ATTEMPT TO WOO TURKEY INTO THE ARAB BLOC AND A "POSSIBLE INDICATION" THAT THE ARABS WERE DEMONSTRATING THEIR WILLINGNESS TO ALLY WITH THE WESTERN ALLIES INSTEAD OF WITH RUSSIA.

IN LONDON LT.GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, CONFERRED WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND WAS EXPECTED TO MEET WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OVER THE WEEK END TO CONSIDER STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN THE HOLY LAND.

JERUSALEM, JAN. 4-(AP)-AN ANTI-TERROR APPEAL SIGNED BY THE "JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT" AND SHARPLY CONDEMNING ACTS OF "DISSIDENT GROUPS SHEDDING THE INNOCENT BLOOD OF JEWS AND BRITISH" WERE POSTED ON THE WALLS OF TEL AVIV HOUSES TONIGHT.

THE APPEAL SAID, "THESE ACTIONS ARE UNDERMINING OUR STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE X X X UNLESS THE TERROR ENDS IMMEDIATELY, PALESTINE JEWRY AND THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT THE WORLD OVER WILL HAVE TO DRAW THE PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES."

KHARTOUM, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, JAN 4-(AP)-MOHAMMED AHMED OMER, PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE SUDANESE INDEPENDENCE FRONT, DESCRIBED TODAY AS "BASELESS" EGYPT'S CLAIMS TO RIGHTS IN THE SUDAN.

WRITING IN THE SUDAN STAR HE DECLARED THAT "EGYPT WAS PART OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE AND CONQUERED SUDAN IN 1821. ONE CANNOT HONESTLY REFER TO A HISTORY OF WARS AND CONQUESTS AS A TIE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. UNITY OF THE NILE VALLEY UNVEILS IMPERIALISTIC GREED ON THE PART OF EGYPT FOR SUBJUGATION AND EXPLOITING WITH SUDANESE."

M1027PES

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JAN. 4-(AP)-J.B.KRIPALANI, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS (NATIONALIST) PARTY, TODAY CRITICIZED FRENCH POLICY IN INDOCHINA AND SAID THAT FIGHTING "WORSE THAN THE LAST WORLD WAR" WOULD BREAK OUT UNLESS THE PEOPLES OF ASIA WERE GRANTED FREEDOM.

KRIPALANI'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED CLOSELY AN APPEAL BY SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, FOR INDIAN YOUTHS TO FIGHT FOR VIET-NAM, NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION BATTLING THE FRENCH IN INDOCHINA.

"IF THE LEGITIMATE URGE OF THE PEOPLES OF ASIA FOR FREEDOM IS SUPPRESSED BY FORCE OF SUPERIOR ARMS," KRIPALANI SAID, "THEN SOONER OR LATER THE WORLD WILL BE CAUGHT IN A CONFLAGRATION WORSE THAN THE LAST WORLD WAR.

1947

"WE HAVE THE FRIENDLIEST FEELINGS FOR THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND OUR SYMPATHIES WERE WITH THEM WHEN THEY WERE THEMSELVES HELPLESS VICTIMS OF NAZI AGGRESSION. BUT X X X NO NATION, HOWEVER PROGRESSIVE OR REVOLUTIONARY ITS CREED AT HOME, CAN BE TRUSTED TO LOOK AFTER THE WELFARE OF ANOTHER PEOPLE AT THE POINT OF A PISTOL."

SN505PES

SHANGHAI,SUNDAY,JAN.5-(AP)-MINISTER OF INFORMATION PENG HSUEH-PEI SAID TODAY THAT THE COST OF BUILDING A KILOMETER OF HIGHWAY IN CHINA HAD MULTIPLIED 10,000 TIMES SINCE BEFORE THE WAR--AND CHINA HAS 50,000 KILOMETERS OF ROADS (31,000 MILES) TO REBUILD.

IN A STATEMENT RECOUNTING SOME OF THE COMPLEXITIES OF CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION, PENG NOTED THAT IT COST 10,000 CHINESE DOLLARS TO BUILD A KILOMETER OF HIGHWAY BEFORE THE WAR, AND 100,000,000 NOW.

THE COST OF BUILDING RAILROADS HAS INCREASED IN THE SAME RATIO, PENG SAID, WITH 4,600 KILOMETERS (2,850 MILES) TO BE REBUILT.

THE COST OF BUILDING A KILOMETER OF RAILWAY IN THE PRESENT INFLATION IS 1,000,000,000 (B) CHINESE DOLLARS.

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HONGKONG, JAN 4-(AP)-TEARFUL-EYED ~~FATHER LO SHUN-TAI,~~ A CHINESE TAILOR, RELATED AT A CORONER'S INQUEST HERE HOW HE FOUND HIS 14-MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER TORN TO PIECES AND PARTLY DEVOURED, APPARENTLY BY BIG WILD ALSATIAN DOGS LEFT BEHIND BY JAPANESE GENDARMES TO ROAM AT LARGE ON NEARBY HILLSIDES.

THE CHILD DISAPPEARED FROM HER MOTHER'S ARMS WHILE THE TWO WERE SLEEPING.

THE JURY RETURNED A VERDICT OF DEATH BY SHOCK AND THAT THE CHILD LATER WAS EATEN BY DOGS.

DR. D.W. GOULD TESTIFIED THE CHILD'S DESTRUCTION WAS DUE TO TEETH OF A LARGE ANIMAL.

"IT IS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THE CHILD WAS CARRIED AWAY BY AN ANIMAL SUCH AS A LARGE DOG AND THAT THE MORE OR LESS SEVERE ~~INJURIES WERE CAUSED BY HER BODY BEING KNOCKED AGAINST ROCKS IN~~ TRANSIT," HE SAID, ADDING THAT DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE ANY ATTEMPT AT CONSUMPTION OF BODY. THERE WERE TEETH AND CLAW MARKS ON THE SKIN.

V1116AES

WASHINGTON, JAN.4-(AP)-ERIC L. PRIDONOFF, FORMER ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BELGRADE, ~~SAID IN AN INTERVIEW~~ WITH A WASHINGTON POST REPORTER TODAY THAT ESPIONAGE CHARGES FILED THERE AGAINST EIGHT YUGOSLAVS ARE AIMED AT MASKING "ANOTHER LYNCHING BY TITO."

PRIDONOFF IS ONE OF THREE FORMER EMBASSY STAFF MEMBERS NAMED IN THE BELGRADE COURT AS HAVING PAID YUGOSLAVS FOR SPYING ON THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

AMONG THE ACCUSED ARE MILUTIN STEFANOVIC, FORMER BELGRADE NEWSPAPERMAN, MISHA TRIFUNOVIC, FORMER PREMIER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, IN EXILE, AND ZHELJKO SUSHIN, FORMER YUGOSLAV ARMY OFFICER.

STEFANOVIC WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING RECEIVED ESPIONAGE INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRIDONOFF; HAROLD SHANTZ, FORMER COUNSELOR AND LATER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT THE EMBASSY; AND LIEUT. JOHN KASUNICK, ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE.

PRIDONOFF SAID HE CAME IN CONTACT WITH STEFANOVIC ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE LATTER'S DUTIES AS AN EMBASSY TRANSLATOR. HE SAID TRIFANOVIC, A MAN 75 YEARS OLD WAS KNOWN TO HIM ONLY SOCIALLY, AND SUSHIN HE DID NOT KNOW AT ALL.

"ABSOLUTELY SILLY" WAS PRIDONOFF'S DESCRIPTION OF ALLEGATIONS THAT STEFANOVIC GAVE AMERICANS THE DISPOSITION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES IN BELGRADE.

HE SAID THEY WERE BATTERIES LEFT BEHIND BY THE GERMANS, ANYONE WHO WALKED THROUGH THE STREETS COULD SEE THEM, AND THEY WERE "NOT MUCH GOOD AT THAT."

TRIFUNOVIC WAS A WITNESS FOR THE CHETNIK LEADER MILHAILOVITCH AT MILHAILOVITCH'S TRIAL, PRIDONOFF SAID, AND "THAT, I BELIEVE, IS THE REAL REASON" FOR THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

THE FORMER ATTACHE SAID HE WOULD BE GLAD TO TESTIFY FOR STEFANOVIC IF HE BELIEVED THERE WAS ONE CHANCE IN 10 HE WOULD GET A FAIR TRIAL, BUT ADDED:

"BUT HE WON'T. THE REAL DEMOCRATS ARE BEING ELIMINATED BY THAT SMALL-TIME BUTCHER TITO. TODAY A FASCIST IS MUCH SAFER IN YUGOSLAVIA TITO HAS PLACED SOME OF THEM IN HIGH OFFICES."

AB141 ES

WASHINGTON, JAN 4-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCEMENT REQUESTING STATE DEPARTMENT COOPERATION IN THE APPREHENSION OF KIRILL ALEKSEEV: (ABOUT 320).

TODAY, JANUARY THE 4, MR. FEDOR OREKNOV, THE COUNSELOR OF THE EMBASSY OF THE USSR VISITED MR. JOHN DEWEY HICKERSON, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEWS PUBLISHED IN SOME OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WITH REGARD TO THE NON-RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION OF THE FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO, KIRILL ALEKSEEV AND IN CONNECTION WITH HIS STATEMENT MADE THROUGH HIS LAWYER MARTIN RICHMOND, THE EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE USA HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM THE EMBASSY OF THE USSR IN MEXICO:

"KIRILL ALEKSEEV - THE FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO EMBEZZLED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF MONEY, PROPERTY OF THE STATE, WHEN CONCLUDING COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN MEXICO PARTICULARLY WHEN SELLING PRECIOUS STONES IN THAT COUNTRY. THIS RESULTED IN HIS RECALL TO THE USSR WITH THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING HIM TO TRIAL.

"HOWEVER, INSTEAD OF RETURNING TO HIS NATIVE COUNTRY WHERE HE WAS TO BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS CRIMINAL ACTS, ALEKSEEV, TRYING TO COVER HIS CRIME TOOK THE ROAD OF TREACHERY AND TREASON TO HIS COUNTRY. HE MADE A PROVOCATIVE AND SLANDEROUS STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN SOME NEWSPAPERS OF THE USA IN WHICH HE TRIED TO BASE HIS ACTIONS ON POLITICAL MOTIVES."

"IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE STATED FACTS AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THAT ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES PRESS WHICH STATED THAT THE SAID ALEKSEEV IS NOW PROBABLY SOMEWHERE WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES THE SOVIET EMBASSY REQUESTS THAT THE NECESSARY STEPS BE TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO ASCERTAIN THE WHEREABOUTS OF KIRILL ALEKSEEV AND IN THE EVENT THAT HE HAPPENS TO BE IN THE USA TO HAND THIS PERSON OVER TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES AS A CRIMINAL."

RZ458PES

NEW GREEK POLICY PUT UP TO BRITAIN

Recall Of Troops, Guarantee Of Frontiers Recommended

Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi flies to United States to seek aid for Italy ..... *Page 4*

London, Jan. 5 (AP) — A parliamentary committee recommended today "an entirely new policy" toward Greece. It urged withdrawal of British troops, support of an all-party government with new elections, and guarantee of Greece's present frontiers.

The recommendations were made to the Cabinet by four Labor party members of Parliament, two Conservatives and one Liberal, who visited Greece for two weeks last August. The report was submitted also to King George of the Hellenes and the present Greek Government.

Early Withdrawal Recommended

Withdrawal of the British occupation forces "at an early date" was recommended "subject to considerations of strategy and high policy."

Envisaging an increased role for Britain in Greek affairs, the report said that "the guaranteeing by Britain of the present frontiers of Greece would gratify the Greek people and remove many of their anxieties."

The delegation recommended that Britain support formation of an all-party government, possibly excluding the extreme left, with new elections on "an up-to-date register" to follow. One of the demands of Leftists opposing the present Greek régime has been for new elections without supervision by any outside power.

"It is advisable to ask the Greek Government to accept the appointment of a British financial adviser with the duty of recommending a drastic reform of the present system of taxation," the report said.

Comment On Greek Strife

Commenting on current warfare between Government forces and Leftist bands, the delegation observed:

"It is said that some of these bands receive aid and encouragement from the other side of the frontier, and it is probable that this is the case. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the activities of these bands are entirely due to foreign inspiration."

Right-Wing bands, the report add-

ed, "never engage the Communist bands in battle, but devote themselves to terrorizing the villages and exacting blackmail from anyone rich enough to pay it."

Official announcement in Salonika said four guerrilla bands recently crossed the border from Yugoslavia with instructions not to make any attacks until they reached central Greece and Thessaly.

For General Policy Of Clemency

The parliamentary delegation said that the all-party government which it recommended "should it not be practicable to declare a general amnesty, should at least adopt a generous policy of clemency towards political offenders."

"The first object of the new government should be the establishment of law, order, internal peace and the restoration of constitutional liberties," the report said.

"The action of the present Government in appointing a new general council of labor and nominating new trade union executives should be rescinded. Pending new elections, the former elected representatives should be allowed to return to their duties."

Fatal Clashes In Athens

Athens, Jan. 5 (AP)—Guns blazed in the Plaka section of Athens in the shadow of the Acropolis last night, killing four persons and wounding another in what police said were a Communist attack in a tavern on "Xites," a Rightist group, and subsequent Rightist reprisals.

Other dispatches said troops and gendarmerie clashed with remnants of a guerrilla band at Arakhova, 15 miles northeast of Sparta, resulting in the killing of four guerrillas and one soldier and the wounding of a civilian guide.

Another band tried to penetrate the outskirts of Grevena, 25 miles southwest of Kozane, but was repulsed by Greek soldiers.

Police today gave this version of the Athens violence:

Three persons identified as Communists drove up to a tavern. One, armed with a pistol, fatally wounded the proprietor, Dynosius Messolora, 22, and his cousin, Emanuel Tsassis, 24, a waiter, both members of the extreme Rightist organization, Xites. An unidentified diner was wounded severely.

A few hours later a group of Xites blasted away through the barricaded door of the home of James Poladis, commander of ELAS (Left Wing) forces in the Plaka district during the December, 1944, revolution. They killed him and his widowed sister, Mary Douna.

ARAB LEAGUE TO BE REPRESENTED AT LONDON MEETING

LONDON, Jan. 5—(AP) The Arab League announced today that its member nations would be represented at the London conference on Palestine opening Jan. 2.

The league's decision came despite the recent appeal by the Palestinian Arab executive committee to Arab states to boycott the sessions unless the British government accepted the committee's demands. These terms were that the British invite Haj Amin el Husseini, exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, to attend and that Palestine's independence be the basis for the conference.

Arabs State Demands

Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, league secretary-general, said in Cairo that "Arab representatives will go to the conference united against any partition scheme or continuation of Jewish immigration to Palestine." The secretary general, who is not expected to come to London because of bad health, added the Arabs would "demand again the independence of Palestine and the establishment of Arab government there." Azzam said that in the event the conference failed to solve the Palestine problem, "we will go to the United Nations; we are sure of the justice of Palestine's cause."

British newspapers, on the eve of a cabinet meeting expected to deal with Palestine, demanded a stronger policy there, to curb violence.

The London Sunday Dispatch said the "employment of all-out methods by the British military authorities" could be expected in Palestine if Jewish leaders failed to curb attacks by extremists.

"What are wanted," the Sunday Times said, "are much sterner, direct methods against the terrorists themselves. The severest penalty should be incurred by any unauthorized person caught wearing a British uniform. The use of a car to commit an outrage should be similarly penalized, and so should the carrying, under any circumstances, of guns, grenades or mines."

The Sunday Times expressed doubt that a settlement of the Palestine problem satisfactory to both Jews and Arabs could be found and added that Britain might have to adopt its own solution and impose it on both sides.

U.S. Officers Would Oust 2 Men From UNRRA Posts

Bamberg, Germany, Jan. 5 (AP)—United States constabulary officers today demanded the dismissal of two UNRRA officials whom they accused of attempting to "protect" operators of an asserted "Jewish black market" at the Landsberg camp for displaced persons.

In making the dismissal demands, the military constables disclosed that they themselves had been accused by one of the UNRRA officials of employing third degree tactics on a group of eight Jews. These accusations were designed to discredit the constabulary, its officers declared.

Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, constabulary chief, made public the charges and countercharges.

"Nothing To Hide"

"We have nothing to hide," he said. "Any troopers who mistreat anyone will be punished and any who strike back in self defense will be protected."

Harmon issued a report drafted by Col. Charles H. Reed and naming the two Landsberg UNRRA officials as Joe Buda and "Mr. Korn."

Reed said that Buda had insisted on the release of any Jewish displaced persons arrested by the constables, no matter what the charge, and had threatened to "get" certain officers if this were not done.

No Evidence, He Says

Reed asserted that Buda had obtained affidavits from eight Jews that they had been manhandled by constables while being questioned in connection with a murder case. He added that there was no evidence to support the third-degree charge.

UNRRA Director Sussman, of the Bavarian area, which includes Landsberg, said no statement would be made by UNRRA at least until tomorrow.

He added that the "case is not closed" and was still under investigation by UNRRA authorities.

Could Not Be Reached

Attempts to reach Buda or Korn by telephone at Landsberg were unsuccessful.

Major Rollin T. Steimetz, who investigated the case for Colonel Reed, wrote that the allegations of brutality "are in the main an attempt to discredit the authority of the constabulary and gain a hands-off policy in the area of Landsberg to allow complete freedom of operation of Jewish black market and other criminal dealings."

The report "strongly" recommended the discharge of Buda, Korn and "others found allied with them in their control of the Landsberg displaced-persons camp.

Purposes Alleged

"Mr. Joe Buda, by his entire attitude, has shown disrespect for American authority," the report said, "His purposes are:

"1. To protect the Landsberg camp inmates, no matter what offense they commit—witness his statement to officers that he could, through appeal to Rabbi Bernstein, General McNarney or the President, get anyone arrested. (Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein is advisor on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in the European theater.)

"2. To discredit the American forces to such an extent that he and his confederates be given a free hand."

Quizzed After Murders

The manhandling affidavits arose following questioning of the eight Jews in connection with the garroting December 14 of a woman and her 9-year-old son.

Reed submitted statements from a dozen troopers and several German policemen that none of the eight was subjected to the third degree. One suspect lunged at a lieutenant, who struck him in the eye, Reed said.

"The suspects were subjected to search, made to stand at attention and keep silent, but there is no evidence of brutal treatment," the report said. "The action of the lieutenant in selfdefense was justifiable."

Charges Termed Unfounded

Harmon said that the Central Jewish Committee had complained several times about the conduct of constabulary raids on Jewish D-P camps but that in each case inquiries proved the charges were unfounded.

He cited a raid on a camp here, in which a quantity of black-market material and narcotics was seized. The committee filed seven charges of mistreatment of inmates, and Harmon said each was found to be false.

He said he was required to obtain permission from higher headquarters before raiding a Jewish camp "although even the camp directors ask me to put on raids to stiffen their authority and keep the population peaceful for a while."

Harmon said UNRRA officials had made at least 25 requests to raid camps in a black-market shakedown, and that he had carried out only three, each authorized by army headquarters.

EX-NAZI OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE IN NUERNBERG JAIL

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 5—(AP) Karl Westphal, former official in the Nazi Ministry of Justice, committed suicide by hanging today in the Nuernberg jail. He was the fourth high ranking Nazi to commit suicide in the jail and the second from the Justice Ministry who ended his life rather than stand trial.

Westphal was one of 16 former officials in the Justice Ministry indicted yesterday on war crimes charges. Otto Georg Thierack, Hitler's former minister of justice, committed suicide several weeks ago in an internment camp.

Hermann Goering, sentenced to hang by the international military tribunal, cheated the gallows by swallowing poison in the Nuernberg jail. The others who took their lives there were Dr. Leonardo Conti, head of the Nazi medical experimenters on helpless concentration camp inmates, and Robert Ley, the Nazi labor boss.

Last month Lt. Col. Frederich Karl Lechler, witness for forthcoming war crimes trials, tried to commit suicide by diving from a 35-foot catwalk in the jail. He suffered a broken neck and skull fracture.

Today's official announcement said Westphal, former ministerial counsel in the Justice Ministry, apparently tore a strip from a woolen scarf, tied one end around an iron bar and the other around his neck. He stood on a suitcase, kicked it over and chocked to death.

Trials of the other 15 defendants before the all-American court are scheduled for February.

16 NAZIS INDICTED FOR WAR CRIMES

NUERNBURG, Germany, Jan. 5—(AP) Sixteen former officials of the Nazi Ministry of Justice, many of them once connected with Adolf Hitler's ruthless "people's court", were indicted yesterday for war crimes and crimes against humanity. They likely will face an American military court next month.

One of the highest ranking defendants is Franz Schlegelberger, secretary of state in the Justice ministry from 1938 to 1941, and acting minister until 1942, when the post was taken by Otto Georg Thierack. Thierack committed suicide last October.

Other defendants:

Kurt Rothenberger, Thierack's secretary of state.

Herbert Klemm, former Hamburg judge and friend of the missing deputy fuehrer, Martin Bormann.

Oswald Rothaug, president of the Nazi special court in Nuernberg.

Rudolf Oeschey, Rothaug's successor and later senior prosecutor of the people's court.

Josef Altstoetter, divisional chief in charge of civil law and procedure in the ministry.

Karl Engert, vice president of the people's court and chief of the penal administration division.

Wolfgang Mettenberg, deputy chief of the criminal division.

Wilhelm von Ammon, ministerial counsellor.

Carl Westphal, ministerial counsellor.

Guenther Joel, legal adviser.

Guenther Nebelung, chief justice of the people's court.

Hans Petersen, former elite guard lieutenant-general and lay judge of the people's court.

Ernst Lautz, former public prosecutor.

Paul Barnickel, former public prosecutor.

Hermann Cuhorst, former president of the Stuttgart special court.

Many of these defendants will be accused of using their positions to suppress ruthlessly in secret trials any political opposition to Hitler and of turning prisoners over to the Gestapo for extermination. Some will be charged with helping draft and execute laws providing for sterilization of Jews, diseased persons and criminals.

Joint Mass For Fascists, Antis In Rome Today

Rome, Jan. 5 (AP)—A joint mass for men who fought beside and against the Allies will mark celebration of the Epiphany in Rome tomorrow.

The mass, at the Piazza Venezia, will be specifically for 25 men who served with Mussolini's diehard "Republican" army in northern Italy and 25 others who fought as Allied cobelligerents late in the war.

The newspaper *Il Tempo*, calling the service an "Epiphany of Reconciliation," said the invited Fascists had fought from conviction as sincerely as the pro-Allied soldiers.

Cardinal Schuster Likens Reds to Islamic Advance

Milan Prelate Says West Faces Moscow 'Religious System'

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP).—Alfredo Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, declared today that the "power of atheo-communism" is the greatest danger facing Western civilization since the advance of Mahometanism, the Italian news agency, Ansa, said tonight.

Ansa said Cardinal Schuster urged the Western powers to realize they must "either defend our traditional civilization, inspired by the Vatican, or enter into the orbit of the Kremlin, in the political and religious system of Moscow."

The statement, contained in a diocesan publication, was prompted by the recent wave of anti-clericalism in Italy centered in Leftist-guided anti-church publications, Ansa said.

Aranda May Testify At Spanish Hearing

Madrid, Jan. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Antonio Aranda, who had been mentioned by Republicans abroad as a possible head of the Spanish Government if Generalissimo Francisco Franco should be deposed, may be called as a witness Thursday in the trial of fourteen Leftist leaders allegedly involved in a conspiracy against the Franco regime two years ago.

One of the exhibits expected to be introduced in the trial is a document—attributed to Aranda—outlining the Spanish political situation at the end of October, 1944, and proposing a change of Government. In private testimony before Col. Enrique Eymart, special judge for the suppression of Communism, Aranda has denied any knowledge of this document.

Former Priest Among Group

Among those scheduled to be tried is Regulo Martinez Sanchez, 49, a former Roman Catholic priest who allegedly headed the "National Republican Committee of Spain."

The document found during the arrests and expected to be introduced proposes "putting the Government in the hands of a provisional entity without prejudice to the eventual form of Government" and urges the Army to ask Franco for dissolution of the Falange party in order to expedite a change of regime.

All fourteen are charged with military rebellion, for which they may be sentenced to death, but the prosecution has asked tentatively for a maximum sentence of twelve years imprisonment.

30.24 - 7225

'Pravda' Insists on Veto To Solve Atom Control

Says 'Unanimity Principle' Is Key to the Problem

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP).—"Pravda," Communist party organ, re-examining the whole question of atomic energy control in its weekly international review by Y. A. Viktorov, said today that the problem was "unquestionably soluble." It made a new plea for continuing "the unanimity principle" among the great powers as the key to the solution.

Supporting criticism by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Atomic Energy Commission's report to the United Nations Security Council, "Pravda" said the American atomic control plan was an indirect attack on the U. N. Charter.

The article denied that, "together with the Security Council, which preserves the unanimity principle, there can exist another specially created independent organ exercising control over atomic energy to which the unanimity principle would not be extended."

The paper contended that the real issue was whether the veto right would be applicable in punishing future violators of the atomic energy convention.

Setting forth the Russian view, Viktorov said the great powers should not be regarded as "potential violators" of this convention, adding that "it is a matter of creating conditions which exclude the possibility of both manufacturing and preserving and applying atomic weapons."

BRITONS HURT BY GRENADES

11 Soldiers Attacked In Cairo-Palestine Train

Cairo, Jan. 5 (AP).—Eleven British soldiers were wounded tonight, two of them critically, in a grenade attack on a train en route from Cairo to Palestine.

The attack on the train, which consisted of civilian passenger cars and several coaches of British troops, occurred near Benha, 25 miles north of Cairo, shortly after it left here.

One of two or three grenades hurled by the unknown attackers exploded inside one of the troop coaches.

Premier Urges Aid

The engineer was reported to have heard the explosion and stopped the train, but started again and continued to Benha where the wounded were transferred to a hospital.

Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha telephoned the hospital and asked the staff to do everything possible to aid the injured.

The attack marked a renewal of anti-British outbreaks which have occurred sporadically during the prolonged negotiations between the British and Egyptian governments over Egyptian demands for the evacuation of British troops and the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

JEWISH GROUP HITS TERRORISM TACTIC OF UNDERGROUND

1947

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5.—(AP) The Jewish defense organization Haganah in a broadcast from its secret transmitter today denounced strongly Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, extremist organizations blamed for the latest outburst of Holy Land violence.

Haganah called for an end to the violence and declared it would "not allow Zionist work all over Palestine and the hopes of a Jewish nation to be destroyed." The broadcaster said he knew that "the British government just now is preparing a solution of the Palestine problem."

Violences Continues

An explosion today blew a deep crater in a highway north of Reheboth, disrupting traffic. No one was hurt. Three mines and other arms and ammunitions were found at Hadera, between the coastal cities of Haifa and Tel Aviv.

A number of shots were directed at the Hadera railway station on the Haifa-Tantura line, but the attackers withdrew when the police guard returned fire. There were no casualties.

A government announcement said 33 persons, including four women, were arrested during searches in Hadera and at Kafar Atta, north of Haifa.

Meanwhile, an announcer broadcasting from the secret radio station of Irgun Zvai Leumi said underground forces in Palestine would make further use of flame throwers in their fight against the British.

The flame throwers used in last Thursday's wide-spread attacks in the Holy Land originally were British-made fruit tree sprayers which were readapted in Irgun Zvai Leumi's own underground workshops, the announcer said. He claimed that only two underground fighters were wounded in Thursday's attacks while one British officer was killed and 20 British soldiers and five policemen were wounded.

An official government announcement today confirmed the imposition of a stricter censorship on Palestine's Jewish and Arab press during the past 24 hours with a view to "eliminating everything that might arouse already tense public feeling."

Local newspapers, one English language, three Arabic and eight Hebrew, have been censored on "controversial items" since before the war.

There still is no censorship of news sent abroad from Palestine.

IRAN RIOT HALTS AT PALACE GATES

Pre-Election Demonstration Laid To Student Protest

1 Soviet Plot

Tehran, Iran, Jan. 5 (AP)—Fierce fighting broke out at the gates of the King's palace today when police halted a demonstration in connection with the coming Iranian national elections. Officials said that eleven policemen and "four or five" demonstrators were injured.

Six of the policemen were reported in a serious condition.

Minister of Propaganda and Labor Aramesh said the demonstration was begun by striking university students seeking to make "certain claims" regarding the elections.

Interference Denied

Earlier, Aramesh denied at a news conference what he described as "rumors circulated here" that the Government is interfering in the elections. He said the reports were being spread by "people opposing the Iran Democratic party" (the party of Premier Ahmed Qavam).

The minister said that all local and foreign newsmen were invited to "observe" the balloting, scheduled to begin in Tehran Saturday, and "see" that the elections are completely free and the voters uninfluenced.

He added that any political party or group is free to meet and campaign publicly, and that the "only function of military law in Tehran is to insure security and prevent violence."

Heckled By Secret Radio Station

The Government, meanwhile, was heckled by a secret radio station, which called itself "The Voice of Azerbaijan Democratic Party," and broadcast a 45-minute program accusing Qavam's party of illegal methods.

The so-called Azerbaijan "Democrats" came into power in that province during the Russian occupation, and were overthrown last month by Government troops who arrived in Azerbaijan to "supervise" the parliamentary elections.

The announcer, in urging Tehran residents to stay away from the polls next Saturday, charged the Central Government with "torture and brutal murders."

India Congress Members Oppose Constitution Plan

Object to British Grouping of Provinces for Draft

1947

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (AP).—Considerable opposition developed tonight within the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) to acceptance of the British government's statement of Dec. 6, which declared that grouping of provinces for the drafting of a constitution was compulsory under the British Cabinet Mission's plan for India's independence.

As a result of this opposition, the Congress executive committee recessed until tomorrow without reaching a decision. The committee is debating a proposed resolution accepting the British government's interpretation of the plan, but containing a qualification which is expected to be unacceptable to the Moslem League.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice-president of the executive council in the India interim government, urging adoption of the resolution, said the Congress wanted Moslem League co-operation in drafting the constitution, and that ousting British rule was a primary consideration.

CHINESE REDS KILL PRIEST, IS CHARGE

PEIPING, Jan. 5. — (AP) Government dispatches reported today that the Communists had surrounded and were assaulting Chenkuantun, 28 miles southwest of Tientsin on the important Tientsin-Pukow railway, and that fighting was raging.

Earlier government reports had claimed that the Communists had been driven to points 60 miles southwest of Tientsin.

In westernmost Shantung Province, government accounts said fighting was in progress at six points and that government troops had recaptured Puhsien, 117 miles southwest of Tsinan, provincial capital.

The Communists were acknowledged to have seized Chiahsiang, 107 miles southwest of Tsinan, and were attacking Chinhsiang, nearby.

Communists, estimated by the government to total 30,000, were said to be attacking the outer defenses of Yihsien, 150 miles south of Tsinan.

The Peiping paper Shih Chieg Jih Pao said the government had captured two more of the Changshan islands off the north coast of Shantung. These islands were used as Communist stepping stones between Shantung and Manchuria.

On the land route to Manchuria, government reports said 3,000 Communists were massing near Tangshan on the Peiping-Mukden railway, for an attack on Tzetou, 90 miles northeast of Tientsin.

CHINESE REDS PERIL VITAL RAIL TOWN

NANKING, Jan. 5. — (AP) The burning to death of a Polish Catholic priest and detention of a score of other priests and nuns by Chinese Communists at a mission near Singtai was reported today by the Polish embassy.

Charge d'Affaires Michal Derenicz said he had "protested sharply" to Communist headquarters at Yenan, demanding liberation of those held, restitution of stolen mission property and protection for the future, but had received no reply as yet.

Derenicz said the report of the burning received by the embassy was the latest development in what church officials called widespread anti-foreign anti-Christian violence in Communist-held territory.

This report, from two Poles who escaped, said Father Casimir Skowyra, 38, was beaten and tortured and finally burned to death in a pool of gasoline when he refused to confess to accusations of pro-Japanese and pro-Fascist activities.

It said Bishop Igancy Krause, 55, chief of the mission, and a score of Polish priests and nuns plus some Chinese priests were stripped, imprisoned and held for trial before a Communist court.

One priest, Father Francis Starwaski, and a Polish doctor attached to the mission, escaped to government territory with the story, the embassy stated.

The mission, in operation for 17 years, is in southern Hopeh Province near Singtai, also known as Shuntehfu, a city on the Peiping-Hankow railway 242 miles southwest of Peiping.

U.S. Officers Decorated

Guatemala, Guatemala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Col. Fred T. Cruse, of Madison, Wis., was awarded the Order of Quetzal, grade of knight commander, and Lieut. Col. Rudolph Morgan, of Pittsburgh, the same order with the grade of official today by the Guatemalan Government for "personal merit and valuable collaboration with the Guatamalan armed forces."

Philippine Guerrillas Are Reported Routed

Manila, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Manila *Times* reported today that Hukbalahap guerrillas had suffered considerable, but uncounted casualties from Government shellfire in three villages in the Santa Lucia area 50 miles southwest of Manila.

It said the Huks had been observed carrying their dead and wounded from the scene while military police sought to prevent their escape into the mountains.

It said other Government forces suffered light casualties in a brush with the Huks in Tarlac province, central Luzon.

BARUCH ACTION EFFECT VIEWED

U.N. Circles Consider Possible Results Of Resignation

1947

New York, Jan. 5 (AP)—Reaction in United Nations circles to Bernard M. Baruch's resignation as American representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today centered around any effect on the differences still splitting Russia and the United States.

Delegates, expressing regret at Baruch's leaving, were slow to comment on the possible political implications, but one factor was worth noting.

From the first Baruch has stood firm on the major points of his (the Baruch) plan for control of atomic energy and has stated repeatedly in no uncertain terms that he would not give way.

More Leeway Hinted

In some quarters passing of the United States representation from Baruch to Warren R. Austin, who will take over the permanent Security Council seat, was viewed as opening the way for more leeway in the American stand. This was said despite frequent support given Baruch by the Government from the President down.

Baruch has been especially firm in insisting that there be no right of veto to protect violators of any control system. He held his ground despite temporary switches in the final prevoting days which for a time found Great Britain, France the Netherlands and Canada ready to oppose him in the drive for unanimity.

In the ballot, however, Baruch's proposal, with the veto as the hottest issue, received ten votes with no opposition and Poland and Russia abstaining.

One Must Yield, Is View

It has been apparent to observers throughout the atomic discussions that there can be no final agreement unless the United States or Russia yields on the veto issue, on which the Soviet's Andrei Gromyko has been equally firm.

On the other hand, Baruch has been extremely friendly with Gromyko since the two of them sat down at the table last spring. Often the American statesman has expressed to friends high admiration for Gromyko and this feeling generally was considered to be reciprocated.

Persons emphasizing this factor feel now that perhaps agreement will be slower in coming with the personal relationship gone. However, there are those who contend that Russian policy is laid down in Moscow without regard for relationships in New York.

Divided Over Manufacture

Another point on which Baruch and Gromyko remained apart to the end was the matter of continuing the manufacture of atomic bombs. Russia has declared through Gromyko—and Foreign Minisster V. M. Molotov and Deputy Andrei Y. Vishinsky emphasized it, too—that no nation should continue to turn out the bombs while seeking a system for abolition of the weapon.

In his letter of resignation, Baruch commented:

"I see no reason why this country should not continue the making of bombs, at least until the ratification of the treaty."

Although sources close to Baruch said the resignation had been dis-

cussed in advance with President Truman and James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, the action surprised the American United Nations delegation here.

In Different Sections

Offices of the United States delegations to the United Nations itself and to the United Nations Atomic Commission were operated separately, being situated in different parts of Manhattan.

For the past several weeks Baruch has shown evidences of the daily grind and his close friends had believed that he might step down when the opportunity came.

Amid tense debate in one of the last meetings preceding the vote, Baruch came out of the chamber, plopped down in a chair, and said:

"You know I'm too old for this battling. But I'm going to stick until the plan gets through because those men in there are deciding the future of mankind—and how can a person stay out of a fight like that?"

'Delusion Of Security' Is Feared By Baruch

Charleston, S.C., Jan. 5 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, who resigned yesterday as American representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, said tonight that mankind will be "deluded into a false sense of security" unless all portions of the American program for control of atomic energy are written into a final treaty.

The 76-year-old statesman gave his statement to the Charleston *News and Courier* from his Georgetown plantation where he is vacationing.

"Study of the atomic energy report," the statement said, "will show that a way has been found and pointed out to control atomic energy for peace and prevent its use for war.

"Way Is Marked"

"The way is marked by buoys and lighthouses showing clearly the dangers and how to avoid them.

"The program is before the Security Council, where it must be carried forward by the nations favoring the report. If they agree, there is a drafting committee fully informed on all details who can proceed to draft the treaty which must contain all, not parts of the program.

"Otherwise, mankind will be deluded into a false sense of security.

"The dangers are great, but the way is clear if man but wills it so."

MARSHALL LEAVES CHINA SOON; MAY ACCEPT NEW POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall is expected home from China soon, barring unexpected developments, to review Chinese affairs with President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes.

Whether that will wind up his 13-month diplomatic assignment or whether he will return to China for new efforts to unite the Nationalists and Communists may depend on the outcome of his talks here and particularly his own decision as to whether anything more can be accomplished.

May Not Go Back

Most informed persons say the odds are against his going back. This would raise a question of future American representation there, for diplomats believe that when Marshall quits the China scene his close associate, Ambassador John Leighton Stuart, also may retire.

Two other results of Marshall's expected return here are foreseen in authoritative quarters:

1. His name, political observers expect, will be brought into 1948 presidential election talk just as soon as there are indications he is back in this country to stay.

2. When he does return for keeps, his friends agree the 66-year-old soldier and diplomat would prefer to retire to private life on his Virginia farm, but officials predict Mr. Truman will try to keep him in high public office.

One job which has been rumored for him in some talk among administration officials is that of chief of staff to the President succeeding Admiral William D. Leahy, 71. Leahy soon may leave the White House desk he has held since early in the war to take a diplomatic post, or to retire.

Marshall just retired as wartime army chief of staff in November, 1945, when American diplomacy in China was wrecked by a split between Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley and American career diplomats. Mr. Truman asked Marshall to pick up the pieces and try his skill at unifying China. In December, 1945, with a sweeping grant of authority from the President, he went to China.

Deny Mission Failed

One idea which White House and State Department officials are prepared to blast in connection with Marshall's expected return is the idea that he has "failed" in his mission because China is still split between the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist forces in the north.

The official view is that Marshall went to China to proffer his "good office" to both sides but that unity and peace can be accomplished only by the Chinese themselves.

He worked with Chiang to bring about the adoption last month of a new Chinese constitution virtually the same as one the Communists earlier had declared acceptable. Marshall's hope is reported to be that eventually the Communists will come into a national government based on this constitution.

Any development of a real opportunity to help accomplish this soon would delay Marshall's return home but the chances of such a development are considered by authorities here to be very slight.

One of the unsolved problems is what is to be done about American-Chinese economic relations. With lend-lease ended, UNRRA aid ending and commercial credits stalled, the Chinese are in process of being cut off from American assistance. Mr. Truman had promised them help if they unify.

ATOM-BOMBPROOF FACTORIES URGED

Expert Proposes That Industry Begin Designs Now

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—Robert Wood Johnson, production expert and retired brigadier general, urged today that industry start now, with Government aid, to design new factories for protection against atomic attack.

War Department officials at the same time said progress is being made in studies of methods for industrial protection and civilian defense against mass destruction attacks.

Civilian Leadership Urged

Johnson, board chairman of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., and wartime vice chairman of the War Production Board, said the job of factory design "calls for civilian leadership" with the military defining the problems to be solved. The military advisory group, he said, might be a five-man commission of "top-flight" generals and admirals.

In an article for the magazine *Army Ordnance*, Johnson declared that "the widespread belief that business leaders are unwilling or unable to proceed is in error. The bottleneck to progress is government. We in business are ready to develop a defense." Then he wrote:

"Hundreds of new factories are being erected throughout the United States. Thousands more are on the drafting boards and will be built within the next three years. The modern factory is vulnerable. Production people must be brought in now. The whole story should be laid on the table.

"Should Start Now"

"If we are to influence, guide, direct, persuade, co-ordinate and otherwise irritate business into collaboration with military authorities, we should start now to impinge on those who are building new plants.

"Should these plants be dispersed, and if so where? . . .

"Which of these plants should go underground and where?

"To what extent and by what means should the armed services contribute to the obviously increased costs of such installations? What new laws are necessary? Where is the authority to be centered?"

Two Studying Defense

Two agencies now are conducting defense studies.

The Army-Navy Munitions Board last winter began preparing plans for storage in caves and mines of production epuipment and spotting around the country underground sites which could be used by munitions industries in case of war.

An underground sites committee has been delegated the job of planning the sites.

A civil defense board was announced last month.

Interested In Defense

This board of five general officers is interested primarily in national defense planning—precautions against chaotic conditions among the people, in industry and in transportation arising out of a sudden attack by atomic bombs, bacteriological weapons or widespread aerial attack with conventional bombs.

War Department planners have cautioned that the studies of these two agencies should be considered only as spadework to assist any future civilian or nonmilitary governmental agency established to undertake the problems of industry dispersion, cave factories and civilian defense in general.

These problems, they contend, involve national economics and other questions beyond the peacetime responsibility of the military.

De Gasperi, Italian Premier, Flies To U.S. To Request Funds

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi arrived today by plane to seek an American loan and post-UNRRA help for his riot-plagued country.

The 65-year-old Italian leader stepped off a four-motored American Army Air Transport after a rough trans-Atlantic trip and said "this help can be tremendous."

During the flight from Rome, de Gasperi told George Bria, Associated Press correspondent aboard the plane, of his aim of closing a deal for an American credit and of asking for additional food for his people.

The Premier will call upon Secretary of State Byrnes at noon tomorrow.

Has Eventful Trip

De Gasperi and his party reached Washington after an eventful 41-hour trip during which his plane turned back once because of a 60-mile-an-hour headwind. The C-54 was almost forced to turn back a second time during the flight from Azores to Bermuda.

The lean, hawk-faced Premier was accompanied by his 23-year-old daughter, Maria Romana, who said she had many requests from friends for "those famous fountain pens that write for two years—and Nylon stockings."

The Export-Import Bank has been considering a $100,000,000 loan for Italy for the last year. Despite State Department urging, however, the bank up until now has declined to approve it for fear it might prove a poor financial risk.

Needs Raw Materials

"Italy is poor in capital, and to rehabilitate herself needs and wishes to work," De Gasperi told Bria. "But she is also poor in raw materials and connot purchase them without capital and by dint of labor alone. She needs coal, iron, grain."

DeGasperi said if the outside assistance Italy has been receiving since liberation were to be cut off completely "Italy would find it difficult not to be swept off her feet."

Dr. Donato Menichella, director of the Bank of Italy who is one of the four key aides with de Gasperi, expressed hope that the American Government would renounce claim to Italian assets in the United States. Under the peace treaty with Italy, the United States is entitled to expropriate them, Menichella said.

Paying On Old Loan

The Italian financier disclosed that Italy was willing to continue payments on loans received from the United States from 1925 to 1932, "which she has always honored up to the outbreak of war."

These loans include the Morgan loan of $100,000,000 granted the Italian Government in 1925. Italy already has paid back $34,000,000, Menichella said.

Other members of de Gasperi's party included his Minister of Foreign Commerce, Pietro Campilli, and Count Vittorio Zoppi, political-affairs chief of the Foreign Ministry.

James C. Dunn, American Ambassador to Italy, who currently is in Washington for conferences, headed the State Department delegation that greeted the Premier.

Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani shook de Gasperi's hand and embraced him when he stepped off the plane.

De Gasperi said American economic help can aid Italy "to struggle out of the present critical period of emergency."

He also urged the United States to back his country "in her drive to become an active element in the world policy of pacification and collaboration."

De Gasperi left the airport shortly after his arrival for the Blair House, traditional residence for distinguished foreign visitors. He plans to see President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes for discussions of financial and economic problems later in the week.

No. 1 topic on his agenda undoubtedly will be an attempt to hasten an American Government decision on the $100,000,000 loan the Export-Import Bank is considering for Italy.

Speaks In English

In his statement de Gasperi added:

"I have confidence in the people of America. Their war was the war for freedom and for the independence of all nations, large and small.

"I hope my trip will help to strengthen the confidence of American public opinion in Italy's resolve and capacity to recover.

"I consider it highly significant that Italy's first international contact of this kind since the war should be with the United States of America, to whom we are bound by so many ties of history and civilization."

The Premier spoke in English.

Photographers Perplex Premier

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—Italian Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi wondered today whether "I came here for the photographers or the photographers for me."

Asked to pose yet again as he laid a wreath at the Jefferson Memorial, the Premier grinned, "You know in this country I get the feeling that the photographers are directing the show instead of the other way around."

Here to ask for American post-UNRRA assistance, the Italian leader officially began his visit with a brief tour of the capital's landmarks.

Escorted by motorcycle policemen and several Secret Service agents, de Gasperi's party first drove to the Lincoln Memorial, where the Premier laid a wreath inscribed "The Italian Prime Minister" at the base of the gigantic statue of the liberator.

The motorcade then sped through a drizzle to Mount Vernon, where he placed another wreath on Washington's tomb and briefly visited the first President's mansion.

Treason Suspects Face Court Today

BOSTON, Jan. 5—(AP) Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler, former American newspapermen accused of broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Berlin during the war, will make their first court appearance tomorrow when they are arraigned before U. S. District Court Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Best, 51, and Chandler, 54, are charged by the government with treason.

Relatives of the pair are expected to be present at the first treason arraignment in New England since the Revolutionary period.

Ford is expected to act on the two men's pleas, setting bail and a date for the trial.

The two men have been granted permission to obtain Massachusetts counsel but as yet had made no effort to do so.

Danish Cadets to Visit Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP).—The three-masted Danish sailing ship Danmark will arrive here tomorrow on its annual training cruise with 115 cadets aboard. An official welcome and reception will honor the crew.

HOUSING PROGRAM SHORT OF 1948 GOAL; REPORT REVEALS

1947

30.24-7227

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—(AP) An estimated 1,000,000 new dwelling units were started in 1946, Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon announced Saturday—200,000 short of Wilson Wyatt's goal.

Creedon estimated that 665,000 dwellings were completed during the year. His predecessor, Wyatt, had set no specific goal for completions.

More Building Materials

Creedon reported sizeable increases in the output of building materials, ranging from 50 to 100 percent above the level of a year ago, give an "encouraging" outlook for 1947.

"More privately financed new permanent homes and apartments were begun during the first eleven month of 1946 than in any full year since 1928," Creedon said.

Complete figures covered only the months ended Nov. 30. They showed 946,000 dwellings begun and 584,300 completed before Wyatt's departure. He resigned a month ago in a break with President Truman over the administration's decision to drop priority controls and price limits on new houses.

Of the estimated 665,000 starts for the full year 1946, the report estimated that 450,000 wer 'new, permanent houses and apartments," the rest temporary units, trailers or remodeling jobs.

The report set no new target for 1947 to replace Wyatt's goal of 1,500,000 starts. It noticed without comment that the "most significant development" was the upheaval of December 14 which relaxed building controls and opened new-home construction to non-veterans, after Wyatt's departure.

(In his first public utterance since his resignation, Wyatt last night denounced what he called the administration's return to a "trickle" theory of housing, which he said he supposed had "gone out with Herbert Hoover." The new policy, he observed, "amounts to a confession of inability to meet the housing problem.")

Creedon's report said that "relaxation of federal controls comes at a time when virtually all critical building materials are being produced at record levels."

Shortages Still Exist

Lumber and brick no longer are scarcity items, the report said, but severe shortages still exist in hardwood flooring, millwork and some other materials. Construction cannot go ahead rapidly, it was stated, until the output of all materials is balanced.

The eleven-monh record showed 630,300 new permanent dwellings begun, 55,200 homes remodeled for additional accommodations, 41,900 trailers produced, 193,000 temporary re-used war housing units erected, and 26,000 other temporary shelters provided.

The completions totalled 584,300 of which new permanent homes and apartments number 395,800.

"New permanent units completed during November totalled 55,100, the largest number of new permanent homes completed in any month of 1946," Creedon reported.

Shipments of factory-built houses continued to lag far behind schedule totalling only 3,700 in November. The eleven-month total of pre-fabricated homes was below 35,000 as compared with an original of 250,000 for the full year.

An acute shortage of construction labor is anticipated in many areas this spring, the report went on, but some relief may be brought by the improved flow of materials which will shorten building time and make for more efficient use of the building craftsmen available.

BRIDGEND, WALES, JAN. 5-(AP)-MRS. MARGARET CHAPMAN, 23-YEAR-OLD G.I. BRIDE, SAID TODAY THAT SHE HAD BEEN NOTIFIED THAT HER HUSBAND, CHARLES EDWARD CHAPMAN OF SPRINGFIELD, O., HAD SUED HER FOR A DIVORCE AND SHE WOULD "FIGHT THE CASE TO THE BITTER END, EVEN IF I HAVE TO GO TO AMERICA TO DO IT."

MRS. CHAPMAN SAID THE SUIT ALLEGED NEGLECT AND DECLARED, "EDDY'S ACCUSATIONS ARE ENTIRELY FALSE BECAUSE I DID NOT NEGLECT HIM DURING THE 25 DAYS WE WERE TOGETHER AFTER OUR MARRIAGE."

SHE SAID THEY WERE MARRIED IN MAY, 1945, AND HAD NO CHILDREN.

"IF HE SAYS I HAVE NEGLECTED HIM, I SHALL SAY THAT HE HAS FAILED TO MAINTAIN ME SINCE HE LEFT THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE I'VE RECEIVED ONLY 15 POUNDS ($60) FROM HIM."

MRS. CHAPMAN ADDED THAT SHE WAS READY TO SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES LAST AUGUST WHEN SHE RECEIVED TWO CABLES FROM CHAPMAN TELLING HER NOT TO SAIL AND THAT HE HAD FALLEN IN LOVE WITH ANOTHER GIRL.

HP/APL/1915

A195

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, JAN. 5-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR AND NEARLY AS MANY BRITISH CIVILIANS PACKED GLASGOW CATHEDRAL TODAY FOR A SPECIAL SERVICE CONDUCTED HALF IN ENGLISH AND HALF IN GERMAN.

"BRITAIN AND GERMANY HAVE A GREAT MANY TRADITIONS IN COMMON," SAID DR. NEVILLE DAVIDSON, MINISTER OF THE CATHEDRAL. "WE ARE BOTH CHRISTIAN NATIONS AND THAT IS SUFFICIENT FOUNDATION FOR LASTING FRIENDSHIP IN THE DAYS TO COME."

SN1135PES

Belgrade, Jan. 5-(ap)- [redacted] by H. Stoeckel of Kearney, N.J., has been released from prison and was escorted to the Austrian border Dec. 29. 1947

Stoeckel, who was a member of the american industrial mission in austria, [redacted] straXed across the austrian border into yugoslavia July 15 and was arrested [redacted] on charges of unauthorized picture-taking. A military court Dec. 6 sentenced him to four years' forced labor. A higher court reduced this term to 5 1/2 months, of which Stoeckel [redacted] served five months.

bb205p....Belebits 01015

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 5-(ap)--[redacted] Italy's Premier Alcide de gasperi spent three hours in Bermuda today and left for Washington at 7:15 a.m., eastern standard time. 1947

The four-engined army [redacted] transport bearing the italian leader made a 2,100-mile flight from the azores in 15 hours 10 minutes. At one point [redacted] an 84-mile headwind almost forced the plane to turn back to the azores.

Boston

MOSCOW, JAN. 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN HAD ON HIS DESK THIS MORNING A LONG LETTER INFORMING HIM THAT VOTERS OF THE STALIN ELECTORAL PRECINCT HERE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED HIS CANDIDACY FOR DEPUTY TO THE SUPREME SOVIET (PARLIAMENT) OF THE [redacted] RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, BIGGEST COMPONENT OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE LETTERS, FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND TRADE UNION, YOUTH, CULTURAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, URGED HIM TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION TENDERED BY WORKERS IN A LOCAL FACTORY. THE ELECTION IS NEXT MONTH.

[redacted] FOR DEPUTY.

THOUGH NOMINATED IN SCORES OF PLACES IN ALL 16 SOVIET REPUBLICS, STALIN [redacted] 1947 IF HE RUNS AGAIN PROBABLY WILL ACCEPT NOMINATION FROM THE MOSCOW PRECINCT, WHICH HE ALREADY REPRESENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION'S SUPREME SOVIET.

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, JAN 5-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TEMPORARILY HOUSED AT THE CARAOLOS INTERNMENT CAMP NEAR FAMAGUSTA ARE BEING TRANSFERRED TO NEW WINTER QUARTERS ALONG THE SEACOAST AT XYLOTYMBOU. THE TRANSFERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY THE MONTH'S END.

DY433PES

30.24-7229

A97 (260)

NEW DELHI, JAN 5-(AP)-GEN.U AUNG SAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BURMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DECLARED TODAY THAT HE WOULD DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE INTERIM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ULTIMATE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR HIS COUNTRY WHEN HE CONFERS WITH BRITISH LEADERS IN LONDON THIS MONTH.

AUNG SAN-GUEST OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, HEAD OF THE INDIAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT, UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE FOR LONDON ON TUESDAY-TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HERE THAT BURMA WANTED COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITISH RULE.

HE SAID HE WOULD PRESS FOR "STRAIGHT ELECTIONS" FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND A CABINET AND GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSEMBLY WAS CHOSEN.

"I HOPE FOR THE BEST BUT AN PREPARED FOR THE WORST," HE SAID OF HIS IMPENDING CONFERENCES IN LONDON.

THE BURMESE LEADER SAID HIS DELEGATION WAS GOING TO BRITAIN ON THE BASIS OF PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S DEC. 20 STATEMENT "TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS RELATING TO BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE, AS WELL AS INTERIM MEASURES TO BE PUT INTO OPERATION. X X X X THERE IS NO QUESTION OF DOMINION STATUS. COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IS OUR DEMAND."

ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THERE MIGHT A "VIOLENT" STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN BURMA, AUNG SAN REPLIED, "WE HAVE NO INHIBITIONS OF ANY KIND IN BURMA."

HE SAID THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLE'S FREEDOM LEAGUE, OF WHICH HE IS PRESIDENT, HAD DECIDED THAT IF THERE WAS NO SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT WITH BRITAIN BY JAN. 31, ITS REPRESENTATIVES MUST WITHDRAW FROM THE BURMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"I MUST GET A SETTLEMENT," AUNG SAN EXPLAINED, "OR OTHERWISE THERE WOULD BE A DEADLOCK (IN BURMA) BEFORE JAN. 31."

DY651PES

NEHRU REFERRED FREQUENTLY TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT THERE MIGHT STILL BE A STRUGGLE IN INDIA, BUT SAID HE WISHED TO AVOID IT.

IN LAHORE, INDIA'S SOCIALIST LEADER, JAYANRAKASH NARAYAN, HOWEVER, PREDICTED A STRUGGLE, ASSERTING: "THE BRITISH WON'T QUIT INDIA WILLINGLY UNLESS THEY ARE FORCED TO."

"PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT WITH THE BRITISH IS NOT POSSIBLE. THEY HAVE TO BE THROWN OUT BY REVOLUTION," NARYAN DECLARED.

"OF COURSE, I WOULD PREFER A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT, BUT THAT IS NOT POSSIBLE EXCEPT BY GIVING UP INDEPENDENCE. BY PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT BRITAIN IS BOUND TO GAIN MORE THAN IF THE INDIAN QUESTION IS SETTLED BY REVOLUTION. IF THERE IS REVOLUTION, THERE WILL BE NO CIVIL WAR IN INDIA. THAT'S THE ONLY WAY TO SOLVE TH COMMUNAL (HINDU VS. MOSLEM) PROBLEM AND AVOID CIVIL WAR."

DY634PES

NIAGARA FALLS, O , JAN. 5-(AP)-GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, WARTIME COMMANDER OF CHINESE GROUND FORCES, SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE "GERM OF INTERNATIONAL DISEASE LIES NOT IN OUR ECONOMIC STRUCTURE BUT DEEP DOWN IN THE HEART OF EVERY CITIZEN IN THE WORLD."

ADDRESSING A SESSION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL RE-ARMAMENT, THE CHINESE SOLDIER DECLARED:

"OUR GENERATION IS NOW STANDING AT THE CROSSROADS. IF WE ARE TO AVOID ANOTHER ARMAGEDDON AND SAVE OUR CIVILIZATION FROM RETROGRESSION, OR PERHAPS EXTINCTION, WE MUST MAKE STUPENDOUS EFFORTS IN THE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE WORLD."

HE SAID THE BENEVOLENT SPIRIT OF CHRIST AND THE MORAL CODE OF CONFUCIUS, AS WELL AS OTHER LESSONS OF VIRTUE, SHOULD BE PRACTICED AND DEVELOPED ALONG WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

"ONLY IN THIS WAY CAN WE EXPECT A FUTURE WORLD OF PEACE, HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY," HE CONCLUDED.

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(170)

PEIPING, JAN.5-(AP)-DISAGREEMENT DEVELOPED TODAY CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE COMPLAINING WITNESS IN A DISPUTED RAPE CASE THAT HAS LED TO WIDESPREAD ANTIAMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS SAID THE GIRL, WHO CHARGED RAPE BY ONE OR TWO U.S. MARINES CHRISTMAS EVE, HAD GIVEN A LONG STATEMENT TO A FRIEND WHO WOULD REPRESENT HER AT A FORTHCOMING MARINE COURT MARTIAL AND THEN HAD LEFT FOR NANKING TO REPORT TO HER FATHER AND "FOR THE SAKE OF FACE."

AUTHORITATIVE CHINESE SOURCES, HOWEVER, SAID THE GIRL WAS STILL AROUND, BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE JUST WHERE.

MARINE SOURCES SPECULATED THAT IF THE GIRL REALLY HAD LEFT, HER CASE WAS GREATLY WEAKENED. THE COURT COULD ADMIT ANY STATEMENT FROM HER AS EVIDENCE BUT IT WOULD BE SIMPLY A MATTER OF THE DEFENDANTS' WORD AGAINST THAT OF A DEFAULTING WITNESS, THEY SAID.

OF TWO MARINES HELD, ONE DENIES IMPLICATION, WHILE THE OTHER SAYS THE GIRL SOLICITED HIM.

THE INCIDENT WAS CAUSE OF NOISY STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN PEIPING, NANKING AND SHANGHAI, DEMANDING THAT ALL AMERICAN FORCES QUIT CHINA.

CK304PPS

AP12FX

NANKING, JAN.5-(AP)-MICHAL (CORRECT) DERENICZ, CHARGE D'AFFAIRS OF THE POLISH EMBASSY, CONFIRMED TODAY HE HAD "PROTESTED SHARPLY" TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS OVER WHAT HE TERMED THE TORTURE CREMATION OF A 38-YEAR-OLD POLISH PRIEST AT A REMOTE CATHOLIC MISSION IN SOUTHERN HOPEI PROVINCE.

DERENICZ SAID 20 OTHER PRIESTS AND SISTERS, INCLUDING SIX POLISH NATIONALS, WERE BEING DETAINED BY THE COMMUNISTS THERE IS WHAT ONE CHURCH OFFICIAL WHO ESCAPED THE PLACE DESCRIBED AS THE SPREAD OF "ANTI-FOREIGN, ANTI-CHRISTIAN VIOLENCE IN COMMUNIST HELD TERRITORY."

THE REPORT OF THE INCIDENT AS RECEIVED BY THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID COMMUNISTS HAD BEATEN THE PRIEST, FATHER CASIMIR SKOWYRA, AND THEN BURNED HIM TO DEATH IN A POOL OF GASOLINE BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO ANSWER CHARGES OF PRO-JAPANESE AND PRO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN HERE SAID NO REPLY HAD BEEN RECEIVED YET FROM YENAN HEADQUARTERS.

DS640APS NM

A40

(160)

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN 5-(AP)-INDONESIAN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT STREET FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT IN PALEMBANG, CENTER OF AMERICAN AND DUTCH OIL REFINING INTERESTS IN SOUTHEAST SUMATRA AND THAT THE MILITARY SITUATION THERE WAS "MOST SERIOUS."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE NETHERLANDS ARMY CONFIRMED THAT LT. GEN. SIEM SPOOR, COMMANDER OF DUTCH FORCES IN THE INDIES, WOULD RETURN TO HOLLAND LATE THIS WEEK TO CONFER WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

SJAHRIR SAID THAT LATEST DISPATCHES RECEIVED FROM DR. MOHAMMED ISA, REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF SOUTH SUMATRA, REPORTED THAT THE FIGHTING IN PALEMBANG HAD FLARED UP AFTER THE DUTCH HAD ORDERED THE INDONESIANS TO WITHDRAW FROM AN AREA 20 MILES AROUND THE TOWN AS WELL AS FROM PALEMBANG ITSELF.

THE REPUBLICAN INFORMATION MINISTRY SAID THAT TWO AUSTRALIANS WERE WOUNDED FRIDAY WHEN THE DUTCH FIRED INTO THE STEAMSHIP COOMBAR ON THE MOSEI RIVER. AUSTRALIAN SOURCES IDENTIFIED THE VESSEL AS FORMERLY AUSTRALIAN BUT NOW CHINESE-OWNED AND OPERATING OUT OF SINGAPORE UNDER BRITISH REGISTRY, WITH SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN CREWMEN.

V303PES

POLL ON VET HOUSING NEEDS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — (AP) Franklin D. Roosevlet, Jr., American Veterans Committee national housing chairman, today proposed a country-wide poll of veterans to determine their "exact" housing needs.

In a letter to National Housing Expediter Frank Creedon, Roosevelt declared that such a survey could be conducted quickly by sending a housing questionnaire to discharged veterans through selective service.

'BOLD APPROACH' ASKED IN SOLVING LABOR PROBLEMS

1947

Seeks Law That Would End 'Indefensible' Jurisdictional Walkouts.

IGNORES RENT ISSUE

AFL Head Says President Shows 'Statesmanship'; Praises His Objectives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — (AP) Smiling and conciliatory, Democratic President Truman today laid before the Republican 80th Congress a program to curb strikes, and asked continued high taxes.

His state of the union message, applauded frequently by the joint Congressional session, called for legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes, check secondary boycotts and for a commission to devise machinery for the prevention of "paralyzing" nation-wide strikes.

The message was in large part a generalized one. It renewed only in broad outline many recommendations previously made in specific form, leaving details this time to Congress.

Minimum wage, farm program, health insurance, refugee immigration and civil rights legislation were some of the issues Mr. Truman raised for Congress to consider without telling it in detail what he feels should be done. Other problems, notably the Rent Control Act expiring June 30, were not mentioned at all.

Presents Labor Program

The President asked for labor laws that would:

1. End jurisdictional strikes.

2. Prevent unions—in certain instances but not in all—from extending a labor dispute beyond the boundaries of the company where the dispute began.

3. Prevent strikes or lockouts that arise out of a conflict in interpreting an existing contract.

4. Strengthen the labor department's ability to help settle disputes.

5. Give workers more social security and better housing in order to lessen their reasons for striking.

6. Make a thorough study of the whole field of labor relations.

In the first comment from an important labor leader, William Green, president of the AFL, said the President showed "real statesmanship." He praised Mr. Truman's objectives.

But of the specific proposals to outlaw jurisdictional disputes and other practices, Green said they would "require further study."

Most labor leaders were cautious and unwilling to comment. One said privately there seemed to be some "double talk" in the message.

Hits at Strikes Peril

Mr. Truman did not mention John L. Lewis by name, but he said "national disaster" can result from "the paralyzing effects of a nation-wide strike in such industries as transportation, coal, oil, steel or communications."

He said we have been able to avoid such disaster only through the use of special war powers. He said "all those powers will soon be gone," and then he declared:

"In their place there must be created an adequate system and effective machinery in these vital fields."

He asked for a "bold approach," though consistent with preserving "the rights of the people."

He proposed the creation of a 20-man "temporary joint commission" that not only would make a long-range study but would immediately examine the problem of "how to settle or prevent" the vital nation-wide strikes and make recommendations for specific legislation by March 15.

Hints at Plan

The President did not specifically ask for compulsory arbitration in nation-wide vital strikes. But he hinted at it when he said "industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against labor unions."

He said management as well as labor was to blame for failure to reach agreements that would have averted the big strikes of 1946.

Mr. Truman called jurisdictional strikes "indefensible". He dealt with two different kinds of jurisdictional disputes:

1. Where a minority union in a plant tries to force an employer to recognize it, despite the fact that the employer is already required by law to deal with another union. The President wants this type outlawed.

2. Where two unions quarrel over which will perform a certain job. This is the case in the Hollywood film industry. Two A.F.L. groups, the stage-hands on the one hand and the building craft unions on the other, are disputing over which shall handle movie sets. The President said in such a case "provision must be made" to determine the issue and force both sides to accept it.

Without mentioning the 20 per cent income tax cut planned by G.O.P. house leaders, Mr. Truman declared he anticipates a "substantial surplus" which should be used to reduce the debt. He urged Congress to continue until June 30, 1948, the wartime excise taxes which some legislators propose to slash immediately. They are slated for automatic reduction this coming June 30 under the proclamation which ended hostilities Dec. 31.

The president, wearing the same garb of dark coat and trousers and black four-in-hand in which he addressed the United Nations in New York, read his address from a loose-leaf notebook to the senators, representatives and cabinet members crowded into the House chamber.

His wife and daughter watched from the crowded gallery. He was cheered for two minutes when he entered at 1 p.m., and applauded as he bowed out 51 minutes later.

Seen Conciliatory

Reaction of many Republicans was that he had made an effort at conciliation, and some members of his own party called it a strong speech. All seemed to agree that it assures some labor measure quickly, although there was criticism that his labor proposals did not go far enough.

The chief executive used the labor section of his message to declare the need for social legislation—"the extension and broadening of our social security system, better housing, a comprehensive national health program, and provision for a fair minimum wage."

Except for housing, he said nothing more specific on these issues. At the last session, although the Democrats were in control, he asked in vain for compulsory health insurance and an increase in the statutory minimum wage from 40 to 60 cents an hour.

On housing, he said that a law like the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill which passed the Senate last session but died in the house "is urgently required."

Calls For Housing Drive

"At a minimum," he continued, it should provide for rebuilding "blighted areas," incentives for private capital to invest "billions" in big rental housing projects and construction of 500,000 units of low-rent public housing in four years.

On two issues—civil rights legislation and universal training—the president has commissions at work studying the problems. He mentioned this, and indicated recommendations on these subjects will be forthcoming after they report.

Thus, on the problem of civil rights, he omitted any mention of a fair employment practices commission, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation.

But he reminded Congress that "we have recently witnessed in this country numerous attacks upon the constitutional rights of individual citizens as a result of racial and religious bigotry. Substantial segments of our people have been prevented from exercising fully their right to participate in the election of public officials, both locally and nationally."

Military Problems

Of universal military training, he said he expects the recommendations of his commission, due in March, "will be of benefit to the Congress and to me in reaching decisions on this problem."

Unification of the army and navy in a single department, another short subject, was treated in one paragraph emphasizing the economy angle. The president said he will send a separate message to Congress on the subject "in the near future."

As for the future of the draft act, due to expire March 31, Mr. Truman reported that the army cannot tell yet whether it can get along on voluntary enlistments but will make its recommendations before the deadline.

"The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national

Truman Asks Strike Curbs, Continuance of High Taxes In His Message to Congress

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safety rests with the Congress," the president declared.

Still another separate message was indicated in connection with the ending of presidential war powers. Mr. Truman said he will recommend the repeal of some and the continuance of others, without giving details now, and urged Congress to consider them individually.

He noted that "nearly all wartime controls" already have been removed and said that "the operation of our industrial system depends to a greater extent on the decisions of business men, farmers, and workers." He urged that these decisions "be wisely made with genuine concern for the public welfare."

Views on Wages, Prices

Then, obviously mindfulof the current controversy over whether industry can afford to raise wages without boosting prices, and whether it should raise wages or lower er it should raise wages or lower ident added this:

"It is up to industy not only to hold the line on existing prices, but to make reductions whenever profits justify such action.

"It is up to labor to refrain from pressing for unjustified wage increases that will force increases in the price level."

Turning to the problems of the veterans, the president said he believes "that our program of benefits for veterans is now complete," except for minor adjustments. This appeared significant in view of bills already introduced to pay a bonus, higher subsistence and training grants and other benefits.

In foreign affairs, the president reported that the peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary will be submitted to the senate for ratification after they are signed next month, an implied bid in advance for the senate's approval. He conceded they are not "completely satisfactory" but insisted "that they are as good as we can hope to obtain."

He urged that "we should continue to strive for an international trade system as free from obstructions as possible." Already some Republicans have been talking of halting the reciprocal tariff reduction program.

Voices Plea for DPs

The president also urged that congress "turn its attention" to the problem of admitting displaced foreigners to this country. He told the United Nations Assembly in New York he would recommend legislation easing the immigration laws for this purpose, but no specific recommendation on this was contained in the current message.

Mr. Truman observed, as he entered the chamber, that "a good many of you moved over to the left since I was here last time"—the left side facing the rostrum being the Republican side. And he opened with a new appeal for cooperation.

"On some domestic issues we may, and probably shall, disagree," he said. "That in itself is not to be feared. It is inherent in our form of government. But there are ways of disagreeing; men who differ can still work together sincerely for the common good. We shall be risking the nation's safety and destroying our opportunities for progress if we do not settle any disagreements in this spirit, without thought of partisan advantage."

State Of Union Message Outlines 5 Main Policies

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP) — Following is the text of President Truman's message today to Congress on the State of the Union:

I come before you today to report on the state of the Union and, in the words of the Constitution, to recommend such measures as I judge necessary and expedient.

I come also to welcome you as you take up your duties and to discuss with you the manner in which you and I should fulfill our obligations to the American people during the next two years.

The power to mold the future of this nation lies in our hands—yours and mine, joined together.

If in this year, and in the next, we can find the right course to take as each issue arises, and if, in spite of all difficulties, we have the courage and the resolution to take that course, then we shall achieve a state of well-being for our people without precedent in history. And if we continue to work with the other nations of the world earnestly, patiently and wisely, we can—granting a will for peace on the part of our neighbors—make a lasting peace for the world.

Must Co-operate

But if we are to realize these ends, the Congress and the President, during the next two years, must work together. It is not unusual in our history that the majority of the Congress represents a party in opposition to the President's party.

I am the twentieth President of the United States who, at some time during his term of office, has found his own party to be in the minority in one or both houses of the Congress.

I realize that on some matters the Congress and the President may have honest differences of opinion. Partisan differences, however, did not cause material disagreements as to the conduct of the war. Nor, in the conduct of our international relations, during and since the war, have such partisan differences been material.

On some domestic issues we may, and probably shall, disagree. That in itself is not to be feared. It is inherent in our form of government. But there are ways of disagreeing; men who differ can still work together sincerely for the common good.

We shall be risking the nation's safety and destroying our opportunities for progress if we do not settle any disagreements in this spirit, without thought of partisan advantage.

General Domestic Economy

As the year 1947 begins, the state of our national economy presents great opportunities for all. We have virtually full employment. Our national production of goods and services is 50 per cent higher than in any year prior to the war emergency. The national income in 1946 was higher than in any peacetime year. Our food production is greater than it has ever been.

During the last five years our productive facilities have been expanded in almost every field. The American standard of living is higher now than ever before, and when the housing shortage can be overcome, it will be even higher.

During the past few months we have removed at a rapid rate the emergency controls that the Federal Government had to exercise during the war. The remaining controls will be retained only so long as they are needed to protect the public. Private enterprise must be given the greatest possible freedom to continue the expansion of our economy.

End Of Hostilities

In my proclamation of December 31, 1946, I announced the termination of hostilities. This automatically ended certain temporary legislation and certain executive powers.

Two groups of temporary laws still remain: the first are those which congressional mandate are to last during the "emergency"; the second are those which are to continue until the "termination of the war."

I shall submit to the Congress recommendations for the repeal of certain of the statues which by their terms continue for the duration of the "emergency." I shall at the same time recommend that others within this classification be extended until the state of war has been ended by treaty or by legislative action.

Consideration Urged

As to those statutes which continue until the state of war has been terminated, I urge that the Congress promptly consider each statute individually, and repeal such emergency legislation where advisable.

Now that nearly all wartime controls have been removed, the operation of our industrial system depends to a greater extent on the decisions of business men, farmers and workers. These decisions must be wisely made with genuine concern for the public welfare. The welfare of business men, farmers and workers depends upon the economic well-being of those who buy their products.

An important present source of danger to our economy is the possibility that prices might be raised to such an extent that the consuming public could not purchase the tremendous volume of goods and services which will be produced in 1947.

Prices Vs. Wages

We all know that recent price increases have denied to many of our workers much of the value of recent wage increases. Farmers have found that a large part of their increased income has been absorbed by increased prices. While some of our people have received raises in income which exceed price increases, the great majority have not.

Those persons who live on modest fixed incomes—retired persons living on pensions, for example—and workers whose incomes are relatively inflexible—such as teachers and other civil servants—have suffered hardship.

In the effort to bring about a sound and equitable price structure each group of our population has its own responsibilities.

Up To Industry

It is up to industry not only to hold the line on existing prices, but to make reductions whenever profits justify such action.

It is up to labor to refrain from pressing for unjustified wage increases that will force increases in the price level.

And it is up to Government to do everything in its power to encourage high-volume production, for that is what makes possible good wages, low prices and reasonable profits.

In a few days there will be submitted to the Congress the economic report of the President, and also the budget message. Those messages will contain many recommendations.

Today I shall outline five major economic policies which I believe the Government should pursue during 1947.

Two Purposes

These policies are designed to meet our immediate needs and, at the same time, to provide for the long-range welfare of our free enterprise system:

First—Promotion of greater harmony between labor and management.

Second—Restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices, assistance to small business and the promotion of the free competitive system of private enterprise.

Third—Continuation of an aggressive program of home construction.

Fourth—The balancing of the budget in the next fiascal year and achieving of a substantial surplus to be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

Fifth—Protection of a fair level of return to farmers in postwar agriculture.

Labor-Management Relations

The year just past—like the year after the first World War — was marred by labor-management strife.

Despite this outbreak of economic warfare in 1946, we are today producing goods and services in record volume. Nevertheless, it is essential to improve the methods for reaching agreement between labor and management and to reduce the number of strikes and lockouts.

We must not, however, adopt punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labor leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labor. We must not, under the stress of emotion, endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated or desired.

We must remember, in reviewing the record of disputes in 1946, that management shares with labor the responsibility for failure to reach agreements which would have averted strikes. For that reason, we must realize that industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against labor unions.

During the last decade and a half, we have established a national labor policy in this country based upon free collective bargaining as the process for determining wages and working conditions.

This is still the national policy.

It should continue to be the national policy.

Not All Have Learned

But as yet, not all of us have learned what it means to bargain freely and fairly. Nor have all of us learned to carry the mutual responsibilities that accompany the right to bargain.

There have been abuses and harmful practices which limit the effectiveness of our system of collective bargaining. Furthermore, we have lacked sufficient governmental machinery to aid labor and management in resolving differences.

Certain labor-management problems need attention at once and certain others, by reason of their complexity, need exhaustive investigation and study.

We should enact legislation to correct certain abuses and to provide additional governmental assistance in bargaining. But we should also concern ourselves with the basic causes of labor-management difficulties.

In the light of these considerations, I propose to you and urge your co-operation in effecting the following four-point program to reduce industrial strife:

Point number one is the early enactment of legislation to prevent certain unjustifiable practices.

First, under this point, are jurisdictional strikes. In such strikes the public and the employer are innocent bystanders who are injured by a collision between rival unions. This type of dispute hurts production, industry, and the public—and labor itself. I consider jurisdictional strikes indefensible.

The National Labor Relations Act provides procedures for determining which union represents the employés of a particular employer. In some jurisdictional disputes, however, minority unions strike to compel employers to deal with them despite a legal duty to bargain with the majority union. Strikes to compel an employer to violate the law are inexcusable. Legislation to prevent such strikes is clearly desirable.

Jurisdictional Strike

Another form of interunion disagreement is the jurisdictional strike involving the question of which labor union is entitled to perform a particular task. When rival unions are unable to settle such disputes themselves, provision must be made for peaceful and binding determination of the issues.

A second unjustifiable practice is the secondary boycott, when used to further jurisdictional disputes or to compel employers to violate the National Labor Relations Act.

Not all secondary boycotts are unjustified. We must judge them on the basis of their objectives. For example, boycotts intended to protest wage rates and working conditions should be distinguished from those in furtherance of jurisdictional disputes. The structure of industry sometimes requires unions, as a matter of self-preservation, to extend the conflict beyond a particular employer.

There should be no blanket prohibitian against boycotts. The appropriate goal is legislation which prohibits secondary boycotts in pursuance of unjustifiable objectives, but does not impair the union's right to preserve its own existence and the gains made in genuine collective bargaining.

A third practice that should be corrected is the use of economic force, by either labor or management, to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts.

Collective bargaining agreements, like other contracts, should be faithfully adhered to by both parties. In the most enlightened union-management relationships, disputes over the interpretation of contract terms are settled peacefully by negotiation or arbitration.

Machinery Needed

Legislation should be enacted to provide machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning the interpretation of an existing agreement may be referred by either party to final and binding arbitration.

Point No. 2 is the extension of the facilities within the Department of Labor for assisting collective bargaining.

One of our difficulties in avoiding labor strife arises from a lack of order in the collective-bargaining process. The parties often do not have a clear understanding of their responsibility for settling disputes through their own negotiations.

We constantly see instances where labor or management resorts to economic force without exhausting the possibilities for agreement through the bargaining process. Neither the parties nor the Government have a definite yardstick for determining when and how Government assistance should be invoked.

There is need for integrated governmental machinery to provide the successive steps of mediation, voluntary arbitration, and—ultimately in appropriate cases—ascertainment of the facts of the dispute and the reporting of them to the public. Such machinery would facilitate and expedite the settlement of disputes.

Point No. 3 is the broadening of our program of social legislation to alleviate the causes of workers' insecurity.

In June 11, 1946, in my message vetoing the Case bill, I made a comprehensive statement of my views concerning labor-management relations. I said then, and I repeat now, that the solution of labor-management difficulties is to be found not only in legislation

dealing directly with labor relation but also in a program designed to remove the causes of insecurity felt by many workers in our industrial society.

Congress's Part

In this connection, for example, the Congress should consider the extension and broadening of our social security system, better housing, a comprehensive national health program and provision for a fair minimum wage.

Point No. 4 is the appointment of a temporary joint commission to inquire into the entire field of labor-management relations.

I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a temporary joint commission to undertake this broad study.

The President, the Congress, and management and labor have a continuing responsibility to co-operate in seeking and finding the solution of these problems. I therefore recommend that the commission be composed as follows: Twelve to be chosen by the Congress from the members of both parties in the House and the Senate, and eight representing the public, management and labor, to be appointed by the President.

The commission should be charged with investigating and making recommendations upon certain major subjects, among others:

First, the special and unique problem of nation-wide strikes in vital industries affecting the public interest. In particular, the commission should examine into the question of how to settle or prevent such strikes without endangering our general democratic freedoms.

Upon a proper solution of this problem may depend the whole industrial future of the United States. The paralyzing effects of a nation-wide strike in such industries as transportation, coal, oil, steel or communications can result in national disaster. We have been able to avoid such disaster, in recent years, only by the use of extraordinary war powers. All those powers will soon be gone.

Study Needed

In their place there must be created an adequate system and effective machinery in these vital fields. This problem will require careful study and a bold approach, but an approach consistent with the preservation of the rights of our people. The need is pressing. The commission should give this its earliest attention.

Second, the best methods and procedures for carrying out the collective bargaining process. This should include the responsibilities of labor and management to negotiate freely and fairly with each other, and to refrain from strikes or lockouts until all possibilities of negotiation have been exhausted.

Third, the underlying causes of labor-management disputes.

Some of the subjects presented here for investigation involve long-range study. Others can be considered immediately by the commission and its recommendations can be submitted to the Congress in the near future.

I recommend that this commission make its first report, including specific legislative recommendations, not later than March 15, 1947.

Private Enterprise

The second major policy I desire to lay before you has to do with the growing concentration of economic power and the threat to free competition in private enterprise. In 1941, the temporary National Economic Committee completed a comprehensive investigation into the workings of the national economy.

The committee's study showed that, despite half a century of anti-trust law enforcement, one of the gravest threats to our welfare lay in the increasing concentration of power in the hands of a small number of giant organizations.

During the war, this long-standing tendency toward economic concentration was accelerated. As a consequence, we now find that to a greater extent than ever before whole industries are dominated by one or a few large organizations which can restrict production in the interest of higher profits and thus reduce employment and purchasing power.

Against Trusts

In an effort to assure full opportunity and free competition to business we will vigorously enforce the anti-trust laws. There is much the Congress can do to co-operate and assist in this program.

To strengthen and enforce the laws that regulate business practices is not enough. Enforcement must be supplemented by positive measures of aid to new enterprises. Government assistance, research programs and credit powers should be designed and used to promote the growth of new firms and new industries.

Assistance to small business is particularly important at this time when thousands of veterans who are potential business and industrial leaders are beginning their careers.

We should also give special attention to the decentralization of industry and the development of areas that are now underindustrialized.

Housing

The third major policy is also of great importance to the national economy—an aggressive program to encourage home construction. The first Federal program to relive the veterans' housing shortage was announced in February, 1946.

In 1946, one million family housing units have been put under construction and more than 665,000 units have already been completed. The rate of expansion in construction has broken all records.

In the coming year the number of dwelling units built will approach, if not surpass, the top construction year of 1926. The primary responsibility to deliver housing at reasonable prices that veterans can afford rests with private industry and labor.

The Government will continue to expedite the flow of key building materials, to limit nonresidential construction and to give financial support where it will do the most good. Measures to stimulate rental housing and new ypes of housing construction will receive special emphasis.

Legislation Needed

To reach our long-range goal of adequate housing for all our people, comprehensive housing legislation is urgently required, similar to the nonpartisan bill passed by the Senate last year.

At a minimum, such legislation should open the way for rebuilding the blighted areas of our cities and should establish positive incentives for the investment of billions of dollars of private capital in large-scale rental housing projects.

It should provide for the improvement of housing in rural areas and for the construction, over a four-year period, of half a million units of public low-rental housing.

It should authorize a single peacetime Federal Housing Agency to assure efficient use of our resources on the vast housing front.

Fiscal Affairs

The fourth major policy has to do with balancing the budget. In a prosperous period, such as the present one, the budget of the Federal Government should be balanced. Prudent management of public finance requires that we begin the process of reducing the debt. The budget which I shall submit to you this week has a small margin of surplus.

In the budget message, I am making recommendations which, if accepted, will result in a substantially larger surplus which should be applied to debt retirement. One of these recommendations is that the Congress take early action to continue throughout the next fiscal year the war-excise tax rates which, under the present law, will expire on June 30, 1947.

Expenditures relating to the war are still high. Considerable sums are required to alleviate world famine and suffering. Aid to veterans will continue at a peak level. The world situation is such that large military expenditures are required. Interest on the public debt and certain other costs are irreducible. For these reasons I have had to practice stringent economy in preparing the budget; and I hope that the Congress will co-operate in this program of economy.

Agriculture

The fifty major policy has to do with the welfare of our farm population.

Production of food reached record heights in 1946. Much of our tremendous grain crop can readily be sold abroad and thus will become no threat in our domestic markets. But in the next few years American agriculture can face the same dangers it did after World War I.

In the early '20's the nation failed to maintain outlets for the new productive capacity of our agricultural plant. It failed to provide means to protect the farmer while he adjusted his acreage to peacetime demands.

Must Meet Problems

The result we all remember too well. Farm production stayed up while demand and prices fell, in contrast with industry, where prices stayed up and output declined. Farm surpluses piled up and disaster followed.

We must make sure of meeting the problems which we failed to meet after the First World War. Present laws give considerable stability to farm prices for 1947 and 1948, and these two years must be utilized to maintain and develop markets for our great productive power.

The purpose of these laws was to permit an orderly transition from war to peace. The Government plan of support prices was not designed to absorb, at great cost, the unlimited surpluses of a highly productive agriculture.

We must not wait until the guarantees expire to set the stage for permanent farm welfare.

The farmer is entitled to a fair income.

Ways can be found to utilize his new skills and better practices, to expand his markets at home and abroad, and to carry out the objectives of a balanced pattern of peacetime production without either undue sacrifice by farm people or undue expense to the Government.

Health And General Welfare

Of all our national resources, none is of more basic value than the health of our people. Over a year ago I presented to the Congress my views on a national health program. The Congress acted on several of the recommendations in this program—mental health, the health of mother and children, and hospital construction.

I urge this Congress to complete the work begun last year and to enact the most important recommendation of the program—to provide adequate medical care to all who need it, not as charity but on the basis of payments made by the beneficiaries of the program.

One administrative change would help greatly to further our national program in the fields of health, education and welfare. I again recommend the establishment of a well-integrated Department of Welfare.

Veterans

Fourteen million World War II service men have returned to civilian life. The great majority have found their places as citizens of their communities and their nation. It is a tribute to the fiber of our service men and the flexibility of our economy that these adjustments have been made so rapidly and so successfully.

More than two million of these veterans are attending schools or acquiring job skills through the financial assistance of the Federal Government. Thousands of sick and wounded veterans are daily receiving the best of medical and hospital care. Half a million have obtained loans, with Government guarantees, to purchase homes or farms or to embark upon new businesses.

Compensation is being paid in almost two million cases for disabilities or death. More than three million are continuing to maintain their low-cost national service life insurance policies. Almost seven million veterans have been aided by unemployment and self-employment allowances.

Exclusive of mustering-out payments and terminal-leave pay, the program for veterans of all wars is costing over $7,000,000,000 a year—one fifth of our total Federal budget. This is the most far-reaching and complete veterans' program ever conceived by any nation.

Except for minor adjustments, I believe that our program of benefits for veterans is now complete. In the long run, the success of the program will not be measured by the number of veterans obtaining financial aid or by the number of dollars we spend.

History will judge us not by the money we spend but by the further contribution we enable our veterans to make to their country. In considering any additional legislation, that must be our criterion.

Civil Rights

We have recently witnessed in this country numerous attacks upon the constitutional rights of individual citizens as a result of racial and religious bigotry.

Substantial segments of our people have been prevented from exercising fully their right to participate in the election of public officials, both locally and nationally. Freedom to engage in lawful callings has been denied.

The will to fight these crimes should be in the heart of every one of us.

For the Federal Government that fight is now being carried on by the Department of Justice to the full extent of the powers that have been conferred upon it.

While the Constitution withholds from the Federal Government the major task of preserving the peace in the several states, I am not convinced that present legislation reaches the limit of Federal power to protect the civil rights of its citizens.

I have, therefore, by executive order, established the President's Committee on Civil Rights to study and report on the whole problem of Federally secured civil rights, with a view to making recommendations to the Congress.

Natural Resources

In our responsibility to promote the general welfare of the people, we have always to consider the natural resources of our country. They are the foundation of our life.

In the development of the great river systems of America there is the major opportunity of our generation to contribute to the increase of the national wealth. This program is already well along; it should be pushed with full vigor.

I must advise the Congress that we are rapidly becoming a "have-not" nation as to many of our minerals. The economic progress and the security of our country depend upon an expanding return of mineral discovery and upon improved methods of recovery. The Federal Government must do its part to meet this need.

Foreign Affairs

Progress in reaching our domestic goals in closely related to our conduct of foreign affairs. All that I have said about maintaining a sound and prosperous economy and improving the welfare of our people has greater meaning because of the world leadership of the United States.

What we do, or fail to do, at home affects not only ourselves but millions throughout the world. If we are to fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves and to other peoples, we must make sure that the United States is sound economically, socially and politically. Only then will we be able to help bring about the elements of peace in other countries—political stability, economic advancement and social progress.

Peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary have finally been prepared. Following the signing of these treaties next month in Paris, they will be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This Government does not regard the treaties as completely satisfactory.

Whatever their defects, however, I am convinced that they are as good as we can hope to obtain by agreement among the principal wartime Allies. Further dispute and delay would gravely jeopardize political stability in the countries concerned for many years.

During the long months of debate on these treaties, we have made it clear to all nations that the United States will not consent to settlements at the expense of principles we regard as vital to a just and enduring peace.

No Isolationism

We have made it equally clear that we will not retreat to isolationism. Our policies will be the same during the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow on the German and Austrian treaties, and during future conferences on the Japanese treaty.

The delay in arriving at the first peace settlements is due partly to the difficulty of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on the terms of settlement.

Whatever differences there may have been between us and the Soviet Union, however, should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the basic interests of both nations lie in the early making of a peace under which the people of all countries may return, as free men and women, to the essential tasks of production and reconstruction. The major concern of each of us should be the promotion of collective security, not the advancement of individual security.

Our policy toward the Soviet Union is guided by the same principles which determine our policies toward all nations. We seek only to uphold the principles of international justice which have been embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

We must now get on with the peace settlements. The occupying powers should recognize the independence of Austria and withdraw their troops.

The Germans and the Japanese cannot be left in doubt and fear as to their future; they must know their national boundaries, their resources, and what reparations they must pay. Without trying to manage their internal affairs, we can insure that those countries do not rearm.

International Relief

The United States can be proud of its part in caring for peoples reduced to want by the ravages of

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war, and in aiding nations to restore their national economies. We have shipped more supplies to the hungry peoples of the world since the end of the war than all other countries combined.

However, insofar as admitting displaced persons is concerned, I do not feel that the United States has done its part. Only about 5,000 of them have entered this country since May, 1946. The fact is that the executive agencies are now doing all that is reasonably possible under the limitation of existing law and established quotas. Congressional assistance in the form of new legislation is needed. I urge the Congress to turn its attention to this world problem, in an effort to find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths.

International Trade

World economic co-operation is essential to world political co-operation. We have made a good start on economic co-operation through the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Export-Import Bank. We must now take other steps for the reconstruction of world trade and we should continue to strive for an international trade system as free from obstructions as possible.

Atomic Energy

The United States has taken the lead in the endeavor to put atomic energy under effective international control. We seek no monopoly for ourselves or for any group of nations. We ask only that there be safeguards sufficient to insure that no nation will be able to use this power for military purposes.

So long as all governments are not agreed on means of international control of atomic energy, the shadow of fear will obscure the bright prospects for the peaceful use of this enormous power.

In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the commission established under the law is assuming full jurisdiction over our domestic atomic energy enterprise. The program of the commission will, of course, be worked out in close collaboration with the military services in conformity with the wish of the Congress, but it is my fervent hope that the military significance of atomic energy will steadily decline.

We look to the commission to foster the development of atomic energy for industrial use and scientific and medical research. In the vigorous and effective development of peaceful uses of atomic energy rests our hope that this new force may ultimately be turned into a blessing for all nations.

Military Policy

In 1946, the Army and Navy completed the demobilization of their wartime forces. They are now maintaining the forces which we need for national defense and to fulfill our international obligations.

We live in a world in which strength on the part of peace-loving nations is still the greatest deterent to aggression. World stability can be destroyed when nations with great responsibilities neglect to maintain the means of discharging those responsibilities.

This is an age when unforeseen attack could come with unprecedented speed. We must be strong enough to defeat, and thus to forestall, any such attack. In our steady progress toward a more rational world order, the need for large armed forces is progressively declining; but the stabilizing force of American military strength must not be weakened until our hopes are fully realized.

When a system of collective security under the United Nations has been established, we shall be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but, until such a system becomes a reality, we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack.

For these reasons, we need well-equipped, well-trained armed forces and we must be able to mobilize rapidly our resources in men and material for our own defense, should the need arise.

The Army will be reduced to 1,070,000 officers and men by July 1, 1947. Half of the Army will be used for occupation duties abroad and most of the remainder will be employed at home in the support of these overseas forces.

The Navy is supporting the occupation troops in Europe and in the Far East. Its fundamental mission—to support our national interests wherever required—is unchanged. The Navy, including the Marine Corps, will average 571,000 officers and men during the fiscal year 1948.

Force Is Small

We are encountering serious difficulties in maintaining our forces at even these reduced levels. Occupation troops are barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires.

Our forces at home are at a point where further reduction is impracticable. We should like an Army and a Navy composed entirely of long-term volunteers, but in spite of liberal inducements the basic needs of the Army are not now being met by voluntary enlistments.

The War Department has advised me that it is unable to make an accurate forecast at the present time as to whether it will be possible to maintain the strength of the Army by relying exclusively on volunteers. The situation will be much clearer in a few weeks when the results of the campaign for volunteers are known.

The War Department will make its recommendation as to the need for the extension of selective service in sufficient time to enable the Congress to take action prior to the expiration of the present law on March 31. The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national safety rests with the Congress.

The development of a trained citizen reserve is also vital to our national security. This can best be accomplished through universal training.

I have appointed an advisory commission on universal training to study the various plans for a training program and I expect that the recommendations of the commission will be of benefit to the Congress and to me in reaching decisions on this problem.

Cost Is High

The cost of the military establishment is substantial. There is one certain way by which we can cut costs and at the same time enhance our national security. That is by the establishment of a single department of national defense. I shall communcaite with the Congress in the near future with reference to the establishment of a single department of national defense.

National security does not consist only of an army, a navy and an air force.

It rests on a much broader base. It depends on a sound economy of prices and wages, on a prosperous agriculture, on satisfied and productive workers, on a competitive private enterprise free from monopolistic repression, on continued industrial harmony and production, on civil liberties and human freedoms—on all the forces which create in our men and women a strong moral fiber and spiritual stamina.

But we have a higher duty and a greater responsibility than the attainment of natural security. Our goal is collective security for all mankind.

If we can work in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect, we can fulfill this solemn obligation which rests upon us.

The spirit of the American people can set the course of world history. If we maintain and strengthen our cherished ideals, and if we share our great bounty with war-stricken people over the world, then the faith of our citizens in freedom and democracy will spread over the whole earth and free men everywhere will share our devotion to these ideals.

Let us have the will and the patience to do this job together.

May the Lord strengthen us in our faith.

May He give us wisdom to lead the peoples of the world in His ways of peace.

Labor Proposals Called Weak

1947

Lawmakers Welcome Truman Program as Start in Right Direction, but Inadequate.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Congressmen generally interpreted President Truman's message today as a big boost for the prospect of getting new labor laws on the statute books soon.

Long before Congress convened, Republicans were getting set to pass new laws, but there was a question whether they might run into a veto at the White House. Many comments were to the effect that Mr. Truman's message had reduced that possibility, although some Republicans termed his proposals "inadequate."

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), who will serve as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, commented to reporters that the President "apparently indorses about half of the Case bill and doesn't rule the rest out." That anti-strike legislation, named for Representative Case (R.-S. D.), was vetoed last year by Mr. Truman.

In comment on the President's message, Case said: "We offered him some of those (labor objectives) last spring in the Case bill and he turned them down. I am glad to see that he is now moving in that direction."

Hoffman Assails Proposals.

Similarly, Representative Smith (D.-Va.) said the President "is going further on labor legislation than he ever has before," adding: "Of course, I propose to go much further than he does."

But Representative Hoffman (R.-Mich.) called the proposals "grossly inadequate."

Representative Landis (R.-Ind.) said: "The President has failed to deal adequately with the main issue, which is the settling of the big nationwide strikes that hurt the whole country."

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.), said that much of the labor legislation recommended by the President had been sent to him in the past by Congress. "I agree that we should go into the overall field of labor," he said, "but I have discovered that the appointment of commissions is only a stalling process which gets you nowhere. Congress itself should study the situation." He said something must be done immediately to settle the portal-to-portal pay issue, so that companies can proceed with advance plans.

Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) termed the President's labor program "too general—not specific enough for attacking the fundamentals underlying the entire scene." He added that he thought the same criticism applied to the whole speech.

Taft for Excise Tax Study.

On another angle of the address Senator Taft said he thought Congress should study excise taxes carefully before passing on their continuation. He said he would be inclined, at present, to support continuation of the liquor tax at $9 a gallon, rather than permitting it to drop to $6. He said Congress should make its own study of other luxury taxes, now slated to decline or go off entirely June 30.

Representative Vorys (R.-Ohio) said Mr. Truman's discussion of foreign affairs "smacked of peace at any price." "I don't think that's the way to get a just and lasting peace," he added. "Unless and until we can arrive at a just and lasting peace with the Soviets, we're not going to have peace."

Some other comment was as follows:

Representative Hope (R.-Kan.)—"I am in entire harmony with Mr. Truman's desire to expand domestic and foreign markets to absorb this country's farm output. That's the direction I think we ought to go and that's the way I expect to shape my program."

Representative Taber (R.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee—"The President's comments on the budget are wabbly. He doesn't say a great deal about it, but from what's there I can see he is not cutting expenditures far enough. There's another thing that some people don't seem to

Mich.)—"At first hearing, Mr. Truman's message seemed constructive. It should be given consideration at the earliest opportunity. But while we may not all be able to agree with everything, it is objective."

Senator Saltonstall (R.-Mass.)—"If the President means what he says, as I am sure that he does, it will make very necessary the co-operation and working together of the Executive and Congress for the welfare of the whole country. I hope, personally, that this will be carried out."

MESSAGE WINS WIDE FAVOR

1947

Republicans Find Little With Which To Take Issue

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Republicans generally considered President Truman's message today a conciliatory one, applauded the spirit of co-operation and found little with which to take issue.

Of the criticism, most was centered on the labor proposals. Many Republicans thought Mr. Truman did not go far enough, and some Democrats thought so, too.

Here is a cross-section of the congressional comment:

SENATOR VANDENBERG (R., Mich.), Presiding Officer of the Senate—It was a very constructive speech. It ought to open the way for helpful legislative co-operation.

SPEAKER MARTIN (R., Mass.)—We shall study the program in the same fine co-operative spirit in which it was presented.

Halleck-Rayburn United

REPRESENTATIVE HALLECK, OF INDIANA, House Republican Leader—I think that Sam Rayburn on his side and I upon my side join in expressing to the President our firm intention of co-operating for the welfare of our beloved country.

REPRESENTATIVE RAYBURN, of Texas, House Democratic Leader—The President made a courageous and statesmanlike statement throughout.

REPRESENTATIVE DIRKSEN (R., Ill.)—The President made a frank, diligent and earnest effort to secure the co-operation of Congress.

Taft Has One Doubt

SENATOR TAFT (R., Ohio)—The President apparently indorses about half of our labor bill and does not rule out the other half, so there apparently is little difference between his recommendations and the proposals we made last year. I am not too certain about the suggested labor commission.

SENATOR BRICKER (R., Ohio)—He anticipated the Republican program. There were a number of constructive and helpful things suggested. Some were controversial. Most of his labor recommendations were in the bill he vetoed last year, so this gives indications that he won't veto it this year. The best thing is his offer of co-operation with the Republicans. I am sure that offer will be met by the majority.

REPRESENTATIVE CASE (R., S.D.)—He didn't get very much farther in his labor objectives than he did a year ago. I am inclined to agree with his objectives, but there are other things in that field equally important and the need for them is equally clear.

Good Speech, Curtis Says

REPRESENTATIVE CURTIS (R., Neb.)—It was a good speech. There will be disagreement on some issues, such as the plan for a national health program, but it will be an honest disagreement and the public should have both sides of such issues fully discussed.

SENATOR STEWART (D., Tenn.)—A very well-balanced speech except I don't like the idea of moving displaced persons to this country in large numbers.

SENATOR WILEY (R., Wis.)—It was very constructive and very clear. If the spirit of the speech is followed, there will be more co-operation than most folks anticipate.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D., Ark.)—It was very good. He covered everything thoroughly. It is a sound document.

Barkley Has Only Praise

SENATOR BARKLEY (D., Ky.), Minority Leader—It was a very level-headed, constructive message well delivered.

SENATOR REED (R., Kan.)—On the whole, it was a very sound message. Some parts of it I agree with.

SENATOR BUCK (R., Del.)—It was a good speech. He ought to have put some of those recommendations into effect when the Democrats had control of Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE VORYS (R., Ohio)—The speech was as good as possible considering the fix he is in. I oppose the proposed labor commission which would give the Democrats fourteen of the twenty members. I was a little dismayed at his ideas on foreign problems. He

apparently is saying that the prospective treaties are no good but the best that can be had—in other words, peace at any price.

Another Republican Agrees

REPRESENTATIVE KIRWAN (D., Ohio)—It was a very good speech. I agree with the President that we shouldn't penalize workers for actions of poor union leaders.

REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE BROWN (R., Ohio)—Some of the things the President said anyone can agree with; others merely suggest continuance of socialistic ideas advanced previously. The President did not go far enough on labor.

REPRESENTATIVE BENDER (R., Ohio)—The President's message offers hope that we shall achieve the objectives of the Republican party as they were presented in the last campaign and approved by the nation. Mr. Truman has accepted the Republican viewpoint on many controversial issues.

REPRESENTATIVE EATON (R., N.J.)—He only touched the fringe of the labor-management problem. We can't settle that one by sprinkling rose water on it.

Lot Left Out, Says Thomas

REPRESENTATIVE J. PARNELL THOMAS (R., N.J.)—I thought it was a fine speech, but he left a lot out.

REPRESENTATIVE HARTLEY (R., N.J.)—He left a lot open on labor. While he was discussing monopolies, I noticed he avoided any discussion of strikes, he avoided any mention of the right of any man to go to his job. The President's speech, so far as labor is concerned, was far from punitive—it was puny.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHWABE (R., Okla.)—Put side by side with the President's message in September, 1945, we see that the Chief Executive's policy remains unchanged.

REPRESENTATIVE RIZLEY (R., Okla.)—In the main his message would make an excellent Republican campaign document.

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understand. That is unless we give some tax relief business is going to be stifled."

Representative McConnell Jr. (R.-Pa.) — "The President's proposals are far from an adequate program. They are fragmentary and constitute nothing but a rehash of some things he has said before with a few additional matters added."

'Doesn't Go Far Enough.'

Representative Cox (D.-Ga.)—"The President starts out in the right direction on labor but he doesn't go far enough."

Representative Michener (R.-

House Gets Excise-Cut Bill As President Asks Extension

1947

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—A bill to end immediately the special war-time excise taxes—estimated at $1,500,000,000 a year—was rushed before Congress today even as President Truman urged a year's extension of these levies.

Representative O'Toole (D., N.Y.) introduced the measure to roll back the excise levies, and a strong Republican move was afoot for similar action.

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, said the excise subject would get quick consideration.

These are war taxes on liquor, telephone bills, furs, luggage, cosmetics and some other so-called "luxury items." As the law now stands, the taxes will drop back July 1 to prewar rates.

$3 Liquor Tax Included

The liquor tax, for instance, will slide from $9 to $6 a gallon. That on furs from twenty per cent to ten per cent.

Instead of letting them end July 1, Mr. Truman asked their continuance for twelve months after that. Congress members who want to end them now say they interfere with business.

The Administration vs. Congress fight on these taxes developed as Mr. Truman sidestepped direct comment on Republican proposals to cut individual income taxes by $3,500,000,000 this year—an overall reduction of twenty per cent.

His failure to mention income taxes led to surmise by some congressmen that he is opposed to the proposed cuts. Mr. Truman is expected to speak his mind on that in his economic or his budget message, to be sent to Congress later this week.

Some GOP Concurrence

Some Republican leaders indicated an inclination to go along with the President part way on the excise taxes.

Senator Taft, of Ohio, for one, agreed that it might be wise to hold the liquor tax at $9 instead of letting it drop July 1 to $6, but he commented that the remainder of the excise list "must be considered carefully."

The liquor levy brings in about $2,500,000,000 annually, and a $3 reduction would mean a revenue loss of over $800,000,000 a year.

Although Mr. Truman was silent on the GOP proposal to shear 1947 personal income taxes, he hammered hard on arguments for a balanced budget and debt retirement.

Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), retiring Democratic Appropriations Committee chairman who has proposed a minimum $500,000,000-a-year payment on the debt, commented:

"It is significant that the President did not recommend a reduction in taxes on corporations and big businesses and that he insisted on a balanced budget and reduction of the national debt."

Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, commented on the President's recommendations

Truman's Plans And Republican Program Differ

Major Parts of President's Proposals Are Compared With Views in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Here is a comparison of the major parts of the program outlined by President Truman today with Republican proposals:

LABOR

Truman—Proposed ban on jurisdictional strikes and "unjustified" secondary boycotts, arbitration of disputes over interpretation of contracts, and commission to report by March 15 on any other necessary legislation.

Republicans—Senate group offers bill creating mediation board with power to delay strikes sixty days, requiring union financial reports, banning jurisdictional strikes, eliminating foremen's unions, and broadening the right to sue unions on contracts. Promises action later on bills to change the Wagner act and outlaw the closed shop.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Truman—Asked Senate to ratify treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary as the best "we can hope to obtain."

Republicans—Indicate general approval of treaties, following lead of Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan.

MILITARY

Truman—Called for universal training and unification of armed services, but said continuation of draft still under study.

Republicans—No party policy, but they gave most applause when Mr. Truman said "we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack."

TAXES

Truman—Urged continuation of war excise tax rates through June 30, 1948.

Republicans—House group plans 20 per cent income tax reduction and urges cutting back some excises now instead of waiting until next June 30 when automatic reductions are due.

HOUSING

Truman — Urged "comprehensive" legislation similar to Wagner-Ellender-Taft measure which died in House last year.

Republicans—No formal program, but Chairman Wolcott, Michigan, of House Banking Committee says he favors only portions of Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, wants "no socialization of housing."

HEALTH-WELFARE

Truman—Recommended medical program based on payments made by beneficiaries; urged Cabinet Department of Welfare.

Republicans—Senate group preparing bill for Federal aid to states, based on voluntary contributions, for medical care and hospitalization.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Truman—Appointed commission to study question, since he was "not convinced that present legislation reaches the limit of Federal power to protect the civil rights of its citizens."

Republicans — Senate group studying anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and F. E. P. C. legislation.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Truman — Asked Congress to "find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibility to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees."

Republicans—Senate group's report admonishes Congress to go slow in making any changes in immigration laws.

GREEN BACKS TRUMAN TALK

Lewis And Murray Make No Immediate Comment

Congressional comment on President Truman's message is generally favorable.....*Page 9*

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—William Green, president of the AFL, said tonight that the objectives outlined in President Truman's message to Congress "should be endorsed by all the American people."

Green's statement added, however, that "two big questions" confront organized labor.

"The first is whether Congress will see fit to enact it as it stands and as a whole, or whether the lawmakers will reject the constructive recommendations and limit their actions to the passage of restrictive legislation, perhaps far more sweeping than the President suggests.

No Comment From Lewis

"The second question is just how far the President intends to carry the fight for his program as a whole.

"These matters must be given due weight before the trade union movement can make any final commitment."

Philip Murray, CIO president, in New York, had no immediate comment. Nor did John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Green agreed that "the need for a greater measure of industrial peace is unquestioned."

He said that as the President stated, "industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against labor unions." Nor can it be achieved, Green said, if "our general democratic freedoms" are endangered by "punitive legislation."

To Be Put Before Council

"In emphasizing these fundamental principles, the President has shown real statesmanship and has rendered the nation a great service," Green said. "Hasty and ill-considered action by Congress in a spirit of revenge will accomplish more harm than good."

Green said the recommendations would be placed before the AFL Executive Council on January 29 in Miami for determination of the AFL's future policy.

He said the organization shared Mr. Truman's view "that jurisdictional strikes are indefensible and his insistence that such disputes be settled by peaceful means."

Eight More Truman Messages on Way

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The 80th Congress, hearing its first message from President Truman today, got word from him at the same time that at least eight more are on the way:

An economic report, probably Wednesday.

The annual budget message, probably Friday.

Recommendations for the repeal of some war powers and continuance of others. Whether these will be in one or several messages was uncertain.

The Italian, Bulgarian, Rumanian and Hungarian peace treaties for Senate ratification. This might make one or four messages.

Recommendations on whether to continue the draft, due by March 31.

Civil rights proposals.

Universal training recommendations.

Unification of the Army and Navy.

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BRITISH SEND MORE TROOPS TO PALESTINE

Cabinet Approval Sought For Full Offensive Against Terrorists

A CAPTION

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—Tanned veterans of desert campaigning rolled into Palestine from Egypt today as British army officers awaited Cabinet permission to launch a full-scale offensive against Jewish extremists.

Government sources said the offensive, if approved by the Cabinet, would be the greatest in Palestine's modern history and would smash underground groups which have killed and flogged British troops, bombed public buildings and mined highways and railroads.

Arrive By Road And Rail

They added that the reinforcements were reaching the Holy Land by road and rail, to join nearly 100,000 tommies already on duty there.

Prime Minister Attlee presided today over the first of four critical Cabinet meetings on British foreign policy. The Palestine question was said to be slated for consideration either tomorrow or Thursday.

The Government sources predicted that the Cabinet would reach a final decision on Palestine some time during the week. Besides determining whether to take "energetic" action against the extremists, the ministers also will decide the long-term policy of Palestine's future, informants said.

Plans Drawn In Parley

The Holy Land proposals were formulated last week in conferences attended by General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine; Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Prime Minister Attlee; Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, and Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary.

The informants said complete unanimity existed among the conferees on the necessity of restoring law and order in Palestine.

They pointed out that Britain would have to act swiftly if she wished to liquidate the Jewish extremists before the resumption January 21 of the London conference on Palestine.

King Consults Cunningham

She also must decide whether to create Arab and Jewish states within Palestine or to surrender her Palestine mandate to the United Nations, the sources added.

King George VI disclosed the situation today with Cunningham. The High Commissioner also held separate conferences with Attlee and Jones.

A War Office spokesman, meanwhile, described the movement over the week end of a troop train from Egypt to Palestine as "normal." Whitehall informants said this was one of the reinforcement trains. Eleven soldiers were injured when the train was bombed 25 miles north of Cairo.

Viewed As Bar To Parley

London members of the Jewish agency executive will meet tomorrow to discuss various aspects of the Palestine situation.

An agency spokesman said there was little or no chance the agency would attend the January 21 Palestine conference if the British army was ordered into action.

The Arab League announced yesterday that its seven member nations—Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Yemen—would be represented at the conference.

Scotland Yard police, meanwhile, sought two youths who stoned a London synagogue today a few hours after Jews from all parts of the city had attended the ceremonial burial of sacred scrolls burned by vandals a week ago. The attack was the third on a London synagogue in recent weeks.

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British Prepare To Crush Holy Land 'Revolt' (D)

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—Government sources said today British military authorities were preparing the biggest offensive in modern Palestine's history to crush what they called "the open rebellion against law and order" by Jewish extremists.

All branches of Britain's army in the Holy Land, estimated to total about 100,000 men, will take part, these sources said. Troops from Egypt are reaching the Holy Land by road and rail as reinforcements.

Held First Obligation

The trigger for the operation is expected to be British Cabinet ratification of proposals formulated in conferences among Palestine's high commissioner, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones.

The informants said the British Government took the view that whatever settlement finally emerged for Palestine, the reimposition of law and order was Britain's first obligation.

"No Need To Tell U.S."

Asked whether the United States State Department would be informed if large-scale operations were put into effect, a Foreign Office spokesman said:

"There would be no advantage in informing the American authorities of whatever day-to-day measures we may be contemplating for the Holy Land."

A final decision on Palestine's fate also may come from Britain this week. The possibilities include:

1. A partition plan for the Holy Land, which would create independent Arab and Jewish states there.

2. Considered a last resort solution, British surrender of the League of Nations mandate to the United Nations Organization.

U.N. Okay Needed

Whatever solution is finally adopted, with or without Arab and Jewish consent, government sources said the United Nations would have to ratify the new arrangement.

Earlier, the Arab League said that its seven member nations would be represented at a conference on Palestine scheduled to start here January 21 under sponsorship of Britain.

At the same time Haganah, relatively moderate Jewish underground defense organization, broadcast from Palestine a secret-radio plea for an end to violence and professed knowledge that "the British Government just now is preparing a solution of the Palestine problem."

Jews Have Not Accepted

The Jews, however, still have not accepted an invitation to the London conference. The World Zionist Organization voted in Basel, Switzerland, December 24, not to participate "under existing circumstances," but left the final decision up to its General Council, "if a change should take place in the situation."

The Arab League's decision to come to London was made public by Secretary General Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha in Cairo. He said league delegates would demand an independent Arab Government in Palestine and oppose "any partition scheme" or further Jewish immigration.

The league represents Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Yemen. Yesterday's announcement came in the face of a Christmas plea of the Palestine Arab Executive Committee that the league boycott the conference unless Britain invited Haj Amin el Husseini, exiled mufti of Jerusalem, and agreed to discuss Arab independence.

Haganah Urges Patience

Jerusalem, Jan. 6 (AP)—Haganah, largest and most moderate of the Jewish underground organizations, asked the British army tonight to avoid any "large-scale retaliatory operations" in Palestine.

In a broadcast over the secret radio station "Voice of Israel," Haganah asserted that retaliation against terroristic outbreaks "only tend to create more terrorism." Haganah reiterated its appeal to Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang, the two most extreme underground groups, to halt their attacks against the British.

Palestine remained tense today. A road mine blew up two blocks ahead of a military truck, near Tel Aviv, the fourth "near miss" in 24 hours.

Another Mine Explodes.

Jerusalem, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The British military authorities announced that a road mine exploded at dawn today about 100 yards in front of a troop-laden truck near 'Petah Tikvah, but caused no casualties.

Three soldiers were wounded near the same spot when their jeep struck a mine three days ago.

BRITISH SCAN PLEA FOR NEW GREEK POLICY (N)

Recommendation By All-Party Group Elicits Press Approval — 1947

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Foreign Office statement said today an all-party parliamentary report urging that Britain adopt an entirely new policy toward Greece was being "studied with care," but otherwise there was no comment from Government officials.

Expressions of approval, however, came from a Greek Leftist representative in London, the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* and the Communist *Daily Worker*.

Early Withdrawal Urged

The report recommended early withdrawal of British troops from Greece, guarantee of the country's frontiers and formation of an all-party government with new elections.

Theodore Doganis, London correspondent for the EAM press, organ of the Greek Leftist coalition termed the recommendations "a basis for the restoration of law, order and democracy in Greece."

He said that "the rapid implementation of the report's recommendations—except for those which threaten to fasten still further British control on Greek affairs—will now be keenly demanded by all Greek Democrats."

Refers To Finance Adviser

Doganis apparently referred to a recommendation that a British financial adviser be appointed to the Greek Government.

The Manchester *Guardian* saw in the report, made by six members of Parliament who visited Greece, a picture of "deplorable conditions."

"The British Government should ask itself how long our troops can stand by while the Greek army and gendarmery, both newly organized and trained by British missions, are turned into political instruments whose use does nothing to remove the real causes of the present troubles in Greece," the *Guardian* said.

Pravda Attacks Anglo-American Armaments Pact

T. WILLIAMS

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Communist newspaper *Pravda* charged today that the recently announced British-American agreement on standardization of armaments is "absolutely different and incompatible" with the creation of a United Nations force to maintain world peace.

A *Pravda* editorial broadcast by the Moscow radio asserted that "legitimate suspicions and fears" had been aroused by "backstage military and political activity" in London and Washington.

"Shrouded In Mystery"

Recalling United Nations approval of Russia's disarmament proposal, the editorial, as broadcast, added:

"Under these conditions any steps aimed at the conclusion of new military alliances or agreements, which, in addition, are shrouded in mystery and concluded outside the existing international organization for preserving peace, cannot fail to evoke legitimate wonderment."

The comment appeared in Moscow coincident with the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, British Chief of Staff.

The British disclosed officially last week that Britain and the United States were working on arms standardization and joint officer training. A British official said at the time that his country was "not averse" to also standardizing military equipment with the Russians, and that Montgomery would bring back with him any such Soviet proposals.

"No Immediate Danger Of War"

Taking note of the story carried by a Paris newspaper that a political, military and economic pact between Britain and the United States would be announced March 15, *Pravda* said such an alliance was not needed because "immediate danger of a new war does not exist."

"Foreign observers cannot fail to notice the indubitable connection existing between such facts as the Anglo-American agreement on the standardization of armaments, the decision prolonging the functioning of the joint Anglo-American staff committee in the United States and the recently published agreement on continuation of the 'wartime' co-operation between the British and American air forces," the editorial said.

British Mines Belong To King, Not People

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Great Britain's newly nationalized coal mines are popularly pictured as the property of the people, but English law puts the ownership on a different basis.

Sir Rouald W. Matthews, placing a Sheffield man on probation for one year for stealing 30 cents' worth of coal, told him: "Coal is now the property of the King, and your offense is a serious one."

Soviet Denies Aiding Chinese

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Tass, Soviet news agency, said today that it had been authorized to deny a Chinese newspaper report that the Soviet Union was supplying ammunition, much of it sent from the United States under lend-lease, to Chinese Communist forces. It said the report was "utterly groundless and is being circulated obviously for purposes of provocation."

FRENCH SEND MORE TROOPS

Foreign Legion Units Arrive In Indo-China Ports — 1947

Paris, Jan. 6 (AP)—Important elements of the French Foreign Legion have arrived in Indo-Chinese ports to reinforce military units against insurgent Viet Nam forces, dispatches received here said today. The dispatches added that troop and cargo planes were reaching Indo-China in considerable numbers.

Meanwhile, the Viet Nam radio, according to the French Press Agency, has broadcast a statement that Ho Chi Minh, president of the fugitive Viet Nam Government, has formally invited French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet to meet him at Hanoi. The letter of invitation, the broadcast said, was dispatched January 3 to Moutet in Hanoi and saluted him as "a messenger of peace."

Described As Propaganda

In Saigon today Moutet told a news conference that broadcasts of Ho's appeals for a meeting were "just propaganda."

Moutet, who said he would leave for Paris to report to the French Parliament within 48 hours, expressed hope that a cease-fire order would be issued in Indo-China soon. But he said it was up to the French Government to determine whether steps should be taken to open negotiations for a settlement with the Viet Nam leaders.

Moutet said that while he was in Hanoi, Ho easily could have arranged a conference but had failed to do so.

The Minister reiterated his statement made at Hanoi that the principal French consideration at this point was the military situation, the first responsibility of the French authorities being protection of French citizens "and their friends."

Doubts Ho's Authority

Moutet indicated that perhaps the French did not consider Ho responsible for the outbreak of violence in Indo-China, saying that he was not sure Ho was free to act on his own authority.

French Army sources in Hanoi, meanwhile, reported that their troops had thrown back three Viet Nam attacks in that area, and also had captured a strong point south of Haiduong.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the Viet Nam forces in the assault near Haidoung, which is situated 30 miles east of Hanoi, the nominal Viet Nam capital, the French sources said.

Normal Life Begins To Return

The fighting at Namdinh, 50 miles south of Hanoi, was reported to have lapsed into "patrol activity."

The Associated Press correspondent at Hanoi said that life there gradually was beginning to return to normal, despite repeated clashes on the fringes of the European area.

Less than 600 yards from Hanoi's main street, barricades block smaller streets leading to the Chinese and Annamite quarters where several hundred Viet Nam troops are entrenched among the homes of approximately 10,000 Chinese and 8,000 Annamites. French forces guard the area closely, but have made no attempt to mop it up.

DOLLARS, POUNDS DROP

Paris Black Market Reports Fall of Third in Values

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—American dollars and British pounds have dropped more than one-third in value on the Paris black market during the last week, operators reported today. They asserted the crash in their business stemmed from the program of Premier Léon Blum, who has set out to save the franc.

Dollars today were bringing 250 francs against 360 a week ago and British pounds have tumbled from 1,000 francs to 800. The official rate is 119 francs to the dollar and 480 to the pound.

ARMY'S EUROPEAN LEADERS SHIFTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—(AP)The War Department today officially confirmed reports of a major three-way shakeup in the Army's European command.

Involved are Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, raised to the top American command in Europe, and Gen. Mark W. Clark, who was called home from Austria.

Clay succeeds Gen. Joseph T. McNarney as chief of all U. S. forces in Europe and commander of the American occupation zone in Germany.

McNarney has been named U. S. Army air forces representative on the United Nations military staff committee, effective about March 15.

As McNarney's deputy, Clay has been executive military governor of the U. S. zone in Germany and American representative on the four-power allied coordinating committee in Berlin since last April.

Clark, wartime ocmmander of the U. S. 5th Army in the Italian campaign and subsequently commander-in-chief of American occupation forces in Austria, will take over command of the U. S. 6th Army with headquarters in San Francisco. This command has been vacant since the death of Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell.

(Clark is not expected to take over his new post, until after the Moscow talks on the Austrian peace treaty. He will serve as deputy for Secretary of State Byrnes at the Moscow discussions, which begin in March.)

Clark will be succeeded in Austria by Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, now commander of the U. S. 3rd Army in Germany.

In his new assignment, McNarney succeeds Lt. Gen. Harold L. George whose retirement from active service was announced recently.

CLAY TAKES OVER MCNARNEY'S POST

Says He'll Move Offices From Frankfurt To Berlin (N)

L. HEINZERLING

Berlin, Jan. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, new commander in chief of American forces in Europe, said today he would move his headquarters from Frankfurt to Berlin but had no immediate plans for reorganizing the military-government setup in Germany.

Clay said he would confer at length with the retiring commander, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, before making any changes. McNarney has been named senior representative to the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations.

Clay said he intended to name a troop commander to relieve him of details in connection with that function of the European Theater command, but only after talking first with McNarney.

. . . Supports Moratorium

Several hours before a Washington announcement of his appointment, Clay held a news conference in his capacity as deputy military governor. He disclosed that:

1. The industrial output in the United States zone had been cut at least 25 per cent because of a sub-zero cold wave now gripping this battered and fuel-short country.

2. The United States State Department had informed him that the French action in establishing a customs frontier around the coal-rich Saar would be threshed out at the March meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow. He said he had received no reply from the French to his query about whether German machinery from elsewhere in the French occupation zone was being moved into the Saar.

3. The United States is advocating a moratorium on all foreign investments in Germany, until the German economy becomes stabilized.

To Concerve Coal

4. German handling of the de-Nazification program has improved to such an extent that the United States is withdrawing its threat to take over the job.

The 90-day plan of economic retreat involves the conserving of coal by closing down the least essential industries, and is designed to keep food production and transport in operation.

The German Meteorological Institute at Potsdam recorded a low of 4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit today. The winter in Berlin has been the most severe since 1940-41.

Concerning the proposed moratorium, Clay said under present chaotic currency conditions in Germany, it would be possible for foreign investors to acquire holdings all out of proportion to those of the Germans.

Murphy Gives Interview

"We are not carpet baggers," he said.

Clay pointed out that American investments in Germany exceeded $1,000,000,000 at the outbreak of the war, and said the Military Government would continue to encourage certain types of United States business men to come to Germany in the hope of promoting exports.

At another news conference held here, United States Ambassador Robert Murphy said that it still had not been decided what German authority—if any—would sign the proposed German peace treaty. He added that one suggestion was that there be no German signature, and that the treaty simply be imposed on the Germans.

Inspection Tours Start

Meanwhile, four-power inspection teams finally entered each of the four occupation zones to check on progress made in eliminating Germany's war potential.

The inspections were authorized by the Allied Control Council after charges and countercharges among the occupying powers that war materials still were being made in German plants.

The teams originally were slated to start their rounds November 25, but the Russians obtained a postponement on ground that transportation facilities in their zone were clogged by redeployment of Soviet troops.

Consolidation Expected

The appointment of General Clay one of the United States Army's ablest administrators, to his new post appeared to foreshadow a new consolidation of commands which will reduce the number of United States troops in Germany to a small supervisory force.

The transfer of General Keyes to Austria is the first step in the close-out of the 3d Army in Europe, authoritative sources said.

The 3d Army, which the late Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commanded in speculator dashes across Europe, is the last of the five Armies of the United States which were in Europe when the war ended.

The closeout of the 3d Army will leave in Germany only a drastically reduced constabulary force and the First Infantry Division, which is largely occupied with gaurd duties, as a combat force.

Son Of Former Senator

It is planned that even these small forces will be further reduced and merged with the Military Government until only a small supervising corps of Americans is left on occupational duties.

Clay has been the chief proponent of the policy of permitting the Germans to learn the Democratic way of life by practicing it and has led all the other occupation zones in turning back governmental functions to the Germans to execute under only advisory control.

Saar Issue To Go Before Foreign Ministers (D)

Berlin, Jan. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy American Military Governor in Germany, said today that the Foreign Ministers Council, and not the Allied Control Authority for Germany, would handle the Saar controversy.

Clay announced to a news conference that the United States State Department had told him that the matter would be taken up on a Government level by the Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Moscow next March.

The French, whose German occupation zone includes the coal-bearing Saar, established a customs frontier on the German side a few weeks ago.

Action "Unilateral"

Subsequently, Clay said the action was "entirely unilateral" and the Allied Control Council here had not been informed of it. The French said they had given the Foreign Ministers, then meeting in New York, advance notice of the action.

Clay said the United States was urging that all the Allies put a moratorium on postwar foreign investments in Germany until the economy was stabilized. American investments in Germany at the outbreak of war exceeded $1,000,000,000.

Present chaotic currency conditions, Clay said, would enable any foreign investors to acquire holdings out of all proportion to those of the Germans.

Stimulating Exports

"We are not carpetbaggers," he commented.

At the same time, he pointed out that the Military Government was encouraging certain types of United States business men to visit Germany to stimulate exports and provide industry with needed dollars.

Passports, with no time limit, are being granted to 150 a month.

Clay told the news conference that a cold wave had aggravated the chronic coal shortage, had frozen waterways and forced a 25 per cent reduction in industrial production.

Withdraws Threat

Last November, Clay told the Germans that unless they improved their handling of de-Nazification in 60 days he would take the job out of their hands. Today, he said that in view of an improvement, he had withdrawn the threat.

"We are going to let the new minister-presidents in the *Laender* (states) show what they can do," he said.

UNRRA Denial (N)

Bamberg, Germany, Jan. 6 (AP)—Joe Buda, Polish civilian UNRRA official, denied today charges contained in a United States Constabulary report that he had attempted to cover up "black market activities" at the Landsberg camp for displaced persons.

The report, made public yesterday by Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, chief of the United States Constabulary, also accused Buda of attempting to bring pressure to bear against the constabulary, and asked that he and another UNRRA official named Korn be dismissed.

"It is not true that I had the intention of covering up black market activities," said Buda. "I have no interest in this at all. In all investigations concerning such activities I was helpful to the authorities in charge as well as to the constabulary and others."

Renews Own Charges

Buda renewed accusations of his own—which also were announced yesterday by Harmon—that eight Jewish displaced persons were beaten and ill-treated by constabulary troopers during questioning concerning a double killing.

"I have in my possession an affidavit signed by every one of the (eight) displaced persons and it is stated that they have been beaten and ill-treated," he said.

The constabulary report denied that third degree methods had been employed, and said that Buda had made his accusation simply to discredit the United States troops.

Harmon, in a statement issued today at Frankfurt, said he would permit no intimidation of his men, who would "continue to carry on . . . without prejudice to any particular race, color or creed."

Allies To Inspect German Industries

Berlin, Jan. 6 (AP) — Inspection teams representing the Allied Control Authority entered each of the four occupation zones of Germany today to check on the progress made in eliminating Germany's industrial war potential.

Each team is to visit from six to nine factories on this first of a series of inspection tours. The tour will last about two weeks. Plants to be inspected were selected from lists compiled for the control council by each of the occupying powers.

For later trips each power may request to inspect specific plants in any other zone.

May Inspect Any Plant

"This provision that any plant may be inspected upon request is obviously the only one to give meaning to these trips," commented Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor.

The agreement for inspection of factories was obtained after there had been a series of charges and countercharges among the occupying powers that war products were still being manufactured in German plants, contrary to Allied declarations.

The inspection teams, including a technician from each occupying power, were originally scheduled to enter all four zones November 25. The Russians obtained a postponement, stating that transport in their zone would be strained by demands of redeployment. This troop movement is now believed substantially completed.

German Food Imports Up

U. S. Shipments Double In Month to Meet Zone Ration

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP).—Food imports from the United States to feed Germans increased to 80,000 metric tons (81,260 long tons) during December, or more than double the monthly average for the preceding three months, Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay said today in his weekly report on the American Military Government. He added that January shipments also were running at a high rate.

The increase is expected to relieve the food shortage in the American occupation zone, where for the last three months it had been necessary to draw upon reserve stocks to meet the official ration of 1,550 calories daily for the normal consumer.

UNRRA Official Denies Charge (D)

Bamberg, Germany, Jan. 6 (AP)—Joe Buda, Polish UNRRA official accused by United States constabulary officers of attempting to protect operators of an alleged "Jewish black market" in a displaced persons camp, made a denial today and renewed his charge that American troops had mistreated eight Jewish displaced persons.

Buda, stationed at Landsberg, said the Jews were beaten and treated "in a brutal manner" during a murder investigation.

Constabulary officials denied this and said Buda was one of several UNRRA officials who tried to exert pressure on American troops to give Jewish black market operators a free rain.

Two Dismissals Requested

Col. Charles H. Reed reported to Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, chief of the constabulary, that Buda insisted on the release of any Jewish displaced person who was arrested regardless of charges, and that Buda had threatened to "get" certain officers if they did not comply.

Reed proposed that Buda and another UNRRA civilian official, identified only as "Korn," be dismissed. He said they had sought to undermine the constabulary.

The eight displaced persons mentioned by Buda were questioned in connection with the deaths of a woman and her 9-year-old daughter.

Affidavits Claimed

Bud said in a public reply to the charges:

"I have in my possession an affidavit signed by everyone of the displaced persons and it is stated they had been beaten and ill treated in a brutal manner. It is not true that my attitude to the constabulary police was lacking in respect. My attitude was absolutely helpful and I have done my best to assist the investigation of the constabulary in this case.

"It is not true that I had the intention of covering up black market activities. I have no interest in this. In all investigations concerning such activities, I was helpful to the authorities in charge as well as the constabulary and others."

German Signatory To Peace Undecided

Berlin, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—It has not been decided what German authority, if any, will sign the peace treaty for the Reich.

Ambassador Robert Murphy, in noting this today, said that one suggestion was that the treaty simply be imposed upon the Germans, with no German signature. He expressed the belief, however, that there would be a signature, and said that the Deputy Foreign Ministers, meeting this month in London, will probably discuss the question and make recommendations to the Moscow Conference on Peace With Germany.

4th Nazi Suicide In Nuernberg Jail

Nuernberg, Jan. 6 (AP)—Karl Westphal one of sixteen former officials in the Nazi Ministry of Justice who were indicted on war-crime charges Saturday, strangled himself to death yesterday with a woolen scarf in his Nuernberg jail cell. He was the fourth prominent Nazi to commit suicide in the jail.

The other Nazis who took their lives at Nuernberg were Hermann Goering, who took poison just before he was scheduled to hang; Dr. Leonardo Conti, head of the Nazi medical experiments on concentration camp inmates, and Robert Ley, the Nazi labor boss.

Otto Georg Thierack, former Minister of Justice, committed suicide several weeks ago in an internment camp. Last month Lieut. Col. Frederich Karl Lechler, a future witness, tried to end his life by diving from a 35-foot catwalk in the Nuernberg jail. He suffered a broken neck and skull fracture.

Writers Ask Right To Travel in Reich

Berlin, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—American correspondents in Berlin petitioned Secretary of State James F. Byrnes today to help all accredited Allied correspondents obtain freedom of travel throughout all four occupation zones of Germany. They asked Byrnes to present their request to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers Council at Moscow.

American correspondents are barred from the Soviet Zone except on occasional conducted tours.

30.24-7237

Special 'Forgive And Forget' Rites

S.P. MCINTOSH 1947

Rome, Jan. 6 (AP)—A group of repentant Fascists and their former partisan enemies knelt today before an altar decorated with white and red roses and leaves of laurel in a special "forgive and forget" services in the Church of St. Augustine.

Afterward 25 picked former die-hard followers of Il Duce and 25 partisans who fought for the Allies marched together down the Corso Umberto, Rome's main avenue, and placed flowers at the monument to the unknown soldier on the snow-covered steps of the Vittorio Emanuele Monument.

Among those who witnessed the ceremonies were many black-clad mothers of men who fell in the final months of the war, when the Black Shirts of Mussolini's northern "Socialist Republic" clashed with pro-Allied guerrillas.

The rites of conciliation here were inspired by similar exercises last week at Perugia. Former Fascists there renounced their fidelity to Mussolini and were accepted into "the brotherhood of Italians."

A group of former Fascists called at the Rome headquarters of the partisan's army of allegiance and suggested that the capital emulate Perugia in a similar demonstration of Italian unity.

THREE YUGOSLAVS TO DIE AS U. S. SPIES

Belgrade, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Two former newspaper men, Milupin Stefanovic and Branko Yovanovic, and a young ex-Army officer, Zteljko Sushin, were convicted by the Serbian Peoples Court today of working for foreign espionage and were sentenced to be shot. Five other defendants, including Misha Trifunovic, former Prime Minister of a Yugoslav government in exile, were sentenced to hard labor in prison.

Officials of the United States embassy in Yugoslavia were named at their trial as having received material which involved the prosecutor said, military and aviation data. Stefanovic was formerly employed at the United States embassy.

Trifunovic was sentenced to eight years at hard labor on being adjudged guilty of having delivered a forty-page report on military matters to his son-in-law, Constantin Stankovic, an engineer.

'Prominent' Red, 24 Other Greeks Listed Slain

1947

L. S. CHAKALES

Athens, Jan. 6 (AP)—Press dispatches reported today that 24 persons had been killed in clashes between authorities and guerrillas over the week end and the Government announced that a prominent Communist had been slain in Athens.

Five irregulars were killed, three wounded and four captured in a battle with gendarmes at Vovousa, 25 miles northeast of Yannina.

Gendarmes raided a mountain hideout of guerrillas near Chalkis, killing eleven, news dispatches said.

Clash On Ægean Isle

Three rebels were reported killed and three wounded on Mt. Tsoumerka, 25 miles southeast of Yannina, and two were killed in a village near Grevena.

Another clash was reported on Mytilene, an Aegean Island off the Turkish coast, in which one gendarme and two rebels were killed.

The prominent Communist reporter killed in the Koukaki section of Athens was not identified by name. The Ministry of Public Order said he was probably slain in revenge for the killing of two extreme rightist Xites adherents in a tavern Saturday night. The ministry said the Communist had a son in Yugoslavia and another operating with a rebel mountain force.

Probers' Delay Hit

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said meanwhile that Greece's representative to the United Nations had been instructed to protest against the delayed arrival of the United Nations investigation commission.

It was understood that Greek anxiety over the delay arose from fears that evidence concerning alleged border violations by neighboring countries might be concealed.

Montgomery Arrives in Moscow

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio reported that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived in Moscow today as a guest of the Soviet Army.

MONTGOMERY GETS MOSCOW WELCOME

British Chief Of Staff Received By Soviet Marshal

E. GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 6 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial Staff, told the Russians upon his arrival in Moscow today that "I want to establish friendly contact with the Soviet Army" from which might grow mutual understanding and respect "for the mutual benefit of us all."

He was met at the airport by Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky, chief of staff for the Soviet Army, at whose invitation Montgomery came to the Russian capital. The two men shook hands warmly and in less than five minutes Montgomery had established a warm, friendly contact with his host.

Will Present Gift

Montgomery was clad in a white British warfare coat with a sheepskin collar and wearing his familiar black Royal Tank Corps beret. He looked about the snow-swept airport and said: "I'm very lucky to be here."

Montgomery and Vasilevsky held their first conversation tonight, remaining together for an hour and twenty minues. The British commander presented his Russian host with a case of Scotch whisky and his photograph.

Tomorrow Montgomery is to address the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy of the Soviet general staff. Tomorrow night he will be Vasilevsky's guest at the Bolshoi Theater where a new ballet is to be presented.

The two men planned to hold their first conversations tonight, when Montgomery will present Vasilevsky a gift he brought from London.

Speaking into a microphone, Montgomery said in a prepared statement:

"I come to Russia as a soldier. I want to pay my respects to the Soviet Army—that mighty army which played such a big part in the victory of the Allies over the Axis powers in the late war.

"That war was long and terrible and great devastation was caused. When peace came we had to build a new world out of the ruins of the old, and during the early days of peace some nations were apt to plead that they had suffered in war more severely than any other nation and must therefore be given preferential treatment.

Uses Russian Phrase

"But my view, for what it is worth, is that the nation which suffered most severely was Soviet Russia, and her people bore the suffering in brave silence and just fought against the treacherous German invader.

"I salute the brave Russian people. I want to establish a friendly contact with the Soviet Army and hope that, from that friendly contact, there may develop a mutual understanding, a mutual respect, a happy relationship which will be for the mutual benefit of us all."

Then he said in perfectly good Russian, "*Dobre dyen* (good day)."

He turned to Vasilevsky and asked: "Do you understand what I said?"

"I heard it, but I did not understand it all," the Marshal replied.

"I would like what I said to be put in the Russian papers," Montgomery said. "I would like for the Russian people to know what I said. I think it is true."

Band Plays British Anthem

The Soviet Marshal assured Montgomery that his remarks would be carried in the Soviet press.

While the two men stood on the snow-swept field they talked with one another through translators.

"Are you an artilleryman?" Montgomery asked.

"No," said Vasilevsky, "I'm an infantryman."

Beaming, Montgomery replied: "All the best soldiers are infantrymen."

The Soviet military band played "God Save the King" and then the Soviet National Anthem. All saluted.

To Stay At Embassy

Montgomery then inspected a guard of honor, walking down a long line of Russian soldiers. Later the guard of honor paraded past the two military leaders, saluting them and a group of Soviet military men, members of the Moscow diplomatic corps and military attachés.

Vasilevsky told Montgomery he had a special house in which he might stay, but Montgomery, expressing his thanks, said he felt he would cause less trouble if he stayed at the British Embassy with Ambassador Sir Maurice Peterson.

Gen. Georges Catroux, French Ambassador to Russia, was among those present at the airfield. Lieut. Gen. W. B. Smith, the American Ambassador, did not appear.

Montgomery drove off from the airfield in the long, shiny car of the Soviet Marshal. Before getting in he remarked: "It's a lovely car. I haven't seen one like it in a long time. In battle I traveled around in a jeep."

'Pravda' Irked By Anglo-U. S. Military Talks

E. GILMORE

Soviet Writer Says Reports of Alliance Are Cause of 'Warranted Perplexity'

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP).—A commentary in "Pravda" today said that reports, denials and discussions of a new military alliance between the United States and Great Britain "cannot fail to cause warranted perplexity."

The commentary appeared under the headline, "On Reports about Anglo-American Military Collaboration."

"The foreign press continues to pay great attention to reports of Anglo-American military collaboration which, according to some information, has become or is to become a formal military alliance," said the article, signed with the initials E. M.

"The unquestionable connection which exists between such facts as the Anglo-American agreement on armament standardization, the decision on the prolongation of the validity of an Anglo-American unified staff committee in the U. S. A. and the agreement on prolonging collaboration between the air forces of England and the United States, published recently, could not have skipped the attention of foreign observers.

"The immediate threat of a new war does not exist. Representatives of an overwhelming majority of the countries of the world acclaimed the proposal on universal reduction of armaments introduced by the U. S. S. R. delegation at the United Nations. In such a situation any steps directed to the conclusion of new military alliances or agreements, besides being surrounded by secrecy and negotiated outside an existing international organization for securing peace, cannot fail to cause warranted perplexity."

Reds Urged To Watch Distribution Of Food

Moscow, Jan. 6 (AP)—*Pravda*, in its leading editorial today, called upon party members and members of the Young Communist League to show greater interest and diligence in protecting consumer interests, particularly in the distribution of food.

"Local party organizations should radically change their attitude toward the work of trade organizations," the Communist party organ declared. "Tried and trained Communists should be sent to trade organs, including the posts of salesmen. Party political work among trade workers should be increased and their education bettered in spirit, preserving state discipline especially toward the plundering or embezzlement of food."

India Congress Adopts British, Moslem Plan

1947

New Delhi, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Hindu-led All-India Congress today accepted the British principle of compulsory grouping of provinces for constitution writing, but indications were that not even this would bring the Moslem League into the current constituent assembly to draft a charter for an independent India.

The Congress Committee, the party's delegate body, passed, 99 to 52, a working-committee resolution agreeing to the British interpretation that province-grouping under the cabinet mission plan was compulsory rather than optional as the Congress previously had insisted.

Demanded By Moslems

This interpretation was made public last December 6 in the course of fruitless London negotiations—among British, Hindus and Moslems—to end the Moslem League boycott of the constitution-making assembly. The Cabinet Mission plan for Indian independence, basis of the negotiations, was issued last May.

The Moslem League, though differing somewhat from the British view, also has insisted that grouping is compulsory.

Amendments Rejected

In adopting the resolution, the Congress Committee rejected all but one of the amendments offered, but included some points to which the Moslem League was likely to take exception.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of the Indian interim government called for approval of the resolution as a step in getting Moslem League co-operation in drawing up the constitution. He said he wanted to avoid a struggle in India.

Iranian Politics

J. GOODWIN

Tehran, Jan. 6 (AP)—The left-wing Tudeh party, often accused by its opponents of being pro-Soviet, was reported reorganizing today for the coming parliamentary elections, which it had previously threatened to boycott.

Newspaper reports of such a reorganization were accompanied by an announcement by a Foreign Office spokesman that Premier Ahmed Qavam was sending an investigator into Mahallat province, southwest of Tehran, to investigate reports that clashes between rival parliamentary candidates had caused the deaths of two persons and injuries to fourteen.

Voting Begins Saturday

The Tudeh party has not offered any candidates for the elections, which start in Tehran January 11 and are to run through January 17. Dates for balloting in other provinces will be announced later. Tudeh members have remained mostly in the background since recent attacks on their party headquarters.

Newspaper announcement said the party was drafting a platform based on "a form of government enjoyed by England, Norway and Sweden that is parliamentary democracy" and a policy of "peace and international co-operation."

In reporting the violence in Mahallat one Right-wing newspaper said the casualties occurred during a clash at Khumain when national police sought to arrest Major Hossain Heshmati, one of three parliamentary candidates. The newspaper said 100 persons were arrested.

Arrest Announced Friday

The arrest of Heshmati, charged with "subversive activities against the government," was announced Friday.

Today the government here said Emadadine Sezvar had withdrawn from the race in Mahallat. Shahab Eahostrovani, a close personal friend of Premier Qavam, is the third candidate.

Meanwhile, lists of candidates from Qavam's new Democrat party for the twelve Tehran seats were circulated here and the Right-wing newspaper *Attash* carried a list of Independent candidates. Candidates on both lists were described by political observers as "members of the Iran aristocracy."

'Fair Trial' For Marine In Case Stirring Chinese

Shanghai, Jan. 6 (AP)—The American Marine accused of raping a Chinese girl at Peiping "must and will be given a fair trial," Maj. Gen. Samuel L. Howard, commanding United States Marine forces in China, declared yesterday. The case has stirred widespread anti-American demonstrations by Chinese students.

"He must not be tried and convicted by public opinion or by the stories appearing in some newspapers," Howard said.

Before the Marine can be brought to trail, Howard added, both prosecution and defense must be given time to prepare their cases.

Girl Has "Disappeared"

Sentences in such cases, he added, are very serious, running to as high as 25 years in prison.

Peiping reports meanwhile indicated that the girl who made the complaint had disappeared. One report said she had left a statement with "a friend who would represent her at the Marine's court-martial."

"There has been a great effort on the part of some elements of the public to give this incident a political implication," Howard said. "It has no political bearing whatsoever, but is simply an alleged crime that shall and will be handled in a legal manner.

"The public, through the press, will be given accurate information concerning this case, but I repeat that trials of all criminal cases take time and this is no exception."

Claims Professional Bases

The Marine under investigation, earlier reports said, has denied the rape charge. He said he had relations with a girl on a professional basis.

Howard's statement was made while the press controversy over the case was continuing. Some newspapers told students not to be cat's paws of "certain political elements." They evidently referred to Chinese Communists, whose demand that Americans leave China was echoed by the demonstrators.

One writer, in a letter to the editor of an English-language newspaper, referred to the demonstrators as "stoogents."

Chinese Police Close Shanghai Soviet Radio

Shanghai, Jan. 6 (AP)—Radio station XRVN, "the voice of the Soviet Union" in Shanghai, was closed today by Chinese police under a regulation forbidding operation of foreign radio transmitters in China.

The American station XMHA continued to operate, and its future was not known.

[The New York edition of the Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury* said on November 29 that the Chinese Catholic Archbishop Paul Yu-pin had purchased the American station from United States Harkson, thus exempting it from the anti-foreign regulation.]

The Soviet station was closed by seven uniformed members of the Shanghai police and Woosung military garrison, accompanied by a representative of the Foreign Ministry and by N. S. Ananieff, Soviet vice consul.

The station first went on the air in 1941, shortly after the German attack on Russia.

Operating as a neutral, it continued to broadcast throughout the war, untouched by the Japanese occupation authorities, and was one of the main sources of non-Japanese news for Shanghai's 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Besides its broadcasts in Russian, Chinese, English and German, it had an extensive musical program which listeners said was the best in the Orient.

Sentenced For Murder, Ex-Jap Leader Faints

Shanghai, Jan. 6 (AP)—Haruyoshi Kanimura, former captain in the Japanese Kempei Tai (military police) was sentenced to death today by a Chinese military tribunal which convicted him of murder of civilians during the war.

Kanimura, who was known as "the wolf of Changshu," after the district where he killed several hundred Chinese, fainted when sentenced was pronounced.

Purge May Oust 250,000

Tokyo, Jan. 6 (AP)—At least 250,000 rural Japanese officials will be swept from office by the latest purge of ultranationalists and more than 1,000,000 others will be subject to investigation, authoritative sources said today.

This purge, more extensive than was indicated in its announcement on Saturday, is designed to clear away prefectural and municipal leaders who have "entrenched power" before rural residents vote within the next few months in their first free election, these sources explained.

If "fully implemented" by the Japanese, it will be the last sweeping purge to be ordered by General MacArthur's headquarters.

High-ranking American sources, meanwhile, denied Japanese reports that the date of the purge announcement had been speeded by Russian questions on rural housecleaning presented for consideration by the Four-Power Council.

Jap Admits Being Known As 'Monster'

Tokyo, Jan. 6 (AP)—A prosecution witness told the international war crimes tribunal today that yes, he was known to Japanese as "The Monster," because of his wartime disciplane of troops and position as internal defense chief.

Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka acknowledged the nickname on cross-examination after a wrangle between opposing attorneys was settled by the decision of Chief Justice Sir William Webb that:

"If a man is known as 'The Monster,' he can so state."

Tanaka's testimony held former Premier Hideki Tojo—top defendent—responsible for a decision to ignore international treaties in the treatment of prisoners of war.

Palace Guard Changed

Tokyo, Jan. 6 (AP)—The 66th Australian Infantry Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Colvin, of Sydney, relieved the Punjabis on guard duty at the gates of the Imperial Palace in a smart ceremony today. The Australians will be on duty for one month.

Japs Export Raw Silk

Tokyo, Jan. 6 (AP)—Export of an initial 1,000 bales and 212 cases of assorted grades of raw silk to the United Kingdom was reported today by Allied headquarters. A shipment of 340 cases of raw silk is en route to Australia and New Zealand.

Dutch, Natives Cease Firing In Palembang

Batavia, Java, Jan. 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Buurman van Vreeden, Dutch Army chief of staff, and Dr. A. K. Gani, Republican Cabinet Minister, flew to Sumatra today in an effort to reconcile the warring Dutch and Indonesian forces at Palembang, where fighting was said to have finally ceased after three days.

A Netherlands Army communiqué announced, however, a new outbreak of fighting at Padang, where the Nationalists were reported reinforcing their positions. Dutch convoys were said to be encountering heavy sniping, with three Dutch killed and three wounded since January 1.

In Java Nationalist artillery was reported firing into the Semarang area.

Calm Follows Battle

An Associated Press dispatch from Medan said that complete calm had been restored there after last week's four-day battle.

Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir yesterday took a serious view of the fighting in Southeast Sumatra.

Sjahrir said he had been advised by Dr. Mohammed Isa, Republican governor of South Sumatra, that the Palembang fighting occurred after the Dutch had ordered Indonesian forces to withdraw from an area 20 miles around the town, as well as from Palembang itself.

Dutch Safeguard Objectives

A spokesman for the Netherlands Army said that no military reports had been received from Palembang since Thursday, when "necessary measures were taken by the Dutch forces to safeguard Netherlands objectives."

Palembang has been the most vital port for the Republican export trade, which funnels through Singapore to the outside world. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company's $70,000,000 Soengi Goerong refinery and Shell Oil Company's Pladgoe plant are both located within 20 miles of the port. Under the Dutch-Indonesian agreement they were occupied by the Dutch when Palembang was divided into Dutch and Indonesian sectors.

The Netherlands Army confirmed yesterday that Lieut. Gen. Siem Spoor, commander of Dutch forces in the Indies, would return to Holland this week to confer with the Government.

Fires Still Rage In Java Harbor

Batavia, Java, Jan. 6 (AP)—Fires still raged tonight in the market and harbor areas of Palembang, oil refining center of southeastern Sumatra, where Indonesian Nationalist and Dutch forces agreed yesterday to a cease-fire order pending results of a conference between Dutch and Indonesian Republican officials at Batavia on Tuesday. The agreement came after a three-day battle.

"This is the gravest situation since the two governments signed a truce on October 15," Republican Minister A. K. Gani said tonight on his return from a visit to Palembang.

Make Bombing Charges

"The Dutch used Mitchell bombers and artillery and mortars," he declared. "A destroyer and gunboats shelled the city from the Moesi River. At least 200 Indonesians were killed or wounded. Virtually the entire population fled from the city and the camp where these civilian refugees were housed was bombed."

He said half the Palembang market area was destroyed, an entire block of two-story buildings having been razed, and that damage generally was "very heavy," especially in the harbor area.

Grenade Attack Blamed

The Netherlands Indies Government said in a communiqué today that the Palembang fighting was touched off when a grenade was thrown into a Dutch vehicle December 28 and that it grew worse when Indonesians violated the previous cease-fire agreements.

The Indonesians countered with an assertion that Dutch violations of the cease-fire agreements were responsible for the fighting.

The Dutch communiqué said the fighting had spread to Padang on the west coast of Sumatra and that Indonesian artillery was firing on Semarang on the north Java coast.

Chinese-Philippine Treaty To Be Signed

Manila, Jan. 6 (AP)—A treaty of general relations between China and the Philippine Republic is to be signed here this week, the Government disclosed, and is expected to check the anti-Chinese feeling which has been developing in these islands.

The treaty would permit the immediate resumption of Chinese immigration, which recently was ordered suspended.

The final draft of the treaty was completed after six months of consultations between Nanking and Manila.

U.S. To Pay Philippines $25,000,000

Manila, Jan. 6 (AP)—United States Ambassador Paul V. McNutt is due back in Manila from Baguio tomorrow to present a check to President Manuel Roxas for $25,000,000 as final settlement of an agreement between the United States and the Philippine Republic.

The United States already has turned over to the Philippines surplus property with a book value of $600,000,000 at various military bases in the islands.

Of the $25,000,000 in cash, $15,000,000 is earmarked for the redemption of guerrilla notes; $5,000,000 more is set aside to meet the obligations of USAFFE (United States Army Forces Far East) troops, most of them Filipino veterans, for back pay during the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns; $3,000,000 is to be used by the Philippine Government to purchase sites for the United States Embassy and consulates in the islands, and the final $2,000,000 is to be devoted to a cultural program.

Truman Puts Draft's Future Up to Congress

Avoids Direct Stand, but Says Nation Must Have Force to Avert Attack

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—President Truman put squarely up to Congress today the decision on whether the draft should be continued after March 31, when the present law expires.

In his state-of-the-Union message the Chief Executive avoided a direct recommendation one way or the other but told the law makers:

1. In a world where "strength on the part of peace-loving nations is still the greatest deterrent to aggression," this nation must be strong enough to defeat, and therefore to forestall, any attack.

2. The services are "encountering serious difficulties" in maintaining even the reduced post-war man-power levels.

3. The War Department will make its recommendations as to the fate of the selective service act, based on the results of the current recruitment campaign, in plenty of time for action before March 31.

Then he added: "The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national safety rests with the Congress."

Mr. Truman coupled that resume of the draft situation with two direct recommendations:

A trained citizens' reserve which he said can "best be accomplished through universal training."

Merging of the armed forces into a single department as a way to "cut costs and at the same time enhance our national security."

"In our steady progress toward a more rational world order," the President said, "the need for large armed forces is progressively declining; but the stabilizing force of American military strength must not be weakened until our hopes are fully realized.

"When a system of collective security under the United Nations has been established, we shall be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but, until such a system becomes a reality, we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack."

He said the Army, cutting down toward a projected July 1, 1947, total of 1,070,000 men, and the Navy and Marine Corps, planning to average 571,000 for the current fiscal year, are "barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires."

"We should like an Army and Navy composed entirely of long-term volunteers," the President said, "but in spite of liberal inducements the basic needs of the Army are not now being met by voluntary enlistments."

House Republicans under the leadership of Speaker Martin soon may launch a drive for an international ban on peace-time military conscription.

And, until such a drive meets either success or failure, the membership of the new dominant party is expected to oppose any kind of universal training program for this country.

Representative Martin provided a strong hint that he still feels universal training should be sidetracked in his speech last Friday formally accepting the House Speakership.

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Opposition To Draft By GOP Seen

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Calls For Disarmament

In that keynote address he called for an "adequate, efficient national defense, while we endeavor to persuade the rest of the world to adopt a practical formula for disarmament and the outlawing of war."

It was Martin's opposition last year that weighed heavily in the House Military Committee's decision to defer action on President Truman's request for universal training.

Then minority leader, Martin told the committee he believed the United States first should "work for the abolition of compulsory military service" through the United Nations, meanwhile maintaining "a strong army and a strong navy and a strong air force in being."

Early Action Expected

Now under Republican domination, the Military Committee is expected to give early consideration to Martin's 1946 resolution calling for international arms reduction and renouncement of conscription.

One of the most ardent backers of this idea is Representative Arends, of Illinois, third-ranking majority member of the merged Armed Services Committee and Republican whip of the House. Another is Representative Short (R., Mo.), next only to Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.) in committee ranking.

"The world will never be sure of peace until we have reduced armies and military establishments to a reasonable level," Martin said last year. "I propose that the most simple and logical step in that direction is to work for the abolition of compulsory military service. It is a step which would cost no nation a single dollar, but, on the contrary, would reduce every nation's burden."

Rush On To Vote More Billions To Vets 1947

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—The rush is on in Congress to shell out more billions to veterans.

Lawmakers are tossing in bills and getting campaigns under way for such things as:

1. A soldier's bonus;

2. Immediate cashing of terminal-leave bonds, and

3. A boost in Government payments to veterans going to school or learning new jobs by working at them.

Cost Put At 20 To 30 Billion

Eighteen of the first 157 bills received by the House would do something for those who served in the armed forces. These eighteen cover programs that might total $20,000,000,000 or $30,000,000,000 in new outlays to ex-GI's.

And Representative Edith Nourse (R., Mass.), the new chairman, is concentrating on plans to keep the House Veterans Committee busy.

"One of the first things," she said, "will be to lift the $200 ceiling on allowances for on-the-job training. It is manifestly unfair."

She Plans Five-Way Aid

Mrs. Rogers introduced a bill on that. So did several other legislators.

Furthermore, Mrs. Rogers has ideas about:

Increasing the number of amputees eligible for free cars (Congress provided $30,000,000 for this purpose last year); expanding out patient treatment to help more veterans and relieve the shortage of hospital beds; extending educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights, and improving arrangements for supplying artificial limbs.

For Terminal Pay In Cash

Judging by the number of new bills, a heavy demand is building up for immediate redemption some $2,700,000,000 worth of terminal leave bonds. These were given to enlisted men by the last Congress to make up for the fact that officers got long leaves with pay before they were discharged. But enlisted men have to hang on to their bonds for at least five years even though the bonds draw two and a half per cent interest.

Representative Patman (D., Texas), author of one bond-cashing bill, said it "wouldn't cost the Government a cent, because the Government can borrow money to redeem the bonds at less than the interest it pays on them."

Pace Sponsors Bonus Bill

Patman, along with Representative McCormack (D., Mass.) and former Representative Fred M. Vinson, new chief justice of the United States, was co-sponsor of the World War I bonus bill.

Representative Pace (D., Ga.) has come forward with a World War II bonus bill. It would ante up $4 a day for service at home and $5 for service overseas.

Representative Landis (R., Ind.) figuring on reintroducing a bonus bill for $1 a day for duty at home and $1.50 for overseas service, said the cost of such payments has been estimated at $4,000,000,000. On that basis, the check for the Pace bill might reach $12,000,000,000 or $15,000,000,000.

Would Extend Pension System

Some of the new legislation would go back to help veterans of World War I. Representative Beckworth (D., Texas) would extend the pension system to cover partially disabled veterans of that war whose disability was not service connected.

This would extend to these men the same benefits, ranging from $25 to $100 a month, now granted Spanish-American war veterans.

Another Beckworth bill would transport overseas all families of soldiers serving there and provide housing for them, all for free.

PRESIDENT URGES VET BENEFITS HALT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Truman proposed today that the government stop where it is on benifits to veterans, even as a rush developed to allot more billions for them.

"Except for minor adjustments," Mr. Truman said in his annual message to Congress, "I believe that our program of benefits for veterans is now complete."

But members of Congress are tossing in bills and starting campaigns for such things as a soldier's bonus, immediate cashing of terminal leave bonds, and bigger government payments to veterans attending school or learning new jobs while working at them.

The president cited what the government is doing already for former servicemen—schooling, job-training, hospitalization, disability payments, loans, insurance. Aside from terminal leave and mustering-out pay, he said, the program for veterans of all wars is costing more than $7,000,000,000 a year—a fifth of the government's budget.

"In the long run," he said, "the success of the program will not be measured by the number of veterans obtaining financial aid or by the number of dollars we spend.

"History will judge us not by the money we spend, but by the further contribution we enable our veterans to make to their country. In considering any additional legislation, that must be our criterion."

U.S.-Made Artificial Eye Replace German Makes

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—The war and the plastic industry have given the German glass optic a black eye in the American market.

The Army said today that the plastic artificial eye, developed in 1943, has been used by more than 7,500 former soldiers, been adopted by the Veterans Administration and has "almost completely replaced glass eyes" which, until the war, were largely of German manufacture.

The Army Medical Corps listed among other advantages of the plastic eye its ability to withstand breakage, resistance against corrosion and close simulation of the human eye.

The plastic eye was developed by a former major in the Dental Corps, Stanley F. Erpf, of San Francisco.

Asks Corporate Aid to Veterans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A $500,000,000 government corporation to assist war veterans was proposed today by Representative James E. Van Zandt, Republican, of Pennsylvania. The legislation, a revision of a measure sponsored last year by Representative Bernard W. Kearney, Republican, of New York, would create the Veterans Employment and National Economic Development Corporation. It would make loans to veterans, "create business opportunities," help municipalities with self-liquidating projects of benefit to veterans and purchase surplus war materials for resale. It also would guarantee loans made to veterans by private banks.

Terminal Pay For Survivors

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Widows, children and other survivors of former soldiers who died after honorable discharge from the Army and who did not claim their terminal leave pay prior to death are entitled to collect these payments, the War Department announced today. An estimated $40,000,000 is due eligible survivors.

Baruch Praises Soviet Plan for Disarmament

Says It Could Bring Warless Age if Provision Is Made for Strict Enforcement

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6 (AP).—Bernard M. Baruch, author of the American plan for atomic energy control, declared today that Russian disarmament proposals could lead the world into a warless age if they include necessary iron-clad enforcement provisions.

In an interview at Hobcaw Barony, his winter home overlooking Georgetown Harbor, Mr. Baruch said:

"If the Russian proposals for disarmament are based upon a study that will result in a commission which will say how many troops, how many constabulary and how many various agents each country can have, with limitations of various kinds of arms to each nation, with a system of international control and international inspection, without interference and with full access into each country to see that there are no violators—and if any are found, swift and sure punishment is set up for violators of any of the terms, with no escape of a violator by veto or otherwise—they will have led the world into a warless age.

"War will have been eliminated and mankind will be free, free as we have never been before, to give more time to intellectual and spiritual pursuits that will lift it higher than ever before above the other animals."

Mr. Baruch resigned Saturday as American representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. He came to his home here for a vacation.

Referring to former Senator Warren R. Austin, American member of the United Nations Security Council, Mr. Baruch said: "I am satisfied that Senator Austin understands the problem. I have full confidence he will carry it out thoroughly and wisely."

Austin Assuming Atom Task Left By Baruch 1947

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, American member of the United Nations Security Council, headed here today for top-level conferences on the atomic-disarmament problems shoved at him by Bernard M. Baruch's surprise resignation.

Baruch stepped down as this Government's atomic energy spokesman at United Nations headquarters with the two-fold explanation to President Truman that: since the United Nation's special atomic commission had adopted the United States' plan for world-wide nuclear controls and since the whole issue now moves into the Security Council as part of the disarmament task, Austin should take over.

Change In Tactics Seen

The week-end change touched off immediate speculation here about a possible softening of American tactics in negotiating with Russia on the whole atomic-energy question.

Austin has made a reputation at New York United Nations sessions as an advocate and practitioner of co-operation with his Soviet colleagues, particularly Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Baruch, on the contrary, often dealt bluntly with the Soviet and other commission members, stating an American plan or proposal and declaring they could take it or leave it.

10-To-0 Vote

Against adamant Russian opposition, he insisted that the great powers in the Security Council relinquish their right to veto punishment for infraction of atomic controls.

While Russia had previously accepted the principle that the proposed Atomic Development Authority should operate on some majority basis, devoid of a veto, Gromyko stubbornly fought any modification of the veto in the Security Council.

The twelve-member Atomic Commission last week voted only 10 to 0 for the American control plan because Russia and Poland abstained.

Halt In Bomb-Making?

The punishment-veto issue thus remains, and there is some belief that Austin's methods in trying to settle it, while adhering to Baruch's policies will differ vastly from his methods.

On another matter, some authorities are wondering whether Baruch, in his letter of resignation to the President, may have hinted a deadline after which the United States may stop making atomic bombs.

For the most part, the letter reviewed the accomplishments of the Atomic Commission and the reasons why Austin should not take over. Then it said:

"I see no reason why this country should not continue the making of bombs, at least until the ratification of the treaty."

Those Now In Control

Under the American plan, world atomic control would be established by a new international treaty under which the United States would slowly yield up its atomic information.

With Baruch's withdrawal, control of atomic policy passes to a group of men under the President, notably Secretary of State Byrnes, Under Secretary of State Acheson and David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the domestic Atomic Energy Commission.

Acheson and Lilienthal drafted an atomic report months ago that laid the basis for the so-called Baruch plan.

However, they laid less emphasis than Baruch did on the need for rigid punishment for atomic violators and on the veto question. Their chief theory, which may be the basis of the Government's instructions to Austin now, is this:

If ever a major nation kicks over the atom-bomb traces, every other nation will have a warning of that country's warlike intention, and the reality of war will ensue regardless of vetos and punishments.

Centralized U.N. Effort Foreseen Under Austin

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—The American delegation to the United Nations began a campaign today to centralize its efforts under former Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, when the Senate confirms his appointment as chief delegate and Ambassador of the United States.

His widespread staff was reported busy with plans to consolidate offices as much as possible in crowded New York and to rally

around for a changeover in the leadership affecting the American representation on important United Nations organs.

Chief among these is the Atomic Energy Commission, from which Bernard M. Baruch resigned unexpectedly Saturday with the recommendation that Austin carry on his work.

Johnson To Continue Debate

The resignation of Baruch, whose presence as an "elder statesman" had tended to discourage any idea of one-man command of the United States delegation, left Austin facing enormously increased responsibilities.

When he finally becomes eligible to sit at the Security Council table at Lake Success, however, he is expected to leave much of the actual debate to Herschel V. Johnson, who has served as interim delegate and now becomes Austin's chief deputy and retains ambassadorial rank.

Austin is expected to divide his time between new offices to be set up for him here and at the State Department in Washington and trips about the country to win support for international co-operation.

Austin was expected to retain some of Baruch's chief associates and technical advisers among a personnel of 50 to 60 in the United States atomic delegation, especially John M. Hancock.

Two Offices To Fill

The atomic office has been maintained separately in the Empire State Building, while the remainder of the American delegation is now in a building on Broadway, in upper midtown Manhattan, and elsewhere.

Still to be filled are the place on the new United Nations Trusteeship Council for League of Nations mandates and the spot on the Economic and Social Council from which John G. Winant resigned to retire to private life.

The Security Council, with Johnson still in the American seat, was scheduled to meet tomorrow to take up a crowded calendar topped by the Council of Foreign Ministers' plan for United Nations administration of Trieste under the Italian peace treaty.

Marshall Flies Tomorrow

NANKING, Tuesday, Jan. 7 (AP)—General Marshall will leave Wednesday morning by air for Washington. When asked if the general would return to China, his spokesman said: "No comment."

General Marshall called on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Monday night to say good-by.

General Marshall will be accompanied by his executive officers, Col. J. Harte Cauthey. He is expected to fly to the United States via Honolulu where Mrs. Marshall is spending the winter.

New York Architect To Plan U.N. Capital

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United Nations today placed the planning of its permanent capital in the hands of Wallace K. Harrison, New York skyscraper architect and Rockefeller associate.

The sixteen-nation headquarters advisory committee, in a statement declaring "speed is of the essence," prompted an unofficial estimate that the first building unit might be completed on the East River bank within three years rather than five to seven years as originally estimated.

The committee memorandum suggested that Harrison and his aides look into the possibilities of housing and related facilities for personnel and families "on or off the site" donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Harrison, president of the Architectural League, had a hand in designing Rockefeller Center, Bush House in London, the new Idlewild airport here and other projects including the Theme Building of the 1939-1940 World's Fair (Trylon and Perisphere).

RUSS REQUEST CONSIDERED

U.S. Has No Extradition Treaty Affecting Alexico

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—The State Department said today the United States lacks any extradition treaty with Russia which might call for the forcible return of Kyril Alexiev, former Soviet trade official, to what he termed "the hell of a dictatorship" in his homeland.

Pending further study of international law, however, the State Department left open the decision on whether to accede to the Soviet Embassy's request that Alexiev be turned over "as a criminal."

Not Bar By Itself

The absence of an extradition treaty alone would not bar the surrender of a foreign national if his Government submitted clear proofs of criminality, officials told a reporter. The United States lacks extradition treaties with several other nations.

Political as well as legal considerations are involved in the case of the former employé of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, who is the latest in a series of voluntary expatriates from Soviet Russia.

Officials indicated the decision would not be based entirely on legalistic grounds.

Thus far they have found no direct precedent to govern this country's reply to. A demand made Saturday by the embassy, charging Alexiev or "Alekseev" had "embezzled a considerable amount of money" before quitting his post in November. Alexiev is now in hiding in the United States along with his wife and two children, according to an attorney, Martin Richmond.

Other Charges Added

The embassy, in a statement, also accused him of treachery, treason, provocation, slander and failure to go home when he was supposed to.

The search for precedents showed that in one case Alexandre Barmine, Soviet diplomat who fled from his post in the Balkans, came to the United States as an immigrant from Greece and thus had a different status than Alexiev.

The United States declined to hand Barmine over to Soviet authorities, as it did Victor Kravchenko, former technical expert of the Soviet Purchasing Commission. Soviet authorities contended Kravchenko was a member of the Russian armed forces.

PRESIDENT CALLS MARSHALL HOME

1947

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6— (AP) President Truman today summoned Gen. George C. Marshall home from China to report on conditions in that war ravaged country where American hopes for early unification of the Nationalist and Communist forces suffered a major setback.

The White House announced the President's action, but when reporters inquired of Press Secretary Charles Ross whether Marshall would return to China, Ross said he could not amplify the official disclosure in any way.

Marshall, the Army's wartime chief of staff and one of the architects of allied victory over Germany and Japan, went to Nanking in December, 1945, as President Truman's special ambassador to try to promote unity of the two great factions dividing the country.

Hasn't Failed, Is Claim

Officials here do not feel that he has failed in his effort but say rather than in the American view it is the Chinese who have thus far failed to achieve the political organization of their country which the United States considers essential to peace in the Far East.

Indications were that the President's action in directing Marshall to come home was based on the general's estimate that at least for the time being he had done all he could toward the accomplishment of a uniform political order throughout China.

It is felt by authorities here that if there had been the slightest chance in the near future of persuading the North China Communists to enter the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and give up their independent armed forces, Marshall would have remained in China to see that possibility through.

His order to come home follows what diplomatic authorities consider his prime work there. He is credited with assisting Gen. Chiang in winning acceptance last month of a new Chinese constitution which may provide the framework for bringing the Communists into the government later on. The constitution in its main provisions had earlier won approval of Communist leaders though they had refused to participate in the assembly that finally adopted it.

Effective Next December

The constitution will become effective next December. Meanwhile, it is expected here that the government will be progressively reorganized under Chiang and if this proceeds along relatively liberal lines American officials still hold some hope that an atmosphere favorable for Communist participation in a Chinese coalition government will be created.

In the meantime, there is the more immediate problem of American assistance for the distressed Chinese economy. Lend lease shipments to China ended late last year, UNRRA assistance is now rapidly tapering off and the American government is still withholding the $500,000,000 loan which Marshall had promised the Chinese would be theirs if they could achieve political unity.

GOP Congress Eager To Watch Foreign Policy

1947

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—The new Congress is showing signs of a determination to keep a constant finger on this country's foreign-policy pulse.

A survey of legislation thus far proposed in the House produces evidence that Secretary of State Byrnes will have to watch developments on Capitol Hill closely in coming months to prevent a conflict between diplomatic and legislative policies.

"Ample Precedent"

Some sentiment has already developed in the House Foreign Affairs Committee behind a move to call Byrnes before a joint congressional session, public or private, for a comprehensive review of such issues as tariffs, trade, cartels, disarmament and universal training.

Representative Mundt (R., S.D.), a member of the House Committee, said there is "ample precedent for such a session."

"We have heard about foreign policy from former Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and from Madame Chiang Kai-shek of China. Let's hear about it now from an American," Mundt said.

Four Resolutions Cited

Illustrating the interest of Congress members in foreign affairs, resolutions already have been introduced calling for:

1. The establishment of "appropriate" international machinery for control and reduction of armaments and weapons of war.

2. Congressional instructions to all future United States delegations to international conferences to "advocate and urge" freedom of religion, speech and the press.

3. An expression of formal disapproval of Yugoslavia's action in imprisoning Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac "and in other persecutions of Roman Catholics."

4. Authority for the House Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the "effect of cartels on commerce with foreign nations."

Immigration Fight Looms

Simultaneously, prospects of a fight over immigration, an issue in which the State Department has a direct and deep interest, became virtually certain.

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) called for emergency liberalization of immigration laws to permit the immediate admission of 250,000 of Europe's homeless.

As a countermove, Representative Pace (D., Ga.) introduced a measure that would bar immigration altogether at any time when more than 100 persons in the United States are unemployed.

Italian Premier's Hopes Rise

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi of Italy called on James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, today and said afterward it was a "good beginning" for his mission of getting America economic aid.

The Italian Government leader was reported by informed officials to have emphasized to Byrnes Italy's need of financial assistance during 1947.

Hopes For Further Talk

De Gasperi said afterward that he had not gone into detail but hoped to continue his talk with Byrnes. A formal dinner tonight in his honor was sponsored by the Secretary of State. Five Cabinet officers, and Senate and House Republican leaders were invited to the official function.

As de Gaspari began his round of official calls, Government officials disclosed that Italy's chances for a $100,000,000 loan had improved substantially over the weekend.

The Export-Import Bank, heretofore an opponent of the loan, was reported to have switched to approval after a change in the Italian application.

To Make Export Goods

A revised request, making it certain that the American funds would be used almost exclusively by Italian industries manufacturing goods for export, was reported to have been the deciding factor in the bank's switch.

Embassy attaches said de Gasperi, disturbed by food riots in his homeland, hopes to convince American authorities they should allocate more wheat and other grains to Italy.

BYRNES HAILS GASPERI AS ITALY'S MAIN HOPE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes, declaring Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy was "confronted with the extremists of Right and Left," said tonight that "we are anxious to help in the dark days ahead."

"I know of no man in the world who today is faced with more difficult tasks," said Mr. Byrnes at a dinner for the Christian Democrat leader and his delegation of economic experts here to seek a loan and post-UNRRA help.

Italian industries "have no coal and the people have no food," Mr. Byrnes said. "Unemployment has led to unrest and unrest has led to riots." Mr. Byrnes declared the task of reconciling the Italian Government to sign the peace treaty "calls for a great man of courage."

"In Italy there is no man of stouter heart and greater courage," he added. "If he can't do it, it can't be done."

Dr. de Gasperi, seated between Mr. Byrnes and Senator Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced "the hope that the American nation will continue to be the champion of liberty and justice."

DE GASPERI UNABLE TO VISIT NEW HAVEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — (AP) The State department informed Representative Foote (R-Conn) today that Prime Minister de Gasperi of Italy will be unable to visit New Haven, Conn., on his current trip to the United States.

Foote, at the request of Frank Mongillo, chairman of the New Haven Relief for Italy Drive, had invited the prime minister to visit that city to aid in raising its $100,000 Italian relief quota.

Secretary of State Byrnes wrote Foote that a strict schedule must be followed by the prime minister which will not permit acceptance of such invitations.

Two Bills Are Proposed For Easing Immigration

Entry of Polish Veterans and D. P.s Is Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Measures to relax immigration barriers for displaced persons and Polish war veterans were introduced today by Representatives Adolph J. Sobath, Democrat of Illinois and George G. Sadowski, Democrat of Michigan.

Mr. Sabath's measure would permit the entry of displaced persons equal to the total of unused immigration quotas for all nationalities during the fiscal years ending next June 30 and June 30, 1948. The displaced persons would be admitted without regard to the country of their birth.

Mr. Sadowski proposed that any person who fought in the Polish Army between Dec. 7, 1941, and May 8, 1945, be admitted to the United States as a non-quota immigrant. The bill would apply also to wives of these veterans and their unmarried children younger than eighteen years from the date the bill became law.

New Head Of War Probe Body

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) today was elected chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, replacing Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.).

Kilgore said he would remain a member of the committee.

30.24-7241

Polish Assets In U. S. Unfrozen By Treasury

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Treasury today "unfroze" Polish assets in the United States. They had been frozen since early in the war.

They were valued at $9,300,000 at that time. The Treasury said there was no newer estimate.

The Polish Government designated the National Bank of Poland as its agent to certify which claimants are entitled to the assets. The certifying procedure is used to keep the assets out of the hands of former enemies.

Discrimination Laid To British On Sales

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. David Tannenbaum, director of the economic bureau of the Palestine Foundation Fund, says Palestinian business men are unable to buy $50,000,000 worth of goods in the United States "because of the discrimination practiced by the British against American manufacturers and business men."

Tannenbaum said the would-be purchasers include both Arabs and Jews and that they are in the market for raw materials and machinery.

Business men in Palestine, he declared, have $45,000,000 in dollar credits in the United States, but they cannot import except under license. "The British don't grant the licenses," he said. "The Palestinians must buy in England, and their deliveries are very slow."

BRITAIN DRAWS ON BIG CREDIT HERE

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Great Britain drew upon her $3,750,000,000 loan from this country for another $200,000,000 in spending funds as the year began, Treasury reports showed today. This draft, paid by the Treasury on January 2, brought Britain's total use of the credit to $800,000,000.

The $200,000,000 also sent this country's deficit on the first operating day of 1947 to $230,916,549 for the fiscal year, which ends next June 30.

The British are expected to draw another $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 before the end of June.

2 DEFENDANTS DENIED BAIL IN TREASON CASE

Best And Chandler Are Given Time To Obtain Counsel, However

1947

Boston, Jan. 6 (AP) — Douglas Chandler, 54, and Robert Henry Best, 51, American newspaper men, were denied bail today, but given time to obtain counsel before pleading to charges of aiding the Nazis "willfully and traitorously."

Chandler, a Chicagoan known as "Paul Revere" of Radio Berlin, and Best, a native of Sumter county, South Carolina, were returned to East Cambridge jail after Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford postponed their arraignment.

Judge Ford did not set a date for the trial—New England's first treason hearing since the Revolutionary era—changed from Washington to Boston because the plane carrying the defendants from imprisonment in Germany made a forced landing at Westover Field in Massachusetts.

Bail Is Opposed

Tom DeWolfe, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, argued against bail and told the court the Government must make elaborate preparations to bring witnesses from Germany and other parts of Europe.

Best told the judge he was "not interested" in bail, but Chandler, his hands clasped and fingers moving nervously, requested it because, he said, he needed hospitalization or medical attention for "my present physical and psychical condition."

Without that, he added, "I do not feel myself capable of organizing my defense properly."

Talks To Daughter

After leaving the courtroom, Chandler was permitted to talk for more than an hour to a young woman identified by United States marshals as his daughter, Laurette Chandler, of Baltimore.

Presecutor DeWolfe told newsmen he thought the pair would be arraigned "in about a week."

When booked in Boston, Chandler described himself as a journalist "representing the National Geographic Society of Washington" and Best said he was a journalist "representing the United Press."

The death sentence is mandatory upon conviction of treason for which Best and Chandler were originally indicted in 1943 and again on December 30 last by a Federal grand jury in Boston.

STATUS FOR GUAM SOUGHT

Bill Would Create Territory—Asks Marianas Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The bill to give Guam territorial status and place the former Japanese mandate of the Marianas Islands under a United States Development Commission, has been introduced by Representative Robert A. Grant, Republican, of Indiana.

It would provide for appointment of a governor for Guam by the President of the United States. A unicameral legislature, with power to override a gubernatorial veto, would hold legislative authority for the island.

The United States Secretary of the Interior would have control of all fisheries in the Marianas, and could grant no exclusive fishing rights to anyone. The Federal Security Administration would appoint a medical officer to serve as surgeon general of the island.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RULING ON RENT CEILINGS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. (AP)—The Supreme Court gave its backing today to a lower court finding that nothing in the Price Control Act requires rent ceilings to be set high enough to assure property owners "an adequate fixed return on the investment."

The court refused to review a decision, given by the Emergency Court of Appeals in a landlord's test case from New York City, that the proper standard for determining such ceilings is whether they will provide the rental housing industry with a net return equal to that "enjoyed in the most recent period in which rents had not been influenced by defense activities."

Leaves Finding in Force

Actually the Supreme Court had nothing of its own to say on the point but its bare order left the emergency court's finding in full force. The emergency court was set up to consider price control questions.

The petitioners attacked the whole basis on which rent ceilings generally have been determined. They have argued that since the law requires that rents be "fair and equitable" they are entitled to the same sort of treatment given utilities under the rule of a fair return on investment.

The high court's refusal to review the case took on particular importance in view of the current pressure from property owners for revision of ceilings.

In other rulings today the court:

1. Overturned an order by the Interstate Commerce Commission which had sought to limit the type of service to be rendered by Seatrain Lines, inc., a freight car carrying ship route between New York and New Orleans and Texas City.

2. Ruled in a sharply disputed 5-4 decision that manufacturers making and selling patented articles under license from the patent holder, can attack the validity of the patent in litigation to recover royalties if their agreements with the patent holder include price fixing revisions.

Other Decisions

The court also:

Dismissed a petition by the Chronicle and Gazette Publishing Company, Inc., of Portsmouth, N.H. for review of a state law holding maximum charges for political advertising down to the rates charged commercial advertisers. The newspaper contended that the law violates the rights of freedom of the press. A majority of the high court held that there was no substantial federal question involved. Justices Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge dissented.

Denied the Interstate Natural Gas Company, inc., a pipeline supplier operating in the Monroe field of Louisiana, a review of a decision that the Federal Power Commision may regulate its rates.

In the rent case the petitioners argued that 1939, chosen as the base year for fixing rents in the New York area, was a depression year for apartment owners there and that 1940 would be a proper base.

The government replied that net return at the time of the appeal was more than twice that of 1939.

The rent control test was instituted by the 315 West 97th Street Realty Company, inc., the Odem Corporation, Maple-81st Street, inc., and 1165 Park Avenue Corporation.

PRICES FALL ON USED CARS

Drop Is 10 To 30% With Added Declines Expected

1947

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP) — That spoiled darling of the war and post-war years—the used car—has suddenly slipped from earlier towering prices by from 10 to 30 per cent in most sections of the nation, and many dealers agree that further declines are in the offing.

One of Boston's largest dealers in used cars predicted that "prices will be down 20 to 40 per cent from recent peaks within 30 to 90 days."

In a crossnation survey today by the Associated Press, most dealers reported the biggest decline in the last month was in prices of slightly used 1946 models, which have dropped by from $300 to $1,000.

Gradual Drop Expected

In this they saw at least a start toward a "buyer's market." Some regarded it as a "stop" sign on how high factory prices could go without cutting off a sizable part of the market.

The sharp drop in the demand for "just anything that'll run" was ascribed to several causes.

A Los Angeles dealer said "people don't come in with rolls of bills any more."

"People can't go the prices," said Bert Baker, Detroit dealer. "Before the public was taking them away; now you have to go out and sell them."

A Philadelphia dealer said, "the public is sitting it out," and Henry Naytorena in San Francisco expected a gradual drop corresponding to increased production.

Wait For Newer Models

However, Washington dealers reported sales falling off considerably, while buyers wait for newer models, but predicted "no drastic decrease in prices on used cars at present."

Atlanta and New Orleans dealers agreed prices were likely to go lower in the latter part of the year as new car production steps up.

Here is the current used car situation in brief in a number of key points:

New York—Ten to twenty-five per cent decline, with "jalopies" off 50 per cent or more.

Chicago—Generally fifteen per cent under the peak.

Detroit — "Considerable drop, especially on 1946 models."

Philadelphia — Twenty-five per cent decline "across the boards" and few takers.

Conditions In Washington

Washington — No drastic decrease, but old models lower.

Atlanta—Fifteen to eighteen per cent drop.

New Osleans—Most models $150 to $300 lower.

Boston—Ten to thirty per cent from top.

Kansas City—Down $150 to $300; 1941 models holding up best.

Los Angeles—Light cars off ten per cent, heavier cars more.

Dallas—Old model large cars off one third; light cars off $300.

Denver—Old cars off 25 per cent; later models ten per cent.

San Francisco—Two hundred dollars under black market peaks, but $200 to $400 above former ceilings.

The situation in the "1946 used car" field was described by one source as due to about a fourth of the 1946 factory production being syphoned off almost at once by offers of from $500 to $2,000 more than factory list prices.

Sharp Cut In Premiums

The sharp cut in the premiums over factory list prices was shown in these reports of prices:

New York found 1946 used cars 25 per cent off in the last month.

Kansas City reported 1946 Fords that brought $2,250 were now sold at $1,950. In Philadelphia the price dropped from $1,900 to $1,500, in Detroit from $2,200 to $1,850. Philadelphia reported a Chevrolet 1946 Sedan that formerly brought $2,100 now was cut to $1,700.

Los Angeles reported 1946 De Soto's were marked down $300. Philadelphia quoted prices of a 1946 Buick super sedan at $2,400, against its peak of $3,000, and 1946 Cadillac sedans at $3,500 to $4,000, against a peak of $5,000.

Used-Car Prices Drop Here

Drops of 10 to 25 per cent in the prices of used cars in Baltimore in the last three months growing out of a sharp falling off in demand were reported last night by representative automobile dealers.

Not only are fewer retail prospects coming to showrooms and used-car lots, said dealers, but the previously heavy demand from Southern buyers for used motor cars in wholesale lots of four to six at a clip has slumped badly.

The feeling here is that prices of used cars will seek even lower levels.

Feeling Effects Of Strike

Dealers declare that many prospective buyers who make a down payment by trading in their old car "just can't keep up the relatively stiff monthly payments."

The situation is relatively better here than in the rest of the country generally, said one dealer, who added, however:

"The working man is just now beginning to feel the effects of the strikes of last year. He misses the wages he lost, and he has drawn savings out of the bank to live on.

"Now that his car is worn out and he must have new transportation he is finding it difficult to get enough cash to put down to bring the monthly payments within his reach to meet. It's all a question of supply and demand, and the demand isn't here."

U.S. DEMANDS REDS GIVE UP MILITARY CONTROL OF DAIREN

Calls for an Open World Port Under Chinese Civilian Administration.

TERSE NOTE SENT

First Formal Reaction to Ousting of U. S. Naval Ship from Port.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — (AP) The United States vigorously prodded Russia and China today with a demand that the Manchurian port of Dairen be opened to the world under Chinese civilian administration and free of Soviet military control.

The State Department published the text of a crisply worded note which American diplomats delivered last Friday to the Soviet and Chinese foreign offices in Moscow and Nanking.

Answer to "Ship Incident"

This was the first formal reaction in Washington to the Soviet order of Dec. 20 which summarily ended the stay of a United States naval ship on a diplomatic mission in Dairen. The vessel was sent hurrying to sea under what some Americans called an out-and-

out ultimatum.

The ship had overstayed its leave while officers and Consul General H. Merrell Benninghoff tried to get Soviet permission for three American civilians, a businessman and two newspapermen, to enter Dairen. Permission was refused.

The note published today informed the Chinese and Russian governments that the United States considers the present situation in Dairen to be "unsatisfactory" and believes it should be changed in line with a Soviet-Chinese agreement of Aug. 14, 1945.

Skipping over any diplomatic inquiries of the usual kind about whether the Russians and Chinese had done anything about the situation, the United States pointedly commented:

"This government perceives no reason why there should be further delay in reopening the port, under Chinese administration, to international commerce as contemplated in the aforementioned agreement.

"The government of the United States, while fully appreciating that this is a matter for direct negotiation between the Chinese and Soviet governments, feels that it has a responsibility to American interests in general to raise the question with the two directly interested governments.

"It hopes that the abnormal conditions now prevailing at Dairen may be terminated at an early date and that normal conditions may be established which will permit American citizens to visit and reside at Dairen in pursuit of their legitimate activities.

" x x x This government also wishes to express the hope that agreement can be reached soon for the resumption of traffic on the Chinese Changchun railway."

Dairen a Key Port

Dairen is one of the key ports opening on Manchuria. The railway, which is supposed to carry both Russian and Chinese traffic, leads north to the city of Changchun. Under the treaty Dairen was slated to be put under Chinese civilian administration as soon as arrangements could be made between the Moscow and Nanking governments. But Russian military and naval forces will remain, by treaty, in control of nearby Port Arthur, a naval base.

At the time the naval courier ship, carrying supplies and mail for Consul General Benninghoff, was ordered out of Dairen the State Department said the Russians acted within their legal rights and declined to go further into the incident. Today's message, it was noted avoided any complaint about the vessel's being ordered out.

In some ways, however, it represented a stronger American policy than that initially apparent when the incident of Dec. 20 occurred.

Officials emphasized that the note's language was directed at both the Chinese and the Russians and said they did not intend to interfere between those two responsible governments. They also said they had no reason to believe that the Russians would reject the proposition to get out of Dairen.

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GREEK (375)

LONDON, JAN.6-(AP)-BRITAIN GOT A BLUEPRINT FOR AN "ENTIRELY NEW POLICY" TOWARD GREECE TODAY EVEN AS COMMUNIST-RIGHTIST FEUDING WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SPREAD TO ATHENS ITSELF, RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF FOUR PERSONS.

A COMMITTEE OF FOUR LABORITES, TWO CONSERVATIVES AND A LIBERAL IN PARLIAMENT, ON THE BASIS OF A TWO-WEEK VISIT TO GREECE LAST AUGUST, YESTERDAY URGED THAT BRITAIN PULL HER TROOPS OUT OF GREECE, GUARANTEE GREEK FRONTIERS AND SUPPORT FORMATION OF A NEW ALL-PARTY GREEK GOVERNMENT FOR "THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW, ORDER, INTERNAL PEACE AND THE RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES."

ATHENS POLICE MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT THREE MEN AND A WOMAN WERE SLAIN AND A FIFTH PERSON WOUNDED SATURDAY NIGHT IN GANG-STYLE SHOOTINGS BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND MEMBERS OF XITES, EXTREME RIGHTIST GROUP, IN THE PLAKA SECTION NEAR THE ANCIENT ACROPOLIS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT WENT TO THEBRITISH CABINET, KING GEORGE II OF THE HELLENES AND THE GREEK ROYALIST-POPULIST GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS.

THE REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT BRITAIN SUPPORT THE SETTING UP OF AN ALL-PARTY GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE THE TSALDARIS REGIME, WITH THE EXTREME LEFT POSSIBLY KEPT OUT, AND SUBSEQUENT NEW ELECTIONS ON "AN UP-TO-DATE REGISTER." TROOP WITHDRAWAL, IT SAID, SHOULD BE "SUBJECT TO CONSIDERATIONS OF STRATEGY AND HIGH POLICY," AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACCEPT A BRITISH FINANCIAL ADVISOR TO RECOMMEND "DRASTIC" TAX REFORM.

THE DELEGATION SAID IT WAS PROBABLE THAT SOME LEFTIST BANDS FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT "RECEIVE AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FRONTIER," BUT TERMED IT A MISTAKE "TO ASSUME THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF THESE BANDS ARE ENTIRELY DUE TO FOREIGN INSPIRATION." IT ACCUSED RIGHT-WING BANDS OF "TERRORIZING VILLAGES AND EXACTING BLACKMAIL FROM ANYONE RICH ENOUGH TO PAY IT."

"THE GUARANTEEING BY BRITAIN OF THE PRESENT FRONTIERS OF GREECE," THE REPORT SAID, "WOULD GRATIFY THE GREEK PEOPLE AND REMOVE MANY OF THEIR ANXIETIES."

GREECE AND NEIGHBORING BULGARIA PRESENTED OPPOSING TERRITORIAL CLAIMS DURING NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY WITH BULGARIA TO BE SIGNED BY THE ALLIES NEXT MONTH. GREECE ALSO HAS COMPLAINED OF ALLEGED FRONTIER VIOLATIONS BY ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, AND THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL HAS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

1947

THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RECOMMENDED THAT ANY NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT OFFER CLEMENCY IF NOT GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS AND RESTORE THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF LABOR AND TRADE UNION EXECUTIVES DEPOSED BY THE TSALDARIS GOVERNMENT.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS MEANWHILE DEMANDED STRONG MEASURES TO END VIOLENCE IN THE HOLY LAND. THE SUNDAY DISPATCH CALLED FOR "ALL-OUT METHODS," THE SUNDAY TIMES FOR "STERNER, DIRECT METHODS AGAINST THE TERRORISTS THEMSELVES." THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, DECLARING BRITAIN NEEDED "MORE PRACTICAL SUPPORT FROM THE U.S," SAID THE FACT OF "NEWS IN NEW YORK STATE" SEEMED TO "COLOR THE VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE."

A33

IN ITS BROADCAST, HAGANAH BLAMED IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE SO-CALLED STERN GANG, EXTREMIST JEWISH UNDERGROUND GROUPS, FOR RECENT ATTACKS ON BRITISH TROOPS. ITS ANNOUNCER SAID HAGANAH WOULD "NOT ALLOW ZIONIST WORK ALL OVER PALESTINE AND THE HOPES OF A JEWISH NATION TO BE DESTROYED." ADD ADU-(D) - PALESTINE - XXX INDEPENDENCE

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, HOWEVER, IN ANOTHER UNDERGROUND-RADIO BROADCAST, SAID FLAME THROWERS WOULD BE USED FURTHER AGAINST THE BRITISH, AS THEY WERE LAST THURSDAY. THE BROADCASTER LISTED BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THURSDAY ATTACKS AS ONE OFFICER KILLED AND 20 SOLDIERS AND FIVE POLICEMEN WOUNDED. HE SAID UNDERGROUND CASUALTIES WERE ONLY TWO WOUNDED. HE REPORTED THAT THE FLAME THROWERS WERE CONVERTED FRUIT-TREE SPRAYERS.

MEANWHILE, TRAFFIC WAS STOPPED BY THE BLASTING OF A DEEP HOLE IN

A HIGHWAY NORTH OF REHOBOTH, AND A POLICE GUARD CHASED OFF A GROUP THAT FIRED AT THE HADERA STATION OF THE HAIFA-TANTURA RAILWAY. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED FROM EITHER INCIDENT.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED 33 ARRESTS, FOUR OF THEM WOMEN, IN SEARCHES IN HADERA AND KAFAR ATTA, NORTH OF HAIFA, AND CONFIRMED THE TIGHTENING OF PALESTINE JEWISH AND ARAB NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP IN THE PREVIOUS 24 HOURS TO AVOID HEIGHTENING "ALREADY TENSE PUBLIC FEELING." THE CENSORSHIP DOES NOT APPLY TO NEWS SENT ABROAD.

IN EGYPT, 11 BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE HURT, TWO DANGEROUSLY, IN A HAND-GRENADE ATTACK NEAR BENHA, 25 MILES NORTH OF CAIRO, ON A TRAIN TRAVELING TOWARD PALESTINE. UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS THREW TWO OR THREE GRENADES INTO ONE OF SEVERAL TROOP COACHES IN THE PASSENGER TRAIN, AND ONE GRENADE EXPLODED.

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF CYPRUS, SOME 10,000 JEWS WERE BEING MOVED FROM TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT CARAOLOS INTERNMENT CAMP TO

30.24-72 43

A NEW WINTER SETTLEMENT OF NISSEN HUTS ON THE COAST AT XYLOTYMBOU. THEY STILL WILL BE BEHIND BARBED WIRE AND UNDER ARMED GUARD. THEY WERE TAKEN OFF SHIPS ON WHICH THEY TRIED TO ENTER PALESTINE IN DEFIANCE OF BRITISH IMMIGRATION QUOTAS.

(EDS: IN ABOVE (A32) 6TH GRAF MAKE READ: INVITED HAJ AMIN ETC;)
M420AES

HARMON ALSO MADE PUBLIC A SERIES OF CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES IN WHICH THE CONSTABLES SAID THAT THEY THEMSELVES HAD BEEN ACCUSED BY ONE OF THE UNRRA OFFICIALS OF EMPLOYING THIRD DEGREE TACTICS ON A GROUP OF EIGHT JEWS. THE OFFICERS ASSERTED THAT THESE ACCUSATIONS WERE DESIGNED TO DISCREDIT THE CONSTABULARY.

"WE HAVE NOTHING TO HIDE," SAID HARMON. "ANY TROOPERS WHO MISTREAT ANYONE WILL BE PUNISHED AND ANY WHO STRIKE BACK IN SELF DEFENSE WILL BE PROTECTED."

REED'S REPORT SAID THAT BUDA HAD OBTAINED AFFIDAVITS FROM EIGHT JEWS THAT THEY HAD BEEN MISTREATED BY CONSTABLES WHILE BEING INTERROGATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GARROTING DEC. 14 OF A WOMAN AND HER NINE-YEAR-OLD SON. HE ASSERTED THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE TO BACK UP THE "THIRD DEGREE" CHARGE.

REED ADDED THAT BUDA HAD INSISTED ON THE RELEASE OF ANY JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE CONSTABLES, NO MATTER WHAT THE CHARGE, AND HAD THREATENED TO "GET" CERTAIN OFFICER IF THIS WERE NOT DONE. ADD-BAMBERG-(D)-UNRRA-XXX OTHERS

REED'S REPORT INCLUDED A STATEMENT BY MAJ. ROLLIN T. STEIMETZ, WHO INVESTIGATED THE CASE, THAT THE ACCUSATIONS OF BRUTALITY "ARE IN THE MAIN AN ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTABULARY AND GAIN A HANDS-OFF POLICY IN THE AREA OF LANDSBERG TO ALLOW COMPLETE FREEDOM OF OPERATION OF JEWISH BLACK MARKET AND OTHER CRIMINAL DEALINGS."

THE REPORT "STRONGLY" RECOMMENDED THE DISCHARGE OF BUDA, KORN AND "OTHERS FOUND ALLIED WITH THEM IN THEIR CONTROL OF THE LANDSBERG DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP."
WB720AES

1947

Wiesbaden, Germany, Jan. 6--(ap)--Dr. Karl Geiler, former minister-president of the German province of greater Hesse, called [redacted] today for a "united states of Europe."

Formally turning over the duties he held under American appointment to Christian Stock, popularly-elected minister-president, Geiler declared:

"What we (German people) desire is freedom of movementof men, of commerce, of ideas and of news throughout the world and for all Europe which, it is to be hoped, will gradually develop into the United States of Europe."

"WABER,GERMANY,JAN.6-(AP)-HEINRICH BECKER WANTED A CARE
(COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE) FOOD PACKAGE, BUT
HE HAD NO RELATIVES OR FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES TO SEND ONE.
HE READ IN A GERMAN NEWSPAPER THAT AMERICAN OFFICIALS WERE
KINDLY SO HE ADDRESSED A REQUEST TO "THE OBERBUERGERMEISTER OF SAN
FRANCISCO." THAT'S THE MAYOR.
NOW, SAYS BECKER, THE MAYOR HAS SENT HIM A LETTER HE WOULD
GET A PACKAGE THROUGH THE SAN FRANCISCO CARE OFFICE.
MJ239PES

1947

WITH WASHINGTON-MILITARY (110)
VIENNA, JAN.6-(AP)-GEN.MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U.S.
FORCES IN AUSTRIA, SAID TONIGHT THAT AFTER NEARLY FIVE YEARS OVERSEAS
HE WELCOMED HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IN WASHINGTON THAT CLARK HAD BEEN
ASSIGNED TO COMMAND THE SIXTH ARMY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.
CLARK SAID HE HELD HIGH HOPES AN UNDERSTANDING ON AUSTRIAN PEACE
TREATY TERMS WOULD BE REACHED AT THE FORTHCOMING LONDON SESSION OF THE
FOUR-POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS. HE WILL NOT RELINQUISH HIS COMMAND
HERE UNTIL THE LONDON CONFERENCE HAS ENDED.
THE AUSTRIAN COMMANDER SAID THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION SHOWN RECENTLY
BY ALL POWERS, INCLUDING THE RUSSIANS, LED HIM TO BELIEVE A PEACE
TREATY WITH AUSTRIA WOULD BE COMPLETED SPEEDILY.
HE PLANS TO LEAVE VIENNA JAN.9.
MD756PES

BY JACK GUINN
ESZTERGOM, HUNGARY, JAN.6-(AP)-JOSEF CARDINAL MINDSZENTY, PRIMATE OF
HUNGARY, CHARGED TODAY THAT HUNGARIANS REMOVED FROM SLOVAKIAN TERRITORY
ALONG THE DANUBE WERE SENT TO VIRTUAL "SLAVE MARKETS" IN THE SUDETENLAND
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WHICH HE CALLED, THE CARDINAL SAID THE ONLY
SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WAS FOR THE "FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED

STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO STEP IN AND STOP" THE PRACTICE.

(CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECENTLY SENT A NOTE TO BUDAPEST ACCUSING THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OF BREAKING AN AGREEMENT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER JANOS GYONGYOSI THEN TOLD THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD "ARBITRARILY AND INHUMANELY" BROKEN THIS AGREEMENT.)

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY SAID "SEVERAL TENS OF THOUSANDS" OF MAGYARS HAD PASSED THROUGH FORCED LABOR "RALLYING PLACES" WHERE THEY WERE INSPECTED AND PICKED FOR LABOR BY MINE OPERATORS, FARM MANAGERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WHEN PICKED THE HUNGARIANS "ARE NOT ALLOWED TO REFUSE" ALTHOUGH THE WORKERS ARE PAID SALARIES, HE SAID.

"SLAVE MARKETS ACTUALLY HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED," THE CARDINAL SAID. "THE DANUBE IS TAKING OVER THE FORMER ROLE OF THE NILE IN SLAVE TRAFFIC."

THE MAIN "SLAVE MARKETS," THE CARDINAL CONTINUED, ARE AT KOLIN AND PILSEN ALTHOUGH HE DECLARED THERE WERE "MANY OTHERS."

NIGHT LEAD TRIAL 1947

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JAN 6-(AP)-THREE YUGOSLAVS CHARGED WITH FURNISHING U.S.EMBASSY ATTACHES INFORMATION ON MARSHAL TITO' MILITARY FORCES WERE SENTENCED TODAY TO DEATH BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD.

A HIGH COURT OF THE SERBIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC CONVICTED THE TRIO OF WORKING FOR FOREIGN ESPIONAGE. FIVE OTHER ALLEGED MEMBERS OF A SPY RING--INCLUDING FORMER PREMIER MIMILOS TRIFUNOVIC--WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE ALLOWED TO APPEAL, BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION THAT THEY WOULD.

SENTENCED TO DEATH WERE TWO FORMER NEWSPAPERMEN, MILITIN STEFANOVIC AND BRANKO YOVANOVIC, AND A FORMER YUGOSLAV ARMY OFFICER, ZHELJKO SUSHIN. STAFANOVIC FORMERLY WAS EMPLOYED BY THE PRESS SECTION OF THE U.S.EMBASSY IN BELGRADE.

THE INDICTMENTS IN THE CASES SAID THAT HIGHLY SECRET INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE POWERFUL PEOPLE'S DEFENSE CORPS, WERE TURNED OVER TO THE ATTACHES.

STEFANOVIC, THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, WAS ACCUSED OF GIVING "ESPIONAGE REPORTS" TO ERIC PRODONOFF, FORMER SPECIAL ECONOMIC ATTACHE AT THE EMBASSY, AND AS ACTING AS THE PAYOFF MAN FOR SECRET PLANS ALLEGEDLY BOUGHT BY PRIDONOFF FROM SUSHIN.

STEFANOVIC PLEADED INNOCENT, AND SAID THAT HIS ONLY CONNECTION WITH PRIDONOFF WAS "JOURNALISTIC." HE ADMITTED THAT HE HAD MADE A NUMBER OF REPORTS TO PRIDONOFF, BUT SAID THEY WERE ON EVERY DAY "PRESS" MATTERS.

TRIFUNOVIC, WARTIME PREMIER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON, WAS ACCUSED OF SUPPLYING PRIDONOFF WITH A 40-PAGE REPORT "WHICH INCLUDED STATE SECRETS" SUCH AS "THE NUMERICAL SIZE OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY." HE WAS SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS AT HARD LABOR.

THE FORMER PREMIER SAID THAT HE HAD GIVEN THE REPORT TO HIS SON-IN-LAW, AN ENGINEER, AND HAD NOT READ IT HIMSELF AND DID NOT REALIZE ITS MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

HIS SON-IN-LAW, CONSTANTIN STANKOVIC, WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

ALEXANDER ILIC, PREWAR OFFICIAL OF THE YUGOSLAV LEGATION AT VIENNA, AND SILISHA ZDRAVKOVIC, AN ENGINEER, EACH WERE SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS. GRUR KISTIC, FORMER NEWSPAPERMEN, WAS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS.

BRUSSELS, JAN.6-(AP)-HAROLD J.LASKI, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "RUSSIA WANTS PEACE AND WE MUST TRY TO REACH THAT PEACE WITH HER."

SPEAKING TO AN AUDIENCE WHICH INCLUDED PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, LASKI CONTINUED: "THE RUSSIANS NEED US AS WE NEED THEM. NONE OF US, EITHER HERE OR IN ENGLAND, HAS TO FEAR BOLSHEVISM."

MD903PES

BY JOSEPH GOODWIN

TEHRAN, IRAN, JAN.6-(AP)-LISTS OF CANDIDATES IN THE APPROACHING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION WERE CIRCULATED TODAY FOR THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PREMIER AHMED QAVAM AND THE INDEPENDENT PARTY OF DR.MOHAMMED MOSADEGH.

OBSERVERS SAID ALL CANDIDATES ON BOTH LISTS WERE "MEMBERS OF THE IRAN ARISTOCRACY." VOTING IS TO START IN TEHRAN SATURDAY.

THE LEFT-WING TUDEH PARTY WAS REPORTED BY NEWSPAPERS TO BE REORGANIZING AS A "LAST MINUTE MOVE" TO GAIN ELECTION SUPPORT. THE PARTY WENT UNDERGROUND AFTER RECENT ATTACKS ON ITS HEADQUARTERS, HAS NAMED NO CANDIDATES AND ANNOUNCED RECENTLY IT WOULD "BOYCOTT" THE ELECTIONS. RIGHTIST NEWSPAPERS HAVE ATTACKED TUDEH AND ITS LEADERS AS "PAID SERVANTS OF SOVIET RUSSIA."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID QAVAM HAD SENT AN INVESTIGATOR TO MAHALLAT PROVINCE, SOUTHWEST OF TEHRAN, TO PROBE CHARGES THAT CLASHES BETWEEN RIVAL PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES HAD RESULTED IN TWO DEATHS AND INJURIES TO 14.

OFFICIALS SAID 11 POLICEMEN AND FOUR OR FIVE CIVILIANS WERE INJURED IN A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE THE ROYAL PALACE IN TEHRAN.

MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA AND LABOR ARAMESH SAID THE DEMONSTRATION WAS STAGED BY STRIKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, BUT DECLARED THE FIGHTING WAS STARTED BY "LOW CLASS IDLERS SEEKING TO ADVANCE THEIR OWN NEFARIOUS SCHEMES."

THE GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE, WAS HECKLED BY A SECRET RADIO STATION, CALLING ITSELF "THE VOICE OF THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY" WHICH ACCUSED PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S REGIME OF "TORTURE AND BRUTAL MURDERS" AND URGED TEHRAN RESIDENTS TO STAY AWAY FROM THE POLLS SATURDAY.

THE SO-CALLED AZERBAIJAN "DEMOCRATIC PARTY", WHICH CAME INTO POWER IN THAT PROVINCE DURING THE WARTIME RUSSIAN OCCUPATION, COLLAPSED LAST MONTH AFTER GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARRIVED FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF SUPERVISING THE FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING HERE YESTERDAY, ARAMESH

1947

30.24 - 7245

INVITED ALL LOCAL AND FOREIGN NEWSMEN IN TEHRAN TO "OBSERVE" THE BALLOTING IN THE CAPITAL TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE ELECTIONS ARE "COMPLETELY FREE AND THE VOTERS UNINFLUENCED."

ARAMESH TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THERE WAS NO TRUTH TO RUMORS HE SAID HAD BEEN CIRCULATED IN TEHRAN THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS INTERFERING IN THE ELECTIONS.

1947

M458AES

ISTANBUL, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE VISIT OF KING ABDULLAH IBN HUSSEIN OF TRANS-JORDAN TO TURKEY THIS WEEK IS GENERALLY BELIEVED HERE TO BE ONE MORE STEP IN THE TURKS' PROGRAM OF BUILDING CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ARAB NATIONS INDIVIDUALLY.

PRESIDENT ISMET INONU SENT HIS YACHT TO HAIFA, PALESTINE, TO PICK UP THE KING. HE WILL ENTER TURKISH TERRITORY TOMORROW AND GO TO ANKARA FOR A FOUR-DAY VISIT.

INFORMED UNOFFICIAL SOURCES HAVE DENIED THAT ANY GENERAL MIDDLE EAST ENTENTE IS PLANNED. TURKEY COMPLETED AN ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL TREATY WITH IRAQ LAST SUMMER. CONVERSATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD TWICE WITH LEBANON. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH SYRIA. SHE HAD EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION OVER THE CESSIONOF HATAY PROVINCE TO TURKEY IN 1938 BY THE FORMER FRENCH SYRIAN MANDATE ADMINISTRATION.

BJ151PES

PRECEDE HANOI

BY LEIF ERICKSON

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, JAN. 6-(AP)-FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER MARIUS MOUTET SAID TODAY HE HOPED FOR A "CEASE FIRE" ORDER IN THE NEAR FUTURE IN INDOCHINA.

MOUTET'S REMARK AT A NEWS CONFERENCE INDICATED FRENCH WILLINGNESS TO RECOGNIZE AND NEGOTIATE WITH ELEMENTS OF VIET-NAMESE LEADERSHIP IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA.

BUT MOUTET ALSO SAID THAT A TREATY USUALLY FOLLOWED A "CEASE FIRE" ORDER AND THAT UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES HE DID NOT KNOW WHO WOULD BE PARTIES TO SUCH AN AGREEMENT.

MOUTET RECENTLY RETURNED FROM HANOI AND PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR PARIS WITHIN 48 HOURS TO REPORT TO PREMIER LEON BLUM'S GOVERNMENT. HE REITERATED HIS HANOI STATEMENT THAT THE MAIN FRENCH CONSIDERATION PRESENTLY WAS THE MILITARY SITUATION, WITH THE FIRST RESPONSIBILITY BEING THE PROTECTION OF FRENCH CITIZENS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

AS TO WHETHER THE FRENCH WOULD TAKE STEPS TO INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NORTHERN INDOCHINA SETTLEMENT, MOUTET SAID THIS WAS UP TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE.

MOUTET SAID HO CHI MINH, VIET-NAM PRESIDENT, EASILY COULD HAVE ARRANGED A CONFERENCE WITH HIM IN HANOI. HE DISMISSED VIET-NAM BROADCASTS OF HO'S APPEAL FOR A MEETING AS "JUST PROPAGANDA." MOUTET SAID HE WAS SURE THE PERSONS NOW RESPONSIBLE FOR VIET-NAM LEADERSHIP HAD NO DESIRE TO MEET WITH HIM BUT HE SAID HE WAS NOT SURE HO WAS FREE TO ACT ON HIS OWN. HE ASSERTED CERTAIN PERSONS IN THE VIET-NAM ORGANIZATION WERE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PREVENT AN AGREEMENT.

FD440PES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINA RADIO

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES APPEALED TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO PERMIT REOPENING OF THE SHANGHAI SOVIET RADIO STATION RVN, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CLOSED AND SEALED MONDAY UNDER A REGULATION FORBIDDING OPERATION OF FOREIGN TRANSMITTERS IN CHINA.

THE APPEAL WAS BASED ON A GENERAL GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH, IN CHINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE AMERICAN STATION X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

FJ1209ACS

FOLO WASHN DAIREN

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-CHINESE OFFICIALS LONG RESENTFUL OF THE CONTINUED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF DAIREN HAILED THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDATION TODAY THAT THE PORT BE OPENED TO WORLD TRAFFIC.

CHINESE HERE ARE WAITING TO SEE WHETHER THE RUSSIANS WILL REMAIN IN DAIREN ON THE TECHNICAL GROUNDS THAT A "STATE OF WAR" STILL EXISTS AGAINST JAPAN. (THE FREE-PORT TREATY APPLIES IN PEACETIME, NOT IN TIME OF WAR WITH JAPAN.)

THE CHINESE CONSIDER THIS TECHNICALITY COMPLETELY OUT OF LINE WITH THE REALITIES OF THE SITATION.)

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FJ1238ACS

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIALS (130)

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-GEN. AKIRA MUTO, WARTIME CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS ABSENT FROM THE PRISONERS BOX OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY AND SUGAMO PRISON REPORTED HIS AILMENT POSSIBLE PNEUMONIA--THE DISEASE WHICH PROVED FATAL SUNDAY TO DEFENDANT ADM. OSAMI NAGANO.

THE TRIBUNAL EXTENDED INTO THE THIRD DAY CROSS-EXAMINATION OF RYUKICHI TANAKA, FORMER JAPANESE ARMY GENERAL AND DEFENSE CHIEF.

ALTHOUGH PROSECUTOR JOHN W. FIHELLY, WASHINGTON, D.C., ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO ACCEPTED "FULL RESPONSIBILITY" FOR ORDERING THE EXECUTION OF CAPTURED DOOLITTLE FLIERS, TANAKA SAID TODAY TOJO HAD OBJECTED "STRONGLY" TO THE EXECUTIONS.

TANAKA SAID TOJO'S OBJECTION, BASED ON "POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON JAPANESE INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA," HAD DELAYED THE EXECUTIONS.

JQ1010PCS NM

TOKYO, JAN 6 (AP)-A NORTHWEST AIRLINES ORIENTAL SURVEY PLANE ARRIVED AT HANEDA AIRPORT AT 9 A.M. TODAY AFTER AN 11-HOUR, 50-MINUTE FLIGHT FROM SHEMYA IN THE ALEUTIANS.

THE BIG DC-4 WILL LEAVE WITHIN THE NEXT THREE DAYS FOR SEOUL, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE PLANE, WHICH STARTED FROM MINNEAPOLIS ON THIS FIRST SURVEY TRIP BY NORTHWEST OVER THE NORTH PACIFIC, IS PILOTED BY CARL F. LUETHI, FORMER NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE FLIER, AND LLOYD A. MILNER, WHO FLEW IN THE ALEUTIANS DURING THE WAR.

GG1257PCS

HANOI, INDOCHINA, JAN. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES DEFENDING THE EUROPEAN QUARTER OF HANOI AGAINST THE VIET-NAMESE SIEGE REPULSED THREE STRONG ATTACKS LAST NIGHT AND LATER CAPTURED A HEAVILY FORTIFIED VIET-NMESE POSITION SOUTH OF HHAIDUONG, FRENCH OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE, THE VIET-NAMESE ATTEMPTED TO CAPTURE FRENCH POSITIONS GUARDING AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD BRIDGE FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF HANOI ON THE ROAD TO LANGSON. AFTER A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT, THE VIET-NAMESE RETREATED, LEAVING 15 DEAD INCLUDING TWO PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS JAPANESE, THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED.

DESPITE REPEATED CLASHES ON THE FRINGES OF THE EUROPEAN QUARTER OF HANOI, LIFE INSIDE WAS GRADUALLY GETTING BACK TO NORMAL. A NUMBER OF FRENCH AND CHINESE SHOPS REOPENED FOR BUSINESS.

WD1253PES

(100) WASHINGTON, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF FIVE MEN MISSING ON A FLIGHT OF A B-25 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER LAST NOV. 29 IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PLANE TOOK OFF FROM SAMAR TO FOLLOW THE COAST TO CEBU. NO TRACE OF IT HAS BEEN FOUND ALTHOUGH, THE AAF SAID, THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM NATIVES THAT IT CRASHED NEAR THE TOWN OF SILAGO ON LEYTE.

THE FIVE, ALL MEMBERS OF THE 23RD FIGHTER GROUP OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, WERE LISTED AS:

CAPT.ROBERT N.BEARDSLEY, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.W.T.OWENS LIVES AT (922 CLARKE PLACE), EL CERRITO, CALIF. BEARDSLEY'S WIFE WAS LIVING WITH HIM AT SAMAR.

FIRST LT.THOMAS J.FITZPATRINK WHOSE WIFE, MRS.-548,(1947

FIRST LT.THOMAS J.FITZPATRICK WHOSE WIFE, MRS.PHYLLIS M.FITZPATRICK, LIVES AT (1227 SOUTH LAVERNE ST.), LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FIRST LT.RICHARD G.KIMBALL WHOSE WIFE, MRS.WILLIAM G.KIMBALL, LIVES AT (4429 MUIR AVE.), SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

TECH.SGT.ARDEN E.HULL WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.VELMA E.GOURON, LIVES AT 664 WEST 26TH ST., ERIE, PA.

SGT.JACK B.JOYCE WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JULIA LULA JOYCE LIVES AT ROUTE 5, ITHACA, N.Y.

VX329PES

ottawa, jan. 6 - (ap) - dr. henry harris, toronto optometrist, was committed for trial in county court today on two charges of conspiracy arising from his alleged efforts to obtain a false canadian passport for a soviet agent.

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he was released in bond of $5,000 pending trial on jan. 16.

harris, middle-aged, new york-born son of russian parents, and three other men are awaiting trial as the result of an investigation, announced last february by prime minister william lyon mackenzie king, into war-time espionage in canada by russian agents and canadians.

the crown called six witnesses in today's preliminary hearing in an attempt to back its that harris conspired with r embassy officials here to forge, alter or tamper with passports a he conspired to obtain false passports.

fourteen persons already have been tried in connection with the espionage case and eight of them have been sentenced to prison. five were acquitted and one defendant was fined.

NEW YORK, JAN. 6-(AP)-"A UNITED ZIONIST MOVEMENT" EMERGED FROM THE 22ND WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS IN BASLE, SWITZERLAND, DR.ABBA HILLEL SILVER, PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, SAID TONIGHT.

DR.SILVER SPOKE AT A MASS MEETING AT WHICH REPORTS ON THE ZIONIST CONGRESS WERE MADE BY AMERICAN DELEGATES.

HE DENOUNCED AS "MISCHIEF-MAKERS WHO WERE PERFORMING A DISSERVICE TO THE MOVEMENT," PERSONS WHO CLAIMED THAT DECISIONS OF THE CONGRESS WERE REACHED ONLY THROUGH VOTING MANIPULATION AND DID NOT REPRESENT GENERAL ZIONIST OPINION. HE DID NOT NAME THESE PERSONS.

THE CONGRESS VOICED OPPOSITION TO THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE AND TO JEWISH PARTICIPATION IN A PROPOSED LONDON CONFERENCE FOR A DISCUSSION OF JEWISH PROBLEMS.

"THERE EMERGED FROM BASLE A UNITED ZIONIST MOVEMENT," DR. SILVER SAID. "DON'T LET ANYBODY TELL YOU ANYTHING DIFFERENT."

SN/DP1204AES

WASHINGTON, JAN 6-(AP)-ITALY WILL PRESS THE UNITED STATES TO [illegible] DEMAND FOR RETURN OF SEVENTY-TWO TONS OF GOLD TAKEN BY THE GERMANS FROM THE BANK OF ITALY AND RECOVERED BY THE ALLIES.

[illegible] MARCHIELLA, THE BANK'S DIRECTOR WHO ACCOMPANIED PREMIER

30.24-7247

ALCIDE DE GASPERI TO WASHINGTON, SAID TODAY HE WILL MAKE THE REQUEST DURING CONFERENCES WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS THIS WEEK.

THE INGOTS, COMPRISING THE MAJOR PART OF ITALY'S GOLD RESERVE, WERE TAKEN FROM THE BANK'S VAULTS A FEW DAYS AFTER ITALY SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES IN 1943. VINCENZO AZZOLINI, FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE BANK, WAS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR LEADING THE NAZIS TO THE SECRET HIDING PLACE OF THE TREASURE. HE RECENTLY WAS GRANTED AMNESTY.

MENICHELLA SAID AN ALLIED COMMISSION SET UP IN 1946 AT PARIS DECIDED THAT ALL THE GOLD FOUND IN GERMAN POSSESSION SHOULD BE APPORTIONED TO NATIONS ROBBED BY THE NAZIS, BUT DEFERRED ACTION ON ADDITIONS AUSTRIA AND ITALY TO THE POOL.

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"WE TRUST THAT OWING TO OUR DIFFICULT MONETARY SITUATION WE WILL GET ALL OUR GOLD BACK INSTEAD OF JUST A PROPORTION," MENICHELLA SAID.

JIG-SPLS

connections.

This was not believed to be the reason for the change, however. The senate, which rules heavily on foreign relations already had shown a disposition to follow Byrnes' policies.

Congressional leaders were swift to heap praise on both men when the news reached Capitol Hill. Republicans and Democrats alike joined in.

The change in the top diplomatic post was a surprise. It had been known that Byrnes had grown tired some months ago, but the 67-year-old South Carolinian looked to be in very good health lately.

For Byrnes, the secretaryship was the last in a string of distinguished posts. He had served as a senator, as a Supreme Court justice and as "assistant president" to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the role of war mobilizer.

With senate confirmation of Marshall—and no one doubted that it was sure—the change means that Marshall instead of Byrnes stands next in line for the presidency in the next two years. There is no vice president now and the Secretary of State heads the line of succession under law.

Marshall Is 66

Marshall turned 66 last Dec. 31, having retired earlier as chief of staff. Hailed as one of America's military geniuses, the five-starred general was President Truman's pick to try to unsnarl the affairs of unhappy China.

In a report today, Marshall said that China won't be saved until extremists of the right and left give way in the government to middle-of-the-roaders.

Now, he will transfer his talents to the world. Foremost among the jobs he faces is getting along with the Russians with anything like the success he did during the war.

Incidentally, a longtime military associate of Marshall, W. Bedell Smith, is now ambassador to Russia. In the early part of the war Smith was secretary of the Army general staff under Marshall. In September, 1942, he became chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The White House made public an exchange of telegrams in which the President accepted "with great reluctance and heartfelt regret" Byrnes' resignation, to become effective Jan. 10.

Marshall, who has been Mr. Truman's special envoy to China, is now enroute to Washington from Nanking. He will stop several days in Hawaii enroute to Washington.

Told to "Slow Down"

The correspondence disclosed that Byrnes first sought to resign on April 16 in a letter in which he told the President that he was advised after a medical examination that he must "slow down." He wanted that resignation to become effective last July 1.

Again on Dec. 19, Byrnes wrote the President that he had intended to leave his post July 1, hoping that the peace conference would have concluded its deliberations at that time.

"When it became obvious that I was too optimistic as to the completion of the work upon the five treaties with the Axis satellite states, I told you I would continue until they were finally agreed upon," Byrnes wrote.

"Now that we have reached complete agreement and the treaties are scheduled to be signed February 10 I should like to be relieved." He ended by saying that "no man serving as secretary of state could ask or receive greater support and encouragement than you have given me."

Disclosure of the resignation and its acceptance by the President came a few hours after Byrnes paid an unscheduled call upon Mr. Truman.

Praised Mr. Truman

The President, in accepting the resignation, wrote:

"I realize full well how arduous and complex have been the problems which have fallen to you since you took office in July, 1945."

He complimented the South Carolinian, a former Senator and Supreme Court justice, on his work, particularly his "rare tact and judgment and—when necessary—firmness and tenacity of purpose."

"Yours has been a steadying hand as you have met the difficult problems which have arisen in such unvarying succession," the President continued.

"For all that you did during the war, and in making of the peace, you have earned the thanks of the nation. So I say: Well done, in the hope that we can continue to call upon you for the counsel which you can give out of so rich and varied an experience."

Dramatic Announcement

The announcement of the resignation of the top member of the President's cabinet, first in line of succession in the event of a Presidential vacancy, came rather dramatically at the White House.

Reporters had been told that "the lid" was on shortly after 5 o'clock.

This meant no further news was expected from the White House.

Later such reporters as were still around were told to wait, that there might be something coming.

Only four newsmen were on hand when Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross summoned them to his office.

Slowly he began his announcement. In about three minutes all of the reporters were rushing for their telephones.

The letters explained that while Byrnes' resignation is scheduled for January 10, Mr. Byrnes will remain on the job until General Marshall has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate.

Marshall's first experience in diplomatic service was when the President sent him to China as a special envoy to help reconcile differences among the factions in that republic. That appointment came shortly after Marshall retired as War Department Chief of Staff.

He was sent to China to fill a gap created by the sudden resignation of Ambassador Patrick Hurley who quit with a blast at some officials of the State Department.

In his original letter of April 16, Byrnes wrote the president that he thought when he retired as War Mobilization director he had earned the right "to take a rest."

However, he said, shortly after the death of former President Roosevelt, "because of our intimate friendship I offered my services to you."

Worked Long Hours

As Secretary of State he said he had found it necessary to work long hours six and at times seven days a week.

Last April he said, he was advis-

Byrnes Resigns Secretary Post, Marshall Named His Successor; General Flying Home from China

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MUST 'SLOW DOWN' DIPLOMAT WARNED BY HIS PHYSICIAN

South Carolinian, 67, Has Had Long Career of Public Service.

PRAISED BY TRUMAN

G. O. P., Democratic Congressional Leaders Join in Lauding Both Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — (AP) James F. Byrnes resigned tonight as secretary of state and President Truman chose as his successor the man who guided America's military fortunes in the war — General George C. Marshall.

Byrnes declared the doctors had warned him he must "slow down" and that he couldn't slow down in the job of secretary of state.

Marshall, army chief of staff in the war, is presently ending a presidential mission to China.

Marshall En Route Home

The announcement of his selection to the cabinet came at almost the exact hour, 7:05 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, that Marshall left for home by plane from Nanking.

The Pennsylvania-born, Virginia-educated Marshall takes over the job of helping make peace secure at a time when Republicans have taken over congress. In the army tradition, he has shown no political

ed after a medical examination that he would have to slow down—and he could not slow down and hold his office. He therefore tendered his resignation to take effect July 1. He said he selected that date because of the then forthcoming Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris and the subsequent peace conference there.

At that time Byrnes thought it would be possible to make the change last July.

In this April 16 letter, Byrnes asserted:

"Some weeks ago several newspapers published a story that I had resigned and you had selected my successor. You stated it was untrue. It certainly was untrue because we had never discussed the subject.

"I presume these newspapers now will state that their story was true, but I cannot be deterred from doing what I believe to be right simply because it may give the appearance of truth to that which is false.

He referred to "whole-hearted support" from the President and said "it is rather remarkable that we have never failed to agree as to foreign policies."

Explains Conditions

The December 19 letter takes up the story. It follows in full:

"Dear Mr. President:

"On April 16 I submitted to you my resignation to take effect July first. I hoped by that date the peace conference would have concluded its deliberations and the work upon the five treaties with the satellite states would be completed.

"When it became obvious that was too optimistic as to the completion of the work upon the treaties, I told you I would continue until they were finally agreed upon."

"Now that we have reached complete agreement and the treaties are scheduled to be signed February 10 I should like to be relieved.

"I think it important that the change should be made at this time. We have scheduled for March 10 the meeting at Moscow when work will be started upon the German treaty and the Austrian peace settlement. That work will continue for many months and the secretary who undertakes the task should be in office sufficiently far in advance of the conference to familiarize himself with the problems.

"Therefore, I ask that my resignation become effective January 10 or as soon thereafter as my successor is appointed and qualified. I fix that date because the senate will then be in session and the nomination of my successor can be sent to the senate simultaneously with the announcement of my resignation.

"I repeat what I said in my letter last April, that no man serving as secretary of state could ask or receive greater support and encouragement than you have given me.

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"Sincerely Yours,
James F. Byrnes."

Administration sources said there had been an understanding for days between the president and his secretary of state that he would be permitted to retire in view of his health and the strenuous work he has undergone.

It was during their talk at the White House this afternoon that they decided to release the announcement of the resignation.

Texts of Byrnes and Truman Letters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The texts of Secretary of State Byrnes' letters to the President and of Mr. Truman's reply:

Byrnes' First Letter

April 16, 1946.

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, on April 1, 1945, I retired as Director of the Office of War Mobilization. I thought I had earned the right to take a rest and do some of the things I had long wanted to do, but could not do because of my public service.

Shortly thereafter, President Roosevelt died and the responsibilities of the Presidency were suddenly thrust upon you. Because of our intimate friendship, I offered my services to you. You told me you were going to appoint me Secretary of State and did so last July 3.

With the cessation of hostilities, the problems of the peace necessarily became more important. Since that time they have steadily increased in number and importance. I have found it necessary to work long hours, six, and at times, seven days a week.

Last week I had a medical examination. I was advised that I must "slow down." I know myself. I cannot slow down as long as I hold public office, particularly the office of Secretary of State. The only way I can comply with the advice of the doctor is to resign. Therefore, I am tendering my resignation to take effect July 1.

I select that date because there is a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris next week, to be followed by a peace conference, and it is impossible to tell how long those conferences will continue. I think it my duty to attend those meetings, again, by fixing July 1, you will have time in which to select my successor.

Some weeks ago some newspapers published a story that I had resigned and you had selected my successor. You stated it was untrue. It certainly was untrue because we had never discussed the subject. I presume these newspapers now will state that their story was true, but I cannot be deterred from doing what I believe to be right simply because it may give the appearance of truth to that which is false.

In resigning, I wish to say that since I became Secretary of State you have given me your wholehearted support. When I think of the controversial character of the problems that have confronted us, it is rather remarkable that we have never failed to agree as to foreign policies.

Recently, I have been made happy by the increasing evidence that the people recognize and appreciate the skill and courage with which you are performing your duties. I know what a terrible task it is and I know, too, how much you deserve that appreciation.

I want to assure you that as a private citizen I shall give to you my hearty support—not only because of my sincere affection for you personally, but because of my honest belief that your splendid administration of the office of President deserves that support.

Sincerely yours,
James F. Byrnes.

Byrnes' Second Letter

Dec. 19, 1946.

Dear Mr. President:

On April 16 I submitted to you my resignation to take effect July 1. I hoped by that date the Peace Conference would have concluded its deliberations and the work upon the five treaties with the satellite states would be completed.

When it became obvious that I was too optimistic as to the completion of the work upon the treaties, I told you I would continue until they were finally agreed upon. Now that we have reached complete agreement and the treaties are scheduled to be signed Feb. 10, I should like to be relieved.

I think it important that the change should be made at this time. We have scheduled for March 10 the meeting at Moscow, where work will be started upon the German treaty and the Austrian peace settlement. That work will continue for many months and the Secretary who undertakes the task should be in office sufficiently far in advance of the conference to familiarize himself with the problems.

Therefore, I ask that my resignation become effective Jan. 10 or as soon thereafter as my successor is appointed and qualified. I fixed that date because the Senate will then be in session and the nomination of my successor can be sent to the Senate simultaneously with the announcement of my resignation.

I repeat what I said in my letter last April, that no man serving as Secretary of State could ask or receive greater support and encouragement than you have given me.

Sincerely yours,
James F. Byrnes.

President Truman's Reply

Jan. 7, 1947.

My Dear Jim:

I have weighed carefully the considerations set forth in your letter of Dec. 19, 1946, and in your letter of April 16, 1946, each emphasizing your desire to retire from the office of Secretary of State. Because I know how vital these considerations are, I must accede to your desire.

I accept, therefore, with great reluctance and heartfelt regret, your resignation effective at the close of business of Jan. 10, 1947, or upon the qualification of your successor.

I realize full well how arduous and complex have been the problems which have fallen to you since you took office in July, 1945. Big events were then impending and the months that have ensued have presented problems of the utmost moment, with all of which you have dealt with rare tact and judgment and—when necessary—firmness and tenacity of purpose.

Yours has been a steadying hand as you have met the difficult problems which have arisen with such unvarying succession.

For all that you did during the war, and in the making of the peace, you have earned the thanks of the nation. So I say: Well done, in the hope that we can continue to call upon you for the counsel which you can give out of so rich and varied an experience.

With every good wish
Very sincerely yours,
Harry S. Truman.

BYRNES HAPPY TO STEP OUT

He and Mrs. Byrnes Attend Diplomatic Reception.

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—James F. Byrnes, who is stepping out as Secretary of State, said last night, "There are two happy days in the life of a man in public office—the day he is elected and the day he steps out."

He made the comment as he stood beaming among other Cabinet officers in the White House red room at the President's diplomatic reception. The reception, first diplomatic affair of the sort since before the war and easily the most brilliant and colorful function of the resumed White House social entertaining, was a-twitter with the news that broke just before the first guests arrived—President Truman's announcement that Byrnes was resigning and that his successor will be Gen. George C. Marshall, wartime Chief of Staff.

"I said I would stay until my successor was appointed," said Byrnes to a small group crowding around him shortly after he and Mrs. Byrnes arrived.

The reception, due to start at 9 P. M. with the traditional formal entrance of the President, his wife and Cabinet, was delayed fifteen minutes. Nearly half a thousand of about 1,500 invited guests were already standing waiting to be formally received by the President.

At 9:20 P. M. the President, accompanied by Mrs. Truman in a turquoise blue gown, a large white orchid on her shoulder, came down the stairway, followed by the Cabinet—but Byrnes was not there. The foyer door into the blue room closed. A few minutes later, just as the first diplomats came down the line from the east room where they had assembled, Secretary and Mrs. Byrnes hurried into the red room where the Cabinet members customarily stand.

Mrs. Byrnes Is 'Glad'.

Other members of the Cabinet gathered around them. Mrs. Byrnes explained:

"The Secretary had been late getting home. We had to dress. There were phone calls — and phone calls." She was radiant, vivacious.

"I'm glad he has resigned," she said. "Now we'll have a little time together. I can talk things over with him and not have to write him notes," she laughed.

"I don't know what we'll do. We've made no plans. Probably rest. Yes, probably go home to Spartanburg, S. C."

At that moment, Senator Vandenberg, one of Byrnes's advisers in recent international parleys, came along the line with Mrs. Vandenberg. Mrs. Byrnes rushed up to her. The two women embraced. Byrnes warmly greeted Vandenberg. The two men patted each other on the back. Senator Connally, the other American delegate to the United Nations, came up and there was handshaking.

"What am I going to do?" Byrnes joked. "I want to walk in the park. Maybe I'll file my papers. I've got a storeroom jammed full in the Supreme Court, a store room in the Senate, and a store room in the White House."

Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador, came up and linked his arm through Byrnes. "I protest," he said, obviously referring to the Secretary's resignation.

"The day a man is elected he is happy. His friends come and tell him how proud they are—how fine he is. The next morning they begin asking him for favors. And he gets deflated," the Secretary chuckled. "The next really happy day is when he steps out of office."

Congressmen Regret Byrnes's Resignation; Praise Marshall

1947

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Congressional expressions of regret that James F. Byrnes is quitting as Secretary of State were tempered tonight by an outpouring of general praise for Gen. George C. Marshall as his successor.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who has worked hand in hand with the outgoing Secretary, said:

"I deeply regret the resignation of Secretary Byrnes. He has been an able, courageous, effective Secretary in the finest American tradition. He has been a stanch defender of American ideals when they needed defense in a critical period. He has made a tremendous contribution to peace. His departure is a major loss.

Rich In Useful Experience

"General Marshall is rich in useful experience. He has always enjoyed the total confidence of Congress as well as of his military and civilian colleagues at home and abroad. I wish him well in his great responsibility."

Senator Connally (D., Texas), former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, like Vandenberg, an adviser to Byrnes, said:

"Secretary Byrnes has rendered distinguished service as Secretary of State. It has been invaluable. I regret deeply that he has seen fit to resign. I have worked with him in London, Paris and New York on international conferences, and have observed his skillful and patient negotiations. He wielded a great influence. The gratitude of the United States will follow him in his retirement. It's unfortunate."

Typical House Sentiments

Typical of the sentiments expressed by House members were those voiced by Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), ranking minority member of the House Foreign Committee, and of Representative Wadsworth (R., N.Y.), a member of the committee.

Bloom said Byrnes was owed a "tremendous debt of gratitude" for his work in consolidating treaties with the Axis satellites and for helping to put the United Nations on an operating basis.

He said Marshall had one of the "most able minds" demonstrated during the war and asserted that he was equally qualified to carry out this country's foreign policies as he was to lead the military forces to victory.

Other Comments Quoted

Wadsworth termed Marshall a man with "everything necessary to make him one of the greatest Secretaries of State in the country's history." He said that he felt confident that Marshall would carry out the work that Byrnes has "so ably begun."

Other comment was as follows:

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.), member of the Foreign Relations Committee: "Secretary Byrnes did a remarkable job. I am very sorry to see him go. Marshall will be a very capable successor, but it will be difficult to replace Jimmy Byrnes."

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.): "I hope that the first thing General Marshall does is to overhaul the State Department — and I mean really overhaul it and shake out the Reds. I think he's the man to do it, and I'm with him 100 per cent."

Senator George (D., Ga.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee: "I have a profound and deep regret because of the

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esignation of Secretary Byrnes. I feel that he had gotten his feet very firmly on the ground and was truly representing the American viewpoint.

"I have every confidence in General Marshall and know him to be a man of superb character and a man of fine ability in the handling of big problems."

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), also of the Foreign Relations Committee:

"Secretary Byrnes in the last year or so has done a magnificent job of expressing an acceptable American policy on foreign relations. I am sorry to lose his services. He has been a good public servant in that capacity and I think he has divorced politics from that office. I certainly would favor confirmation of General Marshall unless someone produces some powerful reason why he shouldn't be confirmed."

Senate Majority Leader

Senator White of Maine, Republican majority leader of the Senate and likewise a Foreign Relations Committeeman:

"I regret that Secretary Byrnes is ending his service. He has been an outstanding success and it will be difficult to fill the post."

White said he did not want to comment on Marshall's appointment "because that will come before the Senate" for confirmation.

Senator Capper (R., Kan.), of the Foreign Relations Committee: "I think General Marshall will make a good Secretary of State. He is a high-class man. I am sorry to see Byrnes resign."

Senator Knowland (R., Cal.): "Secretary Byrnes had the confidence of the country and the Senate. While I regret very much to see him leave, I feel the selection of General Marshall is a very satisfactory one."

BARUCH LAUDS MARSHALL

Says General Is One of Few Men He Knows Who Is 'Great'

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan 7 (AP) —Commenting on the resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes and the appointment of General Marshall, Bernard M. Baruch, resting at his winter home, Hobcaw Barony, near here, said tonight:

"James F. Byrnes, my close friend and fellow Carolinian, succeeded to an almost insoluble task. He has acquitted himself brilliantly and earned the gratitude of his fellow countrymen and has justly grown in the respect of the world.

"He has a worthy successor in George Marshall, whom I have known intimately for over thirty years.

"George Marshall, utterly selfless, has character, ability, love of country, wisdom and indefatigable energy, with a thorough understanding of organization.

"He is one of the few men I have met to whom I can apply the term 'great'."

Marshall Flying From China; 1947 Nanking Hails Appointment

Nanking, *Wednesday*, Jan. 8 (AP). Gen. George C. Marshall left by plane for the United States today bearing the unofficial best wishes of the Chinese Government in his new post as Secretary of State.

If Marshall was aware of his appointment before his departure for Guam, en route to the United States, he gave no hint and even his closest associates were uninformed, it was learned.

While Chinese officials followed the usual course of declining a formal statement, Government sources expressed satisfaction that President Truman had selected a man who, from thirteen months as special United States envoy, is probably the best informed American on Chinese problems.

Interest In Statement

Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman, withheld comment on the appointment because "we can't tell now."

He expressed greater interest, however, in the 2,000-word Marshall statement on China, in which the retiring special envoy spared neither side in his summation of China's political difficulties.

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek saw Marshall off at the airport. Madame Chiang called "Come back soon, won't you," as the General entered the transport plane.

Chiang then entered the plane's cabin and bade Marshall a formal farewell.

General Marshall is due to reach Honolulu Thursday night, where he will join Mrs. Marshall. The general expected to rest in Hawaii for three days before continuing to the United States.

The big plane bearing General Marshall took off at 8:15 A. M. (7:15 P. M. Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time).

The recall of President Truman's special envoy left this Chinese capital with mixed reactions—one of concern on the part of the Government and of hopeful joy on the part of Communists.

Uncertain On Aid

Speaking on the not unexpected development, a Government source said that the greatest concern of Chiang Kai-shek and others nearest him was whether General Marshall would advise President Truman that the United States continue to support China.

The reaction at Yenan headquarters of the Communists was not readily known but a Communist spokesman in Nanking said "if Marshall's return means the end of the United States policy of supporting the Kuomintang (Government party), we are very happy."

There was one grave possibility. Marshall long has been a safety

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

valve, holding down both sides. His departure may, in the opinion of observers here, signal the end of the negotiation period and the opening of full-scale fighting for control of China's future.

The biggest question in the Government's mind is whether General Marshall will return.

Observers in Nanking, noting that the United States likely would not maintain a huge staff over an indefinite period while "marking time," foresaw possible collapse of the unification machinery. This includes Peiping executive headquarters with 2,000 American personnel.

Marines Future Discussed

These observers also feel the future of the United States Marines stationed in North China will be at stake when General Marshall talks with Truman because the principal duties of those Marines are related to Peiping executive headquarters. The Marines serve the headquarters in guarding its communication routes.

One source said: "Naturally both the Kuomintang and the Communists are anxious to continue the setup because it provides them an easy means of contact over an area as large as half of the United States; but unless some genuine progress is made toward a serious resumption of negotiations, it (the headquarters) is contributing nothing toward permanent unification and peace."

Most observers in Nanking agreed that General Marshall was as far away from achieving permanent peace between the Communists and Kuomintang today as when he arrived in December, 1945.

John Roderick, an Associated Press writer who has spent considerable time in Yenan with the highest Communist officials, said today in Peiping:

"Yenan insists American efforts in China ran on the rocks when the United States tried to juggle internal unity and democracy against a fear of Russian encroachment in the Far East."

General Marshall, who has been confined to his room by a severe cold the past few days, last night visited the military structure where China's President lives and there told Chiang he was returning to Washington. Sources close to the Generalissimo said Chiang had been trying desperately from week to week to delay such an eventuality.

Today Marshall entertained Dr. John Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador, and China's Foreign Minister Wang Sih-chieh at a luncheon. Later he conferred with Premier T. V. Soong. Tonight he joined Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at a "family dinner."

Marshall Hits 'Extremists' 1947 On Both Sides in China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — (AP)— Gen. George C. Marshall said outspokenly today that unhappy China is torn between reactionaries seeking triumph through civil war and power-hungry Communists willing to wreck the country.

The only salvation for China, Marshall declared, is capture of the government by the presently powerless liberals. This led authorities here to believe that he thus was calling indirectly on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to give the liberals a boost to power in impending reorganization of the government.

Marshall's 2,000-word review covered conditions he found in China as a special presidential envoy. It was issued through the State Department today after the White House had announced last night that President Truman was calling the general home to report. He should arrive here by plane in a few days.

General Marshall left Nanking by plane today for Guam, en route to the United States. Marshall is due to reach Honolulu Thursday night, where he will join Mrs. Marshall. The general expected to rest in Hawaii for three days before continuing to the United States.

Frank Report

Diplomats characterized his report on China as an amazingly frank and evidently very sincere review. It led up to his statement of the dilemma in which American policy now finds itself in dealing with internal Chinese politics.

"Between the dominant reactionary group in the government," Marshall said, "and the irreconcilable Communists who, I must state, did not so appear last February, lies the problem of how peace and well-being are to be brought to the long suffering and presently inarticulate mass of the people of China.

"The reactionaries in the government have evidently counted on substantial American support regardless of their actions.

"The Communists by their unwillingness to compromise in the national interest are evidently counting on an economic collapse to bring about the fall of the government, accelerated by extensive guerrilla action against the long lines of rail communications—regardless of the cost and suffering to the Chinese people."

Marshall then proposed his solution:

Proposes Solution

"The salvation of the situation as I see it would be the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the government and in the minority parties, a splendid group of men, but who as yet lack the political power to exercise a controlling influence. Successful action on their part under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would, I believe, lead to unity through good government."

Marshall noted that the National Assembly already had adopted a "democratic constitution" and that the government would be reorganized to carry on, pending enforcement of the constitution next December. And in its reorganization, he said, the important thing will be the amount of representation accorded to the liberals.

He also made what appeared to be two other specific recommendations for action by the Chinese themselves toward unity and peace:

1. During the period of government reorganization the door should be held open "for Communists or other groups to participate if they see fit to assume their share of responsibility for the future of China."

2. If the Chinese government is really to pass from control by the Kuomintang (political party), then "the Kuomintang should cease to receive financial support from the government."

The great question, which authorities conceded to be unanswered by Marshall's statement, was what the United States should now do about China.

This government's policy calls for promoting a unified and peaceful China without actual direct intervention in Chinese politics except as the Chinese themselves seek assistance.

It also calls for so conducting Chinese relations that Russia will not become involved in the Communist-Nationalist split, precipitating a test of power between America and Russia.

Text of Marshall's Statement on Strife in China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The text of a statement by Gen. George C. Marshall on the situation in China follows:

The President has recently given a summary of the developments in China during the past year and the position of the American Government toward China. Circumstances now dictate that I should supplement this with impressions gained at first hand.

In this intricate and confused situation, I shall merely endeavor here to touch on some of the more important considerations—as they appeared to me—during my connection with the negotiations to bring about peace in China and a stable democratic form of government.

In the first place, the greatest obstacle to peace has been the complete, almost overwhelming suspicion with which the Chinese Communist party and the Kuomintang regard each other.

On the one hand, the leaders of the Government are strongly opposed to a communistic form of government. On the other, the Communists frankly state that they are Marxists and intend to work toward establishing a communistic form of government in China, though first advancing through the medium of a democratic form of government of the American or British type.

Mutual Distrust

The leaders of the Government are convinced in their minds that the Communist-expressed desire to participate in a government of the type endorsed by the Political Consultative Conference last January had for its purpose only a destructive intention. The Communists felt, I believe, that the Government was insincere in its apparent acceptance of the PCC resolutions for the formation of the new Government and intended by coercion of military force and the action of secret police to obliterate the Communist party.

Combined with this mutual deep distrust was the conspicuous error by both parties of ignoring the effect of the fears of suspicions of the other party in estimating the reason for proposals or opposition regarding the settlement of various matters under negotiation. They each sought only to take counsel of their own fears. They both, therefore, to that extent took a rather lopsided view of each situation and were susceptible to every evil suggestion or possibility.

This complication was exaggerated to an explosive degree by the confused reports of fighting on the distant and tremendous fronts of hostile military contact. Patrol clashes were deliberately magnified into large offensive actions. The distortion of the facts was utilized by both sides to heap condemnation on the other. It was only through the reports of American officers in the field teams from Executive Headquarters that I could get even a partial idea of what was actually happening and the incidents were too numerous and the distances too great for the American personnel to cover all of the ground.

I must comment here on the superb courage of the officers of our Army and Marines in struggling against almost insurmountable and maddening obstacles to bring some measure of peace to China.

Factors in Breakdown

I think the most important factors involved in the recent breakdown of negotiations are these:

On the side of the National Government, which is in effect the Kuomingtang party, there is a dominant group of reactionaries who have been opposed, in my opinion, to almost every effort I have made to influence the formation of a genuine coalition Government. This has usually been under the cover of political or party action, but since the party was the Government, this action, though subtle or indirect, has been devastating in its effect. They were quite frank in pub-

licly stating their belief that cooperation by the Chinese Communist party in the Government was inconceivable and that only a policy of force could definitely settle the issue. This group includes military as well as political leaders.

On the side of the Chinese Communist party, are, I believe, liberals as well as radicals, though this view is vigorously opposed by many who believe that the Chinese Communist party discipline is too rigidly enforced to admit of such differences of viewpoint. Nevertheless, it has appeared to me that there is a definite liberal group among the Communists, especially of young men who have turned to the Communists in disgust at the corruption evident in the local governments—men who would put the interest of the Chinese people above ruthless measures to establish a Communist ideology in the immediate future.

The dyed-in-the-wool Communists do not hesitate at the most drastic measures to gain their end as, for instance, the destruction of communications in order to wreck the economy of China and produce a situation that would facilitate the averthrow or collapse of the Government, without any regard to the immediate suffering of the people involved. They completely distrust the leaders of the Kuomintang party and appear convinced that every Government proposal is designed to crush the Chinese Communist party. I must say that the quite evidently inspired mob actions of last February and March, some within a few blocks of where I was then engaged in completing negotiations, gave the Communists good excuse for such suspicions.

Red Propaganda Attacked

However, a very harmful and immensely provocative phase of the Chinese Communist party procedure has been in the character of its propaganda. I wish to state to the American people that in the deliberate misrepresentation and abuse of the action, policies and purposes of our Government this propaganda has been without regard for the truth, without any regard whatsoever for the facts, and has given plain evidence of a determined purpose to mislead the Chinese people and the world and to arouse a bitter hatred of Americans.

It has been difficult to remain silent in the midst of such public abuse and wholesale disregard of facts, but a denial would merely lead to the necessity of daily denials; an intolerable course of action for an American official.

In the interest of fairness, I must state that the Nationalist Government publicity agency has made numerous misrepresentations, though not of the vicious nature of the Communist propaganda.

Incidentally, the Communist statements regarding the Anping incident which resulted in the death of three marines and the wounding of twelve others were almost pure fabrication, deliberately representing a carefully arranged ambuscade of a marine convoy with supplies for the maintenance of Executive Headquarters and some UNRRA supplies, as a defense against a marine assault. The investigation of this incident was a tortuous procedure of delays and maneuvers to disguise the true and privately admitted facts of the case.

Sincere efforts to achieve settlement have been frustrated time and again by extremist elements of both sides. The agreements reached by the Political Consultative Conference a year ago were a liberal and forward-looking charter which then offered China a basis for peace and reconstruction. However, irreconcilable groups within the Kuomintang party, interested in the preservation of their own feudal control of China, evidently had no real intention of implementing them.

Deplores Military Influence

Though I speak as a soldier, I must here also deplore the dominating influence of the military. Their dominance accentuates the weakness of civil government in China. At the same time, in pondering the situation in China, one must have clearly in mind not the workings of small Communist groups or committees to which we are accustomed in America, but rather of millions of people and an army of more than a million men.

I have never been in a position to be certain of the development of attitudes in the inner-most Chinese Communist circles. Most certainly, the course which the Chinese Communist party has pursued in recent months indicated an unwillingness to make a fair compromise. It has been impossible even to get them to sit down at a conference table with Government representatives to discuss given issues.

Now the Communists have broken off negotiations by their last offer, which demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly and a return to the military positions of Jan. 13, which the Government could not be expected to accept.

Between this dominant reactionary group in the Government and the irreconcilable Communists, who, I must state, did not so appear last February, lies the problem of how peace and well-being are to be brought to the long-suffering and presently inarticulate mass of the people of China. The reactionaries in the Government have evidently counted on substantial American support regardless of their actions. The Communists by their unwillingness to compromise in the national interest are evidently counting on an economic collapse to bring about the fall of the Government, accelerated by extensive guerrilla action against the long lines of rail communications—regardless of the cost in suffering to the Chinese people.

Hope Lies in Liberals

The salvation of the situation, as I see it, would be the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the Government and in the minority parties, a splendid group of men, but who as yet lack the political power to exercise a controlling influence. Successful action on their part under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would, I believe, lead to unity through good government.

In fact, the National Assembly has adopted a democratic Constitution which in all major respects is in accordance with the principles laid down by the all-party Political Consultative Conference of last January. It is unfortunate that the Communists did not see fit to participate in the Assembly, since the Constitution that has been adopted seems to include every major point that they wanted.

Soon the Government in China will undergo major reorganization pending the coming into force of the Constitution following elections to be completed before Christmas Day, 1947. Now that the form for a democratic China has been laid down by the newly adopted Constitution, practical measures will be the best. It remains to be seen to what extent the Government will give substance to the form by a genuine welcome of all groups actively to share in the responsibility of Government.

First Step in Reorganization

The first step will be the reorganization of the State Council and the executive branch of Government to carry on administration pending the enforcement of the Constitution. The manner in which this is done and the amount of representation accorded to liberals and to non-Kuomintang members will be significant. It is also to be hoped that during this interim period the door will remain open for Communists or other groups to participate if they see fit to assume their share of responsibility for the future of China.

It has been stated officially and categorically that the period of political tutelage under the Kuomintang is at an end. If the termination of one-party rule is to be a reality, the Kuomintang should cease to receive financial support from the Government.

I have spoken very frankly because in no other way can I hope to bring the people of the United States to even a partial understanding of this complex problem. I have expressed all these views privately in the course of negotiations; they are well known, I think, to most of the individuals concerned. I express them now publicly, as it is my duty, to present my estimate of the situation and its possibilities to the American people who have a deep interest in the development of conditions in the Far East promising an enduring peace in the Pacific.

TRIESTE PLAN VOTE PUT OFF BY U.N. GROUP

M. HARRELSON

Security Council Faces Unexpected Objection To Taking Control

1947 N

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Security Council tonight postponed action on the Big Four plan to place the Adriatic port of Trieste under United Nations jurisdiction after Australia questioned the legality of the plan and Belgium demanded more time to study it.

It had been expected that approval would be no more than a formality, but the big powers agreed not to press for a ballot in view of the unexpected objections. It was clear, however, that the plan would have received the necessary seven affirmative votes if action had been taken.

To Debate Arms Cuts

The Security Council agreed to take up the question again at 3 P.M. Friday. Meanwhile, it will meet next at 3 P.M. Thursday to begin debate on the important question of world-wide arms reductions.

The first indication of opposition to the Trieste statute, submitted to the Security Council by the Council of Foreign Ministers, came early in the session when Australia's Norman J. O. Makin, new Security Council chairman, expressed doubts as to whether the eleven-nation peace agency had authority under the Charter to assume responsibility for the proposed free territory.

Makin said he did not see how Australia could "vote for the approval *in toto* of the documents now before the Security Council," and suggested that the delegates try to arrive at a different approach to what he called "this difficult situation."

Opposed By Johnson

His suggestion was opposed immediately by the United States delegate, Herschel V. Johnson, who pointed out that the Council of Foreign Ministers had asked for approval of the plan by January 15, and that such indorsement was necessary to clear the way for signing of the Italian peace treaty, now scheduled for about February 1.

Johnson was supported by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko and Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain.

The situation was complicated further, however, by objections from three new delegates sitting on the Council for the first time. Joining Australia, Faris El Khoury, of Syria, questioned the authority of the Security Council to assume jurisdiction over territory such as Trieste. Baron Robert Silvercruys, of Belgium, and Dr. Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, asked more time for study.

Documents Not Received

Silvercruys and Lopez both declared their governments had not yet received the documents and asserted that they would be forced to abstain from voting if the big powers pressed for a ballot.

French Delegate Alexandre Parodi joined the United States, Britain and Russia in defending the legality of the Trieste plan under the Charter, but suggested that action be postponed in deference to the requests of Belgium and Colombia. Other delegates, including the United States, accepted his proposal.

Meanwhile, El Khoury said he was satisfied with the explanation of the Council's legal authority, as given by Gromyko and Cadogan, and was ready to support the draft statute. Lopez also withdrew his objection to an immediate vote.

There was no dissent, however, when Makin suggested that action be delayed until Friday. The delegates apparently agreed to the postponement in the hope of obtaining unanimity.

The Trieste plan finally had the certain approval of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, China, Poland, Syria and Colombia.

The only point of controversy remaining appeared to be Australia's contention that the Council had no power to assume responsibilities for the integrity and independence of Trieste as proposed by the Big Four.

Gromyko and Cadogan, in reply to this contention, cited Article 24 of the Charter and asserted that it gave the Council clear authority to accept the plan.

This article states that the Council has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" and that in discharging its duties the Council "shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Trieste Proposal Goes To U.N. Council

1947 (2-7)

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council meets today to welcome three new non-permanent members, accept future stewardship over Trieste and perhaps plunge again into the dispute between the United States and Russia over disarmament and atomic controls.

Starting the New Year under the chairmanship of Australia's Norman J. O. Makin, who presided at the first meeting in London a year ago January 17, the Council had before it the Triste decision of the Foreign Ministers' Council.

Under that decision in the Italian peace treaty the Security Council would govern Trieste as a free territory to guarantee its "independence and security."

Territorial Governor Later

Acceptance of this mission was regarded as a formality. Such vital questions as the appointment of a territorial governor for Trieste will be considered later.

Next on the calendar was the United Nations Assembly's resolution recommending a world-wide arms-reduction program.

It appeared unlikely, in view of Bernard M. Baruch's resignation from the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, that the United States would be prepared to argue the atomic-control question immediately.

Recess Expected

Council delegations expected that a recess would be taken for several days during which American policy might be clarified and the three new members may acquaint themselves further with the situation.

The new members of the Security Council, replacing Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands for two-year terms, are:

BELGIUM—Fernand Lan Langenhove; alternate, Baron Robert Silvercruys, Ambassador to Washington, who will serve until Van Langenhove arrives in mid-January.

COLOMBIA—Dr. Alfonso Lopez, twice president of Colombia, who won fame as a peacekeeper in the mid-1930's by averting a war between Colombia and Peru through negotiation; alternate, Dr. Eduardo Zuleta-Angel.

SYRIA—Faris el Khoury, president of Parliament and law professor; alternate, Dr. Cesti K. Zurayk.

PALESTINE DIVISION GAINS

(N)

Bevin, Creech Jones Reported Supporting Split

A. GAVSHON

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—A Government source said today that Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, and Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, had decided to recommend to the Cabinet that Palestine be divided into independent Arab and Jewish states.

Such a division would reserve Jerusalem, Haifa and possibly other territory as "neutral" areas under British trusteeship, the source said. The Cabinet is to hear the recommendation at a special meeting Thursday.

Both Bevin and Creech Jones were represented as having "decided in principle" that the only hope of bringing peace to Palestine lay in the creation of separate states. Officials of the Foreign and Colonial offices were reported to be drawing up several variations of a partition plan for Cabinet consideration.

Troop Reinforcement

The Cabinet also is expected to decide whether to order reinforced British troops in the Holy Land to smash Jewish underground organizations. Government informants have asserted that any such order would touch off the greatest offensive in the modern history of Palestine.

Any partition plan decided on by Britain must be approved by the United Nations.

The Government source said the proposals to be discussed by the Cabinet would range "somewhere between" the plan of Nahum Goldman, prominent Zionist, under which Jews would get about 60 per cent of Palestine, and a revised version of Britain's "Morri-

son plan."

Jerusalem's Sacred Shrines

Britain would reserve Jerusalem as a neutral area, the source said, because of the sacred shrines in the city, and would reserve Haifa because that important port is the terminus of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company pipelines.

Moshe Shertok, political head of the Jewish Agency, said at a news conference that world Jewry would be satisfied with nothing less than making all of Palestine into a Jewish state.

The Goldman plan has been reported as having the backing of President Truman. The revised Morrison Plan would give more power to proposed Arab and Jewish provinces than the original which suggested four federal provinces under British tutelage.

On Way To Washington

Shertok urged Britain to "denounce forthrightly any intention to foist the so-called Morrison plan for semi-federalization upon the Jews and Arabs," because both had rejected it.

The Jewish leader, en route to Washington to represent the agency, said it was still too early to say whether Zionists would participate in the London conference on Palestine, slated to open January 21. The World Zionist Congress recently decided against such participation, but said the boycott would be ended if the British changed their attitude.

The Jewish Agency executive will report soon on whether conditions have changed sufficiently to warrant Jewish participation, Shertok added.

Cunningham Confers

General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, conferred during the day with Colonial Office officials on partition plans.

Jewish sources in Jerusalem said that Sir Alan would return to the Holy Land this week end, and that his arrival would be the signal for launching of all-out military measures against extremists.

These sources said the commissioner would be authorized specifically to close Palestine's frontiers to all civilians, order an extended curfew, confiscate temporarily many civilian vehicles, fine towns and villages where "terrorism" occurs, and arrest certain Jewish political leaders.

Inverchapel Sees Byrnes.

Later on this afternoon a Foreign Office spokesman said that the British Government has again called the attention of the American State Department to American newspaper advertisements soliciting funds for what the spokesman called Jewish terrorist organizations in Palestine, Secretary of State Byrnes and Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador, have conferred informally on the subject, he added.

Britain has at least twice previously "directed the attention" of the State Department to such advertisements, but has never made clear what it wants the State Department to do about them. Today the spokesman revealed that particular attention was directed to statements contained in some of the advertisements that donations could be classed as charitable and thus deducted for taxable income.

Partition Is Said To Be Britain's 1947 Palestine Plan

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones were reported by a Government source today to have "decided in principle" that partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states was Britain's only hope of settling the Holy Land problem.

While the Colonial and Foreign offices studied what this informant called "several variations on the partition theme," the British Government received an appeal from Hagana, most moderate of Jewish underground organizations in Palestine, to shun any "large-scale retaliatory operations in the Holy Land."

The British Cabinet expected to consider Palestine proposals Thursday. An atmosphere of urgency was heightened by the steady flow of British soldiers, veterans of North African desert warfare, from Egypt into Palestine, where London sources have predicted a large-scale offensive to crush Jewish underground resistance.

Between Two Plans

Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, conferred with Colonial Office chiefs on partition proposals, which informants said would range somewhere between the American-supported "Goldmann plan" and a revised version of the semi-federalization scheme announced last year by Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison.

The Goldmann plan envisaged the creation of a Jewish state within the area recommended for the Jews by the 1937 Peel report, plus the Negeb Desert in southern Palestine. This would give the Jews about 60 per cent of the Holy Land. The revised version of the Morrison plan would give more power to the provinces proposed in the original draft.

U.N. Must Approve

In any partition plan, which would be subject to final approval by the United Nations, Britain would probably reserve at least Jerusalem and the port city of Haifa as neutral areas, informants said, the former for its sacred shrines, the latter because it is the terminus of the Anglo-Iranian Company's oil pipelines. Neutral areas would be under British trusteeship administration.

The Cabinet, meanwhile, was pictured by the British Press Association as seeking means of "inducing Jews to join" the renewed Palestine conference, now set for January 21 in London.

Appeal To Extremists

Haganah, largest of the Jewish underground groups, declared in a broadcast over the secret Palestine radio station, "Voice of Israel," last night that retaliation against recent outbursts of violence in the Holy Land would "only tend to create more terrorism."

It reiterated its oft-stated appeal to Irgun Zvai Leumi and the so-called Stern Gang, the most extreme underground organizations, to cease their attacks against the British.

British Lodge New 'Terrorism' Ad Protest

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—A State Department official said today that Great Britain has again raised objections to advertisements in American newspapers which the British contend solicit funds for "terrorism" in Palestine.

Similar complaints were made last summer. At that time, the State Department referred them to the Justice Department for study.

Expecting Widespread Push

Jerusalem, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A reliable Jewish informant predicted today that the return from London of Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner of Palestine, would be followed closely by new military operations and security measures against the Jewish underground in the Holy Land.

H. G. L. Gurney, the Chief Secretary for Palestine, was reported to have told Jewish leaders that it was expected Sir Alan would be authorized to close all frontiers to civilians, extend the curfew, confiscate pro tem large numbers of civilian vehicles, impose collective fines on towns and villages in areas where underground violence occurs and arrest unspecified Jewish leaders.

BRITISH PUSH BUILDING BILL

Would Control All Future Real Estate Developments

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Labor Government tonight announced the details of a revolutionary town and country planning bill which delegates control of all future real estate development in Britain to state-appointed planning authorities.

The bill is expected to be approved in principle in the House of Commons before the end of the month.

In a White Paper explaining the measure the Government expressed the view that "any resulting increase in land value is to be collected in whole or in part by the state, in the form of a development charge, which must be paid or secured before the development is carried out.

No Excuse For Profit

"Increase in land value which accrues without development is left with the owner."

At a news conference Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, said "there is no reason why a person should buy land and make a profit on the land itself."

He explained, however, that central land boards set up under the measure would "not necessarily take the whole profit" resulting from development.

The measure will replace half a dozen piecemeal planning acts dating back to 1907, but will leave unchanged a new towns bill under which the Government hopes to relieve congestion by building a series of small cities of 50,000 to 60,000 people a few miles outside major metropolitan areas.

Won't Affect Charter

The bill also will not affect the comprehensive land charter introduced recently under which the Government intends to boost agricultural efficiency by Government supervision and even dispossession of farmers disregarding Government advice.

The Government insists that the three bills "are not nationalization" of the land, raising the speculation that the trilogy of laws—for new towns, agriculture and town and country planning—might replace a plan for national ownership of the land long advocated by many Laborites.

Through the town and country planning bill the Government envisages reconstruction and redevelopment of old towns, the preservation of green belts, the provision of open spaces in overcrowded areas, and the allocation of land for new factories and industries "in the right places," the White Paper said.

Government Permission

"When the bill becomes law no new buildings may be constructed without Government permission," Silkin told the news conference.

"However it will not be a deterrent to building and it certainly will be an incentive to building in the right place."

He described the measure as "one of the most important measures before Parliament this session and the greatest town planning measure ever undertaken in this country."

"It carries out revolutionary changes in the nature of land holdings," he added.

The White Paper said "planning has so far been governed almost entirely by short-term financial considerations" forcing local authorities to build "schools, clinics, libraries wherever land was cheapest, often at great inconvenience to the people who use them."

Signboard Exclusion

The measure also would expand 40-year-old regulations for outdoor advertising and permit the exclusion of signboards from certain areas, both rural and urban.

Declaring the bill "does not nationalize the land," the Ministry of Town and Country Planning said however "it deprives the landowners of the right to build on their land unless the building is in accordance with proper planning requirements."

The measure sets up a fund of $1,200,000,000 for payments in negotiable Government stock to cover possible compensation of landowners who claim they have lost "development value."

ARGENTINE CREDIT TO SPAIN PUT HIGH

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Daily Graphic said today that a trade credit of £150,000,000 ($600,000,000) from Argentina to Spain would be announced shortly, one-third of the loan to be accredited to Spain from Argentine funds in England. The report, from the paper's Lisbon correspondent, apparently referred to the recently announced trade agreement negotiated in Buenos Aires by a Spanish mission.

"Jubilant Franco supporters in Madrid," the paper said, "believe that the political effects of this loan will be to postpone indefinitely any prospects of the United Nations' bringing about a change in the Spanish regime by any means other than by armed force."

The paper, whose publisher, Lord Kemsley, was recently an official guest of the Argentine Government, said that Spanish "optimists attribute the success of the Spanish-Argentine co-operation in part to the hostility of the United States toward President Peron."

Laborites Plan Talks On Foreign Policy

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The British Labor party tonight said a series of private conferences would be held throughout the country, beginning next month, to acquaint party members and the labor movement generally with the Government's foreign policy.

These conferences, to be addressed by the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, and other Cabinet members, are the latest step in an "education" campaign begun by party heads following the revolt by some Labor M.P.'s against Bevin late in 1946.

War Brides Chorus U. S. Blues

1947

English Wives Abandoned by ex-G. I.'s Charge Neglect and Mistreatment Here.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Prominently headlined stories of G. I. "Brides of Despair"—British girls "abandoned" by their American ex-soldier husbands in New York—appeared in most London newspapers today with purported details of neglect by United States officials and mistreatment by the American people.

The stories stemmed from an interview given by Mrs. Millie Vincent when she arrived from the United States last night with a story of divorce by proxy from Charles Woodrow Vincent of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Vincent, who has a 12-year-old son by a previous marriage, told the British Press Association that when she reached New York last August, she was informed by an immigration official:

"You are a divorced woman. You have no right to travel here under false pretenses at the expense of the United States Government."

Until a few weeks ago, Mrs. Vincent said, she and two dozen other British women, unable to find their husbands, lived in a hotel, with Government allowances of $2 a day for food and another $2 for sleeping accommodations.

"The money was only sufficient to buy breakfast," said Mrs. Vincent. "The hotel cost me $80 a week.

"English women were shabbily treated in New York. American women sneered at us and shop assistants (clerks) kept us waiting," she added.

A New York dispatch to the Daily Mail said that "hundreds of British war brides are stranded and living in squalor in New York, awaiting passage back to Great Britain."

"Without the help of the American Red Cross, which pays for their hotel accommodation . . . and gives them a little money each week, they would be penniless," the dispatch said.

The Mail quoted Kathleen Wood, mother of two children, as saying that she hadn't seen her ex-G. I. husband, whose name was not given, since they were married three years ago.

"It has been heartbreak," the 22-year-old English woman was quoted as saying. "But the worst thing of all is the treatment we girls and our babies have been getting in restaurants. They seem to know we have been left to our own resources and they take delight in making things difficult."

Annulment Of Divorce Puts Bride In Dither

Northampton, England, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Minnie Vincent—former GI bride whose story of mistreatment in America touched off a tempest of international comment—learned tonight that a divorce granted her husband has been annulled. She said she didn't know what to do now.

"If this means that Vincent is still my husband he will have to keep me," she said. "It is my right.

"I cannot tell you how I shall attempt to secure my rights until I have thought the matter over. But if it is necessary I am ready to go to America again."

husband of Mrs. Minnie Vincent, whose statements in London after her return there touched off the controversy.

Mrs. Vincent had said she arrived here in August only to be told her marriage had been dissolved. She complained vigorously of her treatment in this country.

Mistaken On Date

Judge Wheeler said he granted the divorce on an allegation of abandonment "through an oversight on my part." He explained he mistakenly read the date of abandonment in the divorce petition as March, 1945, although the petition read March, 1946.

1947

Alabama laws require abandonment to be of at least twelve months duration before it may be used as grounds for divorce.

In filing the complaint, Vincent attached a waiver bearing a signature accepted by the court as Mrs. Vincent's. The waiver consented to the divorce but denied abandonment.

Green said here the Red Cross had spent many thousands of dollars, "and gladly done so," to assist brides who were not met here by their husbands and who were delayed in the city a few days while the Army arranged transportation.

Denies Shoppers Mistreated

The Red Cross paid for hotel rooms and meals for the brides, gave them spending money, and even furnished funds for their meals on trains en route to their new homes, Green said.

Another Red Cross official, told that the London reports had quoted brides as saying they were ill-treated in stores and restaurants, said that volunteer home service workers had escorted some of the British girls on New York shopping trips.

"The volunteer workers reported the brides were amazed at what they could buy and had the time of their lives," he said.

Miss Eileen Patterson, director of the overseas wives' committee of the English Speaking Union, said "it is tragic to take one isolated instance and build it up into such a ridiculous story."

"Of course," she said, "all the marriages have not been happy. But, among the 6,000 in the New York area, only five per cent have not turned out happily. Can you say as much for American marriages?

Housing Lack Blamed

Miss Patterson said she believed lack of housing, which forced many of the couples to live with relatives, and the fact that many of the GI's married very young, were largely responsible for the unsuccessful marriages.

A British consulate spokesman snapped "rubbish" when parts of the London reports were read to her.

"It sounds like a tempest in a teapot," she said. "We certainly have not received any complaints from brides here."

Army Not Responsible

A New York Port of Embarkation spokesman said about 54,000 war brides had been brought to this country, the great majority from Britain.

At Washington, the Army washed its hands of any responsibility for war brides after they have arrived at their destinations in the United States.

Officials said the Army takes care of the transportation of the brides to their husbands' homes, but there its responsibility ends.

There is no authority in law for the War Department to transport the brides back home if, at a later date, they are separated from their husbands.

U.S. TREATS BRIDES WELL, IS REACTION

Mrs. Henn, Others Say Britis Criticism Is Misleading

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—"T'ain't so." That was the widespread American reaction today to London reports that British war brides were being ill-treated and neglected here.

Mrs. Dorothy Geast Henn, the newcomer who recently gave birth to quadruplets, said in Baltimore that "everyone in America has been just the same to me—wonderfully kind."

"Since the first day I arrived when the GI's helped us with our luggage at the boat I have felt welcome here and well looked after. Nothing has made me change my mind.

"I think the London newspapers made a big splash about a few instances. The war brides I have talked to all seem happy."

"Gross Exaggeration"

"Gross exaggeration," exploded Daniel Green, director of the home service department of the New York Red Cross chapter, when informed of a dispatch to a London paper that hundreds of British brides were "stranded and living in squalor in New York, awaiting passage" home.

"We have not had occasion to help more than 30 women who were returning to British homes after leaving American husbands in the year that the brides have been coming over," Green said.

Meanwhile, at Birmingham, Ala., Circuit Judge Robert J. Wheeler set aside a divorce decree granted last May 9 to Charles W. Vincent

Joliot-Curies to Visit Poland

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported tonight that Irene and Frederic Joliot-Curie, French scientists, would visit Poland "at the invitation of the Polish Government." The purpose of the visit was not announced. M. Joliot-Curie is a researcher in the splitting of atom nuclei; Mme. Joliot-Curie is a speicalist in the field of induced radioactivity.

FRENCH CHUTISTS ROUT REBELS IN PUSH NEAR HANOI

1947

J. DYNAN (N)

PARIS, Jan. 7—(AP) French parachute troops, dropping by bright moonlight in the canal-split terrain at Namdinh, 50 miles southeast of Hanoi, have relieved the European colony barricaded in a cotton mill and are mopping up Viet-Namese in the town, the French general staff reported today.

Other French troops fighting to break the virtual seige of Hanoi advanced eastward toward a junction with other forces battling west of Haiduong, mid-way point between the Tonkin capital and the coast.

The parachute drops on Sunday night was "completely successful," the French said, and the parachute detachments quickly established a bridgehead across a canal, opening a path for water-borne troops which captured a cotton mill where the European civilian population had been fighting off Viet-Namese attacks since Dec. 19.

The troops then battled on into Namdinh, important cotton mill town, where they met stiff resistance from the Viet-Namese entrenched behind breastworks.

In Hanoi itself, artillery duels continued while the column advancing on Haiduong captured the village of Banyennhan. The force from Haiduong captured the village of Chykhe, but the general staff did not say how far the two forces were apart.

In Saigon, southern Indochina, dispatches said the French director of information there had banned all mention of the Viet Nam government on the ground that that government was illegal and non-existent.

Colonial Minister Marius Motet, spending his last day in the colony on a fact-finding mission, received Gen. Leclerc, in charge of military operations in Indochina, for a conference.

Moutet is expected in Paris by Jan. 12 to report to the cabin[illegible] a military decision is necess[illegible] fore successful negotiations undertaken with the Vi[illegible]

French Stage 'Chute' Assault Near Namdinh

Paris, Jan. 7 (AP)—French forces fanning out from Hanoi extended their control to Namdinh by a predawn parachute assault and approached a lineup with troops from Haiduong, dispatches from Indo-China said today.

The French general staff said the parachute drop on the north bank of a canal near Namdinh in the lower reaches of the River Rouge south of Hanoi was "completely successful" and that mop-up operations in Namdinh itself were proceeding.

Two columns approaching each other from Hanoi and Haiduong on the Thai-binh River east of Hanoi, erstwhile capital of the Viet-Nam Republic's government, made good progress despite lively resistance, the dispatches said.

Meanwhile, French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet, completing his investigation of the situation in Indo-China, prepared to leave Saigon tomorrow by plane to report to the French Government in Paris.

French Reinforced

French troops have been reinforced by "important elements" of the French Foreign Legion, dispatches said.

Troops and cargo planes were said to be reaching Indo-China in considerable numbers. Other dispatches told of a broadcast from the Viet-Namese radio relaying a statement that Ho Chi Minh, president of the fugitive Viet-Nam Government, had formally invited Moutet to meet him at Hanoi.

The broadcast said a letter of invitation was dispatched to Moutet in Hanoi on January 3 and saluted the investigating Cabinet member as "a messenger of peace." In Saigon, however, Moutet told newsmen that such broadcasts were "just propaganda."

240 Frenchmen Reported Killed In Hanoi Battle

Manila, Jan. 7 (AP)—A Viet Nam communiqué broadcast today by radio Hanoi reported 240 French troops were killed, 30 were wounded and two tanks were knocked out in a ten-hour battle in Hanoi, Indo-China, Friday.

The broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

It said that numerous detachments of French infantry, supported by twenty tanks, armored cars and fighting planes, launched simultaneous attacks at 5.30 A.M. against Viet Nam positions in the Ngoc Ha quarter of northwest Hanoi. The quarter includes the Kim Ma Pagoda, Leiugiai Cathedral and the Hommel beer factory.

The communiqué reported 200 French soldiers were killed in that encounter and 40 more were killed by guerrillas who checked the French advance from Duy Tan street in the center of Hanoi toward the Cau Den quarter to the south.

Blum's Heavy Industry Plan

Paris, Jan. 7 (AP)—Premier Leon Blum said tonight that his Government was ready to put into execution the basic elements of a four-year plan seeking to restore France's heavy industry and financial economy.

"Whatever happens," the aged Premier said, "we are going to need more coal, electricity, cement, farm machinery and transport. That is why we have to decide to begin operation of the plan immediately."

The Premier's announcement came as it was learned that France's coal miners had produced more than 46,000,000 tons of coal in 1946, going 14,000,000 tons over the 1945 mark.

This plan was prepared by a program commission under direction of Jean Monnet who said the program calls particularly for increasing France's resources through modernization of her industrial and agricultural methods and equipment and also provides for increasing the work week from 40 to 48 hours.

No Political Union Yet.

Frankfurt, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today that there would be no political union of the American and British zones of Germany — now joined in an economic union—"unless it became perfectly apparent that there was no possibility of unifying Germany."

He was asked about a "capital city" for the bi-zonal committees now organizing. He said: "If we set up a capital that, in effect, would be creating a political union of the American and British zones."

The problem of bringing the Russian and French zones into the economic merger is among those to be considered by the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Moscow next March.

"We are hoping to arrive eventually at a solution," McNarney said, "and I hope very much it will be reached at the Moscow meeting."

The Army's military responsibilities, McNarney said, are becoming stabilized and by March 1 the Army in Germany and Austria will be down to its permanent strength of about 160,000 men, including the Air Force and the Constabulary. He said that the United States Third Army would cease operations on March 1.

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McNarney said he was very happy that, upon relinquishing his post on March 15, he will be succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, adding: "I believe that there is not another man, in or out of the military services, as well qualified to be Military Governor as Gen. Clay."

Newlywed Reich GI's Lack Homes

1947

Frankfurt, Jan. 7 (AP)—An American soldier now can marry a German girl—but where or when he can live with her while in Germany may prove something of a problem.

He can take her to an army rest center for a one-week honeymoon, after which he can visit her during his off-duty hours.

But he cannot obtain a Government-requisitioned house for her and neither can he move in with her family.

Army Policy Cited

"Theater policy forbids the billeting of personnel of the occupation forces with Germans," European headquarters of the United States forces said in a question-and-answer summary on *Fraulein* marriages.

"There is no objection," it continued, "to a soldier visiting German dependents when authorized to be absent from duty or quarters."

The limitations are expected to affect only a brief span of the couples' married lives, however, as marriages generally will be authorized only when the soldier is nearing the end of his tour of duty in Europe.

Provision For Honeymoon

Concerning wedding trips, the summary said:

"For the purpose of a honeymoon, a German dependent, when accompanied by a spouse, may visit a rest center within occupied territory for a period not to exceed one week."

During that time the German girl will be allowed full use of the center's facilities, the same as any other dependent.

8 Yanks On Missing 'Fortress' Ruled Dead

Frankfurt, Jan. 7 (AP)—Eight Americans who disappeared two months ago in an Army Flying Fortress en route from Naples to London today were declared officially dead.

No trace was ever found of the plane. American, British, French and Italian flyers searched a great area, but found no clue.

Those aboard were identified by the Army as Col. Ford L. Fair, of Washington; Col. Hudson H. Upham, of Los Angeles; Major Lawrence L. Cobb, of Petersburg, Va.; Lieut. Alfred D. Ramirez, of New York, and Sergts. John E. Gilber, of Frankfurt, Ind.; William S. Cassell, of Mount Airy, N.C.; William A. Hilton, of San Angelo, Texas, and Zolton J. Dobozich, of Kutztown, Pa.

To Head D. P. Work In U. S. Zone

Frankfurt, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Paul B. Edwards of Aberdeen, S. D., has been appointed director of UNRRA's displaced persons operations in the American zone of Germany, Myer Cohen, acting chief of UNRRA operations for Germany, announced today.

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2 Nazi Women To Die For Asylum Slayings

Berlin, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Allied *Kommandantur* (governing body) upheld today the death sentences passed by a German court on two women for participating in the killing by injections of more than 600 mental patients of an eastern German asylum during the Nazi regime.

The doomed women were Dr. Hilde Wernicke, 47, and a nurse named Wieczorek, 42. The *Kommandantur* upheld the action of a German clemency board, which rejected their pleas to escape the gallows.

28 MORE DEAD, GREECE SAYS

150 Arrested In Connection With Athens Clashes

Athens, Jan. 7 (AP)—At least 28 persons were reported today to have been killed in intensified fighting in northern and central Greece, and more than 150 persons were under arrest in connection with bloody political clashes in Athens over the week end.

Those arrested were picked up for questioning about fighting between Communists and members of the Rightist Xites organization, which resulted in five deaths and gave the capital a taste of the violence raging for months in other sections of the country.

Crown Prince Paul and Princess Fredrika, meanwhile, prepared to leave by sea for a visit to troubled Macedonia. A Government announcement said the two would "come personally into contact" with residents of northern Greece and Government troops stationed there.

First Since King Returned

The visit will be the first by members of the royal family since the return of King George II last September from his exile in Britain.

Press reports from the village of Anatoli, 19 miles east of Larisa in east-central Greece, said that two gendarmes and ten guerrillas were killed in a fierce battle. Eleven guerrillas were reported wounded, and six gendarmes are missing.

A band of insurgents kidnapped and killed the mayor and three other officials of the tiny village of Zarko near Trikkala in central Greece, newspaper reports said.

Other dispatches said that eight guerrillas were killed in the village of Gonas on Mount Olympus; two more were killed in an unsuccessful attack near Domokos, midway between Lamia and Pharsalos, and several others were killed in a clash outside Lamia, less than 100 miles northwest of Athens.

The Ministry of Public Order said a Communist band had raided the villages of Karyai, near Lake Prespa, and Neachoraki, near Florina, and also had seized six other villages.

An authoritative source, meanwhile, said the Greek Government had reported to Britain that the narrow Corfu Channel between Greece and Albania had been mined again. Britain has protested to Albania about the damaging of two British destroyers by mines in the channel and the resulting deaths of 44 men about three months ago.

SOVIET OFFICERS HEAR MONTGOMERY

MOSCOW, Jan. 7. — (AP) Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, here for a six day visit, intends to make it clear to the Russians that any military agreements between Britain and the United States are not exclusive, an authoritative source said today.

The chief of the British imperial staff will emphasize that Britain will welcome Russia to join in any such agreements, under the United Nations, the informant said.

Russian commentators have been critical of reports that the U. S. and Britain intended to standardize their military equipment and training programs so as to be ready to swing into action on short notice under one supreme commander.

Important Mission

Montgomery's visit is viewed in some quarters as the most important mission to Moscow by a Britisher in a long time.

The British commander, who arrived here by plane yesterday, went sightseeing this morning and then addressed high-ranking Soviet officers at the Voroshilov higher military academy. The speech was delivered in English and translated into Russian.

Montgomery explained his conception of the role of assault troops, and told the Russians that he placed great emphasis on the "human equation" in the direction of an army.

The general and his host, Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, chief of the Soviet general staff, attended a two-and-a-half-hour luncheon at Speridonifka palace, where many cordial speeches were made and toasts offered to British-Russian friendship.

An eyewitness said that although Montgomery did not drink any vodka he made a speech which was enthusiastically applauded.

Toasts to the health of Prime Minister Stalin and King George VI were exchanged, and special tribute was paid to Montgomery for his successes in the war.

BLOC IN IRAN FIGHTS RUSSIAN OIL GRANT

Four Parties Unite on Program of Barring Deal and Project of Black Sea Pipeline

TEHERAN, Iran, Jan. 7 (AP)—Riza Afshar, veteran Iranian politician, announced today the formation of a coalition on a platform of opposition to Premier Ahmad Ghavam's agreement to give Russia a huge oil concession in the North.

Mr. Afshar, a member of three pre-war Parliaments and a principal stockholder in the American-affiliated Iranian Airways, said four political groups, the Radical Socialists, National Unity party, People's party and the University Students Union had joined under the banner of the Independent party to oppose the Premier's new National Democratic party. Three of the coalition groups are major parties.

Mr. Afshar said the group was opposed to the "sell-out" of the oil reserves to Russia and that if he were elected to Parliament he would propose instead to form an Iranian oil company to transport oil by pipeline across Turkey to Black Sea markets.

Parliament Approval Sought

Premier Ghavam agreed to submit to the new Parliament his accord with Russia to give her an oil concession in five northern provinces. Under the accord the Russians would have 51 per cent of the shares of the enterprise the first twenty-five years and 50 per cent the second twenty-five years.

Mr. Afshar, leader of the Radical Socialists, said he was a Parliament candidate from his home province, Azerbaijan. He said the new coalition would visit Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi "to protest that the elections are not free."

The national elections begin in Teheran Saturday. They will last a week here and are scheduled to continue in the rest of Iran for perhaps three months.

The leftist Tudeh party, which went underground following the collapse of the Soviet-inclined Azerbaijanian Democrat party, replaced its old newspaper the Rahbar (Leader) with a new publication, Mardom (People), which announced a new ten-point policy. The paper said a new interim executive had been set up to direct the party along new lines, described by outsiders as a swing to the right.

Party Purge Proposed

The new policy included a purge of "adventurers" and paid party workers, an investigation of "bribery or misappropriation" in party ranks, a recommendation that the party adhere strictly to the rule of constitution and law, a foreign policy of friendship for any foreign government that "respects our independence and freedom and does not prevent reform and progress," and preparations for a new party congress within three months.

The right-wing newspaper Atash said the new Tudeh policy was to be compared with the ancient Persian fable of the "cat who became priest." In the fable the cat prayed loud for forgiveness for catching mice. Trusting mice approached with gifts of thankfulness, and then the cat pounced on and devoured the lot.

CHINESE REDS POISED FOR PAOTING ASSAULT

PEIPING, Jan. 7 — (AP) An imminent assault by 80,000 Chinese Communist troops on the long-besieged, government-held capital city of Paoting in Hopeh Province was reported today along with Communist successes creating a critical government situation in South Shantung Province. Paoting is 90 miles south of Peiping.

The independent newspaper Hsin Min Pao said that 12 Communist field brigades and five regiments were ready to attack Paoting from points within five miles of the city.

The same newspaper said that the Reds have captured Chuyeh and Chiahsiang in Southern Shantung Province and that the situation there from the government standpoint has become quite serious.

Two Shantung Towns Reported Taken By Reds

Peiping, Jan. 7 (AP)—The independent newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* today reported Chinese Communists captured Chuyeh and Chihsiang in southern Shantung province and termed the situation there critical.

The towns are about 100 miles south and southwest of Tsinan, the provincial capital.

Chinese press dispatches reported the Communists have 80,000 troops massed around Paoting, capital of Hopeh province. Some were only 5 miles from the city. *Hsin Min Pao* said they were ready to attack the city they long besieged last fall but never captured.

Government troops have thrown up fortresses and installed anti-mine devices on armored trains as precautionary measures.

The Government reported its troops gained ground in the area north of Kailu, 217 miles west of Changchun, but said Communists derailed a freight train on the Peiping-Mukden line and carried off five railway staff members.

All Japs Repatriated From Three Areas

Tokyo, Jan. 7 (A. P.). — The repatriation of Japanese nationals from Formosa, China proper and China-controlled Manchuria has been completed, the Allied headquarters announced today.

Returned were 473,316 from Formosa; 1,499,397 from China, and 1,010,837 from Manchuria. From all areas, including China, the Allied headquarters to date has returned 5,079,023 Japanese out of 6,583,753 awaiting repatriation.

Pirie In England Briefly

Tokyo, Jan. 7 (AP)—British Air Marshal Sir George Pirie, of the Southeast Asia Command, arrived today for a brief stay. He will confer with Lieut. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commanding British occupation forces, before leaving Saturday for Singapore.

New Chief for Cruiser Group

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Jan. 7 (AP)—Capt. Alexander J. Junker of Pittsburgh, Pa., today relieved Capt. George C. Crawford of Black Mountain, N. C., as commander of the heavy cruiser Chicago, flagship of Cruiser Division 1, based here. Captain Crawford recently was advised he had been selected for promotion to Rear Admiral and named commander of Cruiser Division 13, based in the Marianas.

200 Dependents Reach Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Marine Falcon arrived today with 220 dependents of United States occupation personnel, 265 enlisted men, seventeen missionaries, fifteen War Department civilians and 290 Japanese repatriates from Canada.

4 Diamond Rings Found in a Fish

By the Associated Press.

TIENTSIN, Jan. 7.—The paper Ta Kung Pao related that Jung Chao, a poor fisherman off Canton, caught one fish and became a millionaire. Inside the 300-pound fish were four diamond rings.

Two of them bore the Japanese name Yamamoto, the same as the famous admiral who was shot down at sea by the Americans in 1943. His body was never found. His was a common Japanese name, however.

An expert valued the rings at 20,000,000 Chinese dollars, or about $3000 in American money.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Interim Government was reshuffled today to fill the post to be left vacant by the departure this month of Asaf Ali as Ambassador to the United States.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress party scholar and Moslem divine, who originally succeeded Asaf Ali as Minister of Transport, took over the Department of Education.

Dr. John Matthai, Indian Christian minority representative, shifted from the Ministry of Industries and Supplies to Transport.

C. Rajagopalacharia moved from the Department of Education to the Industries and Supplies post.

Bombay Strife Renewed

Bombay, Jan. 7 (AP)—Communal strife between Hindus and Moslems was renewed here today and two were killed and eleven injured in knife attacks, an official police statement said. Six persons, including three women, were injured by acid-throwers.

Indonesians Leaving Palembang Area

Batavia, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The withdrawal of all armed Indonesian Nationalists from Palembang and a twelve-mile surrounding area was under way today in compliance with a Netherlands Army ultimatum.

The local Republican Governor said that he had accepted the ultimatum "to save the city from destruction." The area has been the scene of fighting for several days.

Manila Plans Foreign Offices

MANILA, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs today announced plans to establish legations at Bangkok, Nanking, London and Madrid, and consulates at Shanghai, Barcelona and Sydney, Australia. A consulate at Amoy, China, also is planned. Opening of the Madrid legation would depend upon the United Nations' attitude toward Spain's Franco Government, the department said.

GOP Sees Good In Truman Ideas

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Republicans in Congress figured today that President Truman has adopted enough of their program to assure himself a fancy legislative batting average.

The way GOP leaders and committee chairmen size up things, the Truman record may look considerably better on the books than when the Democrats were running Congress—and discarding or changing more presidential proposals than they accepted.

But the prospective new laws on taxes, labor, housing and on down the line will be what the Republicans think they should be—not necessarily what Mr. Truman wants.

One Republican's Views

Chairman Michener (R., Mich.) of the House Judiciary Committee, put it this way:

"The President's subjects are fine. But we may not like the methods. We're for housing, but we don't want the Government to build everybody a home. We are for improved health, but not for socialized medicine."

"Sure," said House Republican Leader Halleck, of Indiana, "we'll proceed expeditiously to act on labor problems.

"We'll hasten the end of wartime controls. We all applaud his ideas for expansion of private enterprise. We Republicans have been for

that all along.

Budget-Balancing Agreement

"On budget balancing," Halleck went on, "he's offering co-operation on an important plank in our victory platform of 1946. We'll go along with him on economy—maybe farther than he wants.

"But I don't like his idea for socialized medicine. It has been turned down three times by a Democratic Congress."

The President's labor program drew loud applause. Yet many Republicans said it didn't go far enough. They may expand it. Both the GOP and White House agree it must not be "punitive."

On taxes, the Chief Executive recommended only that Congress retain for another year the wartime excise rates on luxury items now due to end June 30. Republicans have been considering ending them immediately. And they have introduced a bill to trim twenty per cent from personal taxes on incomes up to $300,000.

Military Merger's Chances

It's evidently a tossup whether Congress will merge the Army and Navy, as the President requests.

Universal training and extension of the draft apparently are dead even before Mr. Truman makes definite bids for them.

Some things Mr. Truman requested of the last Congress were omitted this time. An example: More pay for the unemployed.

"In abandoning some of those things," Halleck said, "he is being realistic. The people aren't interested in a lot of those things because they aren't sound or desirable."

Other Matters' Position

This is the way some of the current presidential proposals stack up:

HOUSING—The President asks for an "aggressive" program along lines of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill approved by the Senate last year. The Senate may pass it again. The House may junk it as before. The House Banking Committee plans a study of the whole housing problem. Says Chairman Wolcott (R., Mich.): "We want no socialization of housing."

FEDERAL CONTROLS—The President and Republicans are in agreement they should be lifted as rapidly as possible.

Veterans' Assistance Outlook

VETERANS—The President says the program of veterans' benefits is "complete" except for minor adjustments. Many members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, are pushing bills for more billions to help former GI's.

PEACE TREATIES—Mr. Truman wants Senate ratification of those with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary as the best obtainable, even though they are imperfect. Republicans are expected to follow Senator Vandenberg (Mich.) in voting for them.

REFUGEES—The President wants legislation that will allow more displaced persons from abroad to come to the United States. Heavy opposition to relaxing immigration laws has developed among both parties.

TVA's—The President plugged development of great river systems with "full vigor." Legislators are split on the idea. Many from areas that would be developed favor the program.

Democrats 'Relieved'

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Democrats concluded with relief today that President Truman held to a middle course in his message yesterday and thus consolidated his party's support at the outset of the Republican-controlled Congress.

Praise for the President's legislative recommendations came from both wings of the party. There were indications that if Mr. Truman keeps to the course he charted he may enjoy greater Democratic support than he previously has been able to muster in Congress.

Liberals' Fears Eased

The party's self-styled liberals, who obviously had feared the President was going over to what they regard as the conservative viewpoint as a result of the November election, generally said they found the message satisfactory.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), who classes himself with this group of former New Dealers, said he thought Mr. Truman's message was "as well balanced and fair as could be expected from anybody."

Saying he agrees in principle with the President's recommendations for laws to stop jurisdictional strikes and ban some secondary boycotts, Pepper added he doesn't want any action that would interfere with free collective bargaining.

"Might Have Gone Further"

Senator Murray (D., Mont.), retiring chairman of the Labor Committee, found the general tone of the President's message "very satisfactory," but said he believes Mr. Truman might have gone further "by putting more emphasis on some of the progressive measures that have been proposed."

But if he disappointed this group somewhat on that point, he apparently pleased those who say they hold more conservative views.

Senator George (D., Ga.), one of the latter, said he considered the tone of the President's message "conciliatory."

"As far as he was specific in his recommendations," George said, "it seems to me they present a basis on which there could be reasonable agreement between the legislative and executive branches."

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.), found the message "a reasonably fair one. Senator Hoey (D., N.C.), called it "splendid."

Strongest Yet, Says Lucas

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), the new party whip, tabbed it "the strongest and the most far-reaching the President ever made."

Senator Stewart [illegible] Tenn.), said that if the Republicans do not go along with Mr. Truman they may be sorry.

Among those who class themselves in the progressive wing, Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.) forecast the acceptance by Congress of most of Mr. Truman's recommendations.

And Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) said the message "clearly defined a road of progressivism that, if adhered to by the Congress, may well lead us to a broader realization of the great ideals of democracy."

Less Enthusiastic

There were a few Democrats not quite so enthusiastic.

Representative Cox (D., Ga.) said the President started out in the right direction on labor, "but he didn't go far enough."

"I am in agreement on his program for domestic economies and fiscal affairs," Cox said, "but I disagree with him violently in his views on foreign affairs and international relief."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) remarked:

"I hope Congress gives the President a greater volume of co-operation in balancing the budget than he asked for."

McCormack New House Whip

Meanwhile, House Minority Leader Rayburn, of Texas, announced today the appointment of Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, as Democratic whip.

McCormack was succeeded by Rayburn as Democratic floor leader when the Republicans organized the House last Friday. His job as whip is to keep members on the floor for important votes and to keep them informed of minority plans.

Rayburn said he "prevailed" on McCormack to accept the post "because of his close co-operation with me in the House leadership during the last six years."

The Democrats have had no whip since John Sparkman, of Alabama left the House to become a senator

PRESIDENT FACES CONGRESS BATTLE

1947

Sharp Differences Develop Over Spending, Military, Strike Curbs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — (AP) President Truman headed tonight for real trouble with Congress on his ideas for running the government.

At noon tomorrow the field of conflict may be further widened when the president submits recommendations for avoiding depression and working instead for prosperity.

Differ on Budget

Already, these difficulties had arisen for Mr. Truman in his efforts to get his program through the new Republican congress:

1. Reports that the President will submit a $37,000,000,000 budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 aroused G.O.P. opposition. Chairman Taber (R-NY) of the House Appropriations Committee figured $29,500,000,000 is enough.

The president's budget message, according to some officials, would predict a surplus of not more than $1,500,000,000. He wants the surplus to be used to reduce the national debt of about $253,000,000,000.

Some Republicans argue that, with stringent economies, it will be possible to cut most individual income taxes 20 percent, and still reduce the debt too. The president's reported budget plans evidently do not contemplate any such tax cut.

2. A majority of congress seemed inclined to pay little attention to the president's plan for a 20-man committee to investigate means to prevent dangerous strikes. The general Republican attitude was that action, rather than inquiry, is needed.

3. Chances of the Army-Navy unification which Mr. Truman asked appeared about even in a survey of the new congress. However, sentiment generally opposed universal military training and favored letting the wartime draft law expire March 31.

4. Republican leaders threw their support to the Smith-Ball-Taft Bill providing for federal aid to states and local governments for voluntary health insurance. Senator Aiken (R-Vt) said today that if Mr. Truman is thinking of compulsory health insurance under federal law, "it doesn't have a ghost of a chance."

The report which Mr. Truman hands to congress tomorrow on economic measures will be followed Friday by his recommendations on spending in the coming fiscal year.

Ideas on Prosperity

Tomorrow's message will put into recommendation form the president's ideas of achieving maximum prosperity. It is based on the Employment Act of 1946.

The Economic Council set up by the act already has reported to the president that the years ahead promise well. It said that while a "dip" may come this year, even it could be avoided.

The law sets forth that the "continuing policy and responsibility of the federal government" shall be to "use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations" to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

Such a set of purposes could well provide many different approaches. How Mr. Truman's ideas will stack up with the Republicans' remained to be seen. He had backed a "full employment" goal but even the last congress refused to go that far, opponents saying it implied a government guarantee of jobs.

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the House Ways and Means Committee told reporters he expects to call the joint Senate-House Budget Committee into session January 13 or 14. The first action on the president's budget program probably will occur at this meeting.

Rep. Taber threatened to "use a sledgehammer" on the budget Mr. Truman will present. He also called for lopping off 1,000,000 government workers from the payroll.

Otherwise, on capitol hill:

House Republicans sped work on a bill to check and possibly outlaw labor union suits for back pay on a portal-to-portal basis.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) disclosed that Senate Republicans plan a three-day week for the senate for the next two months. The idea is for the senate to meet Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving Tuesday and Thursday open for morning and afternoon committee meetings.

House Democrats selected Rep. McCormick (D-Mass) to be their assistant floor leader, under Rep. Rayburn (D-Texas.)

Most Of Truman Service Plans 'Face Defeat'

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—At least two thirds of President Truman's tentative military program appears today to be headed for defeat in Congress.

A survey among congressional leaders indicates that:

1. There will be no universal training legislation enacted this year.

2. The chances are about even that the Army and the Navy may be merged into a single service.

3. The present wartime draft law, expiring March 31, won't be renewed.

President's Requests

In his message yesterday, Mr. Truman asked for unification of the armed forces, said development of a trained citizen reserve "can best be accomplished through universal training," and, while withholding a decision on extending the draft, declared that basic needs of the Army are not being met by voluntary enlistments.

Many of those who predicted defeat for universal training and an extension of Selective Service did so privately.

However, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., sounded what is expected to be the keynote of Republican opposition to the training program when he reiterated his belief that the United States should try to outlaw peacetime conscription everywhere.

Wants International Ban

Martin said he stands today where he stood last year when he formally proposed that this country, working through the United Nations, seek an international ban on military conscription.

Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.) of the new House Armed Services Committee, said he has not changed his position in favor of universal training and the Army-Navy merger. He said he doubts that the committee will get around to considering either for some time.

The next-ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee, Representative Short, of Missouri, commented:

"I have always been and will always be opposed to universal training because conscription is repugnant to a free people. I am against continuing the draft law because we don't need it. If the Army wasn't getting enough men through voluntary enlistments, why have they suspended the drafting of men? I'm for the Army-Navy merger."

How Others Stand

Two top Democrats on the committee, Representatives Thomason, of Texas, and Vinson, of Georgia, favor universal training, but say they aren't optimistic about its chances.

Representative Leo Allen, of Illinois, chairman of the House Rules Committee, termed it "unlikely" that a universal training bill would be enacted but "probable" that the Army and the Navy would be merged.

Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee said "the President's outline of his program for national defense coincides with my ideas."

Senator Robertson (R. Wyo.), a member of Gurney's committee, said he thinks Mr. Truman has been "entirely misled" on the point of unification.

"I don't think merger under any plan will cut costs, and I certainly don't think it will enhance our security," Robertson asserted.

TABER LASHES AT TRUMAN'S BUDGET PLANS

1947

Appropriation Head 'To Use Sledge Hammer' On $37,000,000,000

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, threatened tonight to "use a sledge hammer" on President Truman's expected proposal for a $37,000,000,000 budget. Taber called for lopping 1,000,000 employes off the Federal pay roll.

Signalling the first major clash between the Democratic Administration and the Republican-controlled Congress, Taber said:

"If the President presents anything like a $37,000,000,000 outlay for expenditures next year, we will use a sledge hammer as well as a meat ax to bring down that figure.

Hasn't Changed Figure

"My budget figure is $29,140,000,000," Taber said, "and I haven't changed it.

"We are going to cut down Government expenditures to a point

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where the budget can be balanced, a payment made on the national debt, and we will still have room to reduce taxes."

Government officials predicted Mr. Truman will submit to Congress on Friday a budget close to the $37,000,000,000 mark. This would be for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1947.

Truman Opposition Foreseen

The officials also predicted that Mr. Truman would take a stand against Republican plans to cut personal income taxes by twenty per cent for a total of $3,350,000,000 this year.

They said, too, they expect Mr. Truman to announce a surplus of not more than $1,500,000,000 along with a recommendation that it should be applied to the national debt. The debt now totals about $253,000,000,000.

Taber said Republicans hope to cut the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 by $12,000,000,000 under the estimated $41,000,000,000 expenditures in the current fiscal year.

Too Many, He Thinks

"We now have nearly 2,300,000 civilian employés; we do not need over 500,000 at the most," he said.

"We can surely cut 1,000,000 off this number without damaging the efficiency of the Government."

The New Yorker contends "there is hardly a department of the Government that has not twice as many employés as it needs." He promised an "immediate survey of the whole picture."

Truman States Stand

Mr. Truman indicated his opposition to tax cuts yesterday when he said any surplus of Government revenues in the current "flush times" should go to debt retirement.

Moreover, he asked Congress to prevent an automatic rollback of $1,500,000,000 annually in special wartime excise levies—on liquor, jewelry, furs, luggage, light bulbs, theater admissions, telephone service, transportation and many other goods and services.

The rollback is required by the 1943 Revenue Act to take place July 1, unless a new law is passed to continue the taxes.

Asserting that consumers are delaying purchases awaiting the lowering of excise taxes—and business is being hurt—Representative O'Toole (D., N.Y.) offered a bill yesterday to make the rollback effective at once.

Some To Co-Operate

However, some Republicans indicated they are ready to go along with Mr. Truman part way, including his recommendation to keep the $9-gallon rate on liquor. But they want quick reductions of taxes on goods which might be affected by consumers delaying their purchases.

Unless Congress takes action to the contrary, the liquor tax will drop automatically from $9 to $6 a gallon July 1. Liquor is the biggest item on the excise list, yielding about $2,500,000,000 a year. A reduction to $6 would mean a loss of more than $800,000,000 in revenue annually.

Government spokesmen said they expect Mr. Truman to tell Congress on Thursday that the only way Government spending can be reduced is by trimming benefits to veterans, Federal aid to states and similar programs voted by Congress in the past and thus not subject to reduction by presidential action.

In this way, they said, they expect Mr. Truman to anticipate the Republican drives for economy and tax cutting.

TRUMAN HEALTH PLAN OPPOSED

1947

Republicans Against Any Compulsory Insurance.

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Senate Republicans made it clear today that they will oppose the medical care program urged by President Truman if it calls for compulsory health insurance. But the Chief Executive won some Republican support for his recommendation that a Department of Welfare be established to handle social security and related matters.

As for medical care, Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) told a reporter that if Mr. Truman still is thinking in terms of a mandatory health insurance program, "it doesn't have a ghost of a chance." Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) echoed this sentiment, adding that such a plan "is completely totalitaran."

Mr. Truman indicated, but did not specify in his State of the Union message yesterday, that he was talking about compulsory insurance when he said:

"I urge the Congress to complete the work begun last year and to enact the most important recommendation of the (health) program—to provide adequate medical care to all who need it, not as a charity but on the basis of payments made by the beneficiaries of the program."

To Reintroduce Bill.

Presumably the President was referring to the insurance provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which was shelved by the last Congress. In its place, the Republicans plan to reintroduce, with some modifications, the Smith-Ball-Taft bill providing for Federal aid to States and local governments for voluntary health insurance.

Along these lines, Senator Morse (R.-Ore.) said he believes "we can work out a program of health protection which will free the American people from fear of bankrupting doctor bills without at the same time socializing the medical profession."

Even before Mr. Truman addressed Congress yesterday, Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Senate Republican steering committee, had declared "we are strenuously opposed to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill which attempts to impose a complete system of compulsory sickness insurance on all people in the United States."

Taft for Voluntary Plan.

Taft said that the Republicans will encourage a voluntary plan to be available to those who wish to take it.

In urging establishment of a well integrated Department of Welfare, Mr. Truman said this would "help greatly to further our national program in the fields of health, education and welfare."

Morse, recalling that he sponsored a bill in the last Congress to create such a department, said he plans to reintroduce it.

Aiken expressed the opinion that welfare activities had grown to a point of importance where a separate department was justified. Ball, on the other hand, said that he was not sold on the need for a new department.

Strike Problem Plagues New Congress

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—The new Congress now struggles with one of the major problems of modern history: How to prevent strikes in vital industries without destroying some measure of freedom.

President Truman handed the dilemma to the lawmakers yesterday.

He asked Congress to create a commission that would devise new machinery to prevent nation-wide strikes in such industries as transportation, coal, oil, steel or communications "without endangering our general democratic freedoms."

Big strikes, he said, can bring "national disaster," and soon the expiration of all wartime powers will leave the White House powerless to stop such disasters.

Solutions Problematical

Is a solution possible? Can it be done? Was the President pointing up a blind alley, or was he issuing a challenge that might bring new ideas?

Not many in Congress have formed a positive opinion one way or the other.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, is one who has. He said in a recent interview: "You can't prevent strikes without destroying freedom. You can't make people work unless you are prepared to give our Government the powers of Mr. Hitler or Mr. Stalin." Therefore, Taft is opposed to legislation that would prevent coal, steel or railroad strikes.

Some Favor Arbitration Law

Others are convinced that the most damaging strikes can be prevented by compelling both sides to let a third party settle the dispute (compulsory arbitration) and still not destroy "our general democratic freedoms."

But most members of Congress just don't know. They are "not ready to express themselves on that." They are torn between wanting to protect the public interest and wanting to preserve freedom. Some denounce strikes, but defend the right to strike.

Commission Plan May Die

Judging by the present attitude of many in Congress who want immediate action and not investigations, the President's proposal for a 20-man investigating commission may not get very far.

Organized labor reacted just about as cautiously as members of Congress.

CIO President Philip Murray and his associates here declined to say anything before a thorough study of Mr. Truman's proposal can be made. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, likewise was silent.

Green's Statement

AFL President William Green was the first to speak up. He said the President had "shown real statesmanship and rendered the nation a great service" by emphasizing there should be no "punitive legislation."

The objectives sought by Mr. Truman in his speech, Green said, "should be indorsed by all the American people."

Green's comment also reflected the caution with which labor approached the Truman proposals to combat jurisdictional strikes, some secondary boycotts and create the commission to study and report back before the present coal-strike truce ends in March.

"The AFL will give careful and sympathetic consideration to the specific proposals submitted by the President," said Green. These will be discussed by the AFL executive council, meeting in Miami on January 29, Green said.

U. S. ASKS RUSSIA TO WARN POLAND ON FREE ELECTIONS

1947

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP) The United States has asked Russia and Britain to join in demanding that the Polish government allow free political campaigning for the January 19 elections.

Secretary of State Byrnes today made public the text of a note on the subject delivered to Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky in Moscow by Ambassador W. Bedell Smith on January 5. The same note was delivered to British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel here the same day.

Obligation for Powers

The note declared that the three powers had responsibilities under the Potsdam and Yalta agreements to "call to the attention of the Polish government in a most friendly but in a most insistent manner the failure of the Polish government to perform its obligations."

The United States believes, the note said, that "for any of the parties to this (Potsdam) agreement to refrain from the most energetic efforts to see to its proper execution would be to fail in a most solemn obligation."

Respecting the political activities of the Polish provisional government, Byrnes' note said:

"According to information reaching my government from various authoritative sources, these repressive activities on the part of the provisional government have now increased in intensity to the point where, if they do not cease immediately, there is little likelihood that elections can be held in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam agreement which call for free and unfettered elections 'on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and put forward candidates.'"

Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party, is the central figure in a political controversy now reaching fever heat in Poland. It was his acceptance into the Communist-dominated Polish government before the Potsdam conference that led to recognition of the Polish provisional government by the United States and Britain on the promise of political freedom, particularly in projected elections.

The Peasant party, while it has Mikolajczyk as a member of the government, is not one of those in the bloc of parties supported by the government majority.

The United States and Britain have been sending the Warsaw government notes for several months urging changes in political methods so that the action announced today mainly amounts to an appeal to the Russian government to bring its weight to bear.

Text of U. S. Notes on Polish Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of identical notes on the forthcoming Polish elections that the State Department said today were delivered to the British Ambassador in Washington and, by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Ambassador, to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow on Jan. 5:

Excellency:

The Government of the United States (my Government) as a signatory of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, with particular regard to those sections of the two agreements which deal with the establishment of a representative Government in Poland through the instrumentality of free and unfettered elections, wishes me to inform you of the concern with which it views the pre-election activities of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. My Government is especially perturbed by the increasingly frequent reports of repressive measures which the Polish Provisional Government has seen fit to employ against those democratic elements in Poland which have not aligned themselves with the "bloc" parties.

According to information reaching my Government from various authoritative sources, these repressive activities on the part of the Provisional Government have now increased in intensity to the point where, if they do not cease immediately, there is little likelihood that elections can be held in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam agreement which call for free and unfettered elections 'on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and put forward candidates.'"

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Mikolajczyk Charges Noted

On Dec. 18, 1946, Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk addressed a communication to the American Ambassador in Warsaw in which he called attention to the reprehensible methods employed by the Provisional Government in denying freedom of political action to the Polish Peasant party.

This communication pointed out inter alia that the methods used by the Government in its efforts to eliminate the participation by the Polish Peasant party in the elections include political arrests and murders, compulsory enrollment of Polish Peasant party members in the "bloc" political parties, dismissal of Polish Peasant party members from their employment, searches of homes, attacks by secret police and members of the Communist party on Polish Peasant party premises and party congresses, suspension and restriction by Government authorities of Polish Peasant party meetings and suspension of party activities in twenty-eight powiats [districts], suppression of the party press and limitation of circulation of party papers, and arrest of the editorial staff of the party bulletin and of the Gazeta Ludowa.

Authoritative reports from other quarters in Poland serve to substantiate the charges brought by M. Mikolajczyk in the communication cited. It is understood that copies of this communication were also delivered to the Soviet and British Ambassadors at Warsaw as representatives of the other two Yalta powers.

Treaty Sanctity Called Issue

In the view of my Government, what is involved here is the sanctity of international agreements, a principle upon which depends the establishment and maintenance of peace and the reign of justice under law. The obligations with respect to the Polish elections which my Gov-

ernment assumed at Yalta and reiterated at Potsdam, together with the Soviet and British Governments, and the obligations subsequently assumed by the Polish Government and frequently reiterated, provide for the conduct of free and unfettered elections of the type and in the manner described above.

If is of no significance that the subject matter of this international agreement relates to elections in Poland. The essential fact is that it constitutes an international agreement on the basis of which all four nations concerned have acted. Therefore my Government believes that for any of the parties to this agreement to refrain from the most energetic effort to see to its proper execution would be to fail in a most solemn obligation.

For this reason, it is my Government's view that it is both a duty and a right for the three powers who are parties to the Yalta and the Potsdam agreements to call to the attention of the Polish Government in a most friendly, but in a most insistent, manner the failure of the Polish Government to perform its obligations.

Futility of Reminders Cited

It is a source of regret to my Government that its own efforts in this direction have not resulted in any change in the course which the Polish Provisional Government has pursued in connection with pre-election political activities. My Government feels that it would be failing in its duty if it did not make further efforts prior to the elections to ameliorate the conditions under which certain democratic elements of the Polish population are now struggling in an effort to take their rightful part in the national elections.

It intends, therefore, in the immediate future again to approach the Polish Government with a reminder of its obligations in connection with the elections and again to call upon it to provide those conditions of security which will enable all democratic and anti-Nazi parties to take full part in the elections.

I hardly need add that my Government is interested only in seeing that the Polish people have the opportunity to particpate in a free and unfettered election and that my Government does not regard the results of such an election as being a proper concern of anyone other than the Polish people themselves.

It is the hope of my Government that the British Government, (U. S. S. R.) as a party to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, will associate itself with the American Government in this approach to the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

Similar communication is being addressed simultaneously to the Soviet Government (British Government).

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Thaws Polish Assets In United States

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Treasury today "unfroze" Polish assets in the United States. They had been frozen since early in the war, when they were valued at $9,300,000. The Treasury said there was no newer estimate.

The Polish Government designated the National Bank of Poland as its agent to certify which claimants are entitled to the assets. The certifying procedure is used to keep the assets out of the hands of former enemies.

DE GASPERI HOPEFUL AFTER TRUMAN VISIT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Alcide de Gasperi, Italy's Premier, told reporters after a conference with President Truman today that the Chief Executive had "a full trust in the rebirth of Italy" and that Americans would continue to help his nation in every way possible.

Dr. deGasperi, who is in Washington on an official visit looking to further aid for his country, spent thirteen minutes with Mr. Truman.

He said that he had thanked the President for American assistance extended to his country in the past.

Dr. de Gasperi's call at the White House coincided with an announcement at the Capitol by Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, that the Commodity Credit Corporation was purchasing "immediately" 7,500 tons of Maine potatoes for shipment to Italy—the first tangible result of Dr. de Gasperi's mission here.

Mr. Brewster disclosed that he had conferred at length yesterday with the Italian Premier. Hhe said that 1,500 tons of the potatoes, the first shipment, would be loaded Jan. 14 or 15 on an American transport at Searsport, Me.

Ecuador Indorses Arms Standards

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Ecuador, owner of the key Galapagos islands, indorsed in effect today the United States plan to standardize the armed forces of the American republics.

Jose Vicente Trujillo, Ecuadorian Foreign Minister, announced that he has instructed Ambassador Illescas Barreiro to discuss the proposed program. Trujillo added, however, that his Government will approve the project and will be willing to participate in it without qualification.

Trujillo said he discussed defense and security matters only in a "general way" with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Spruille Braden, assistant secretary. Replying to a question, he said the subject of military outposts in the Galapagos islands had not been discussed in detail.

Trujillo and his bride of a few weeks attended a White House reception tonight for the foreign diplomatic corps of Washington. Senora Trujillo is the former Miss Marie Louise Wellensiek, of Pomona, Cal.

Secretary Byrnes and Mrs. Byrnes will give a noon luncheon tomorrow in honor of the Eucadorian official and his wife at the Mayflower Hotel.

German Secrets Open To U.S. Business Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—American business men were urged today by the Department of Commerce to acquire at small cost "a wealth of scientific and technical information" from Germany's war-hidden secrets. John C. Green, head of the department's office of technical information, said the German drug industry is largely unexplored although it is known the Germans had "life-saving drugs, new laboratory and production methods, anesthetics and other drugs unknown in America."

So far, he said, the department has summarized 2,000 original reports containing "priceless data," and plans to screen 3,500,000 pages of German scientific and technical documents.

He said business men should act promptly because after a peace treaty is signed the opportunity to enter any German factory, inspect documents and equipment and interrogate German experts "cannot last indefinitely."

FHA EASES RULES TO SPEED RENTAL HOUSING BUILDING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — (AP) The Federal Housing Administration relaxed some of its building rules today, declaring it desires to encourage private builders of rental housing.

Simultaneously, the agency announced it will seek the cooperation of industry and lending institutions through a series of country-wide meetings, beginning Jan. 21 in the larger cities.

More Homes Sought

Major objectives of the drive will be to stimulate construction of more two, three and four-family homes and production of more large-scale rental structures.

Government officials said former building standards will become a "guide" rather than a strict rule, thus allowing local FHA officials to ease requirements on size of yards, ventilation, type of construction, size of rooms and similar matters.

Among other things, the new program will also permit revision of cost estimates, where justified by increased construction costs. Rent ceilings are based on costs.

The changes apply primarily to housing built under the FHA system of mortgage insurance. The FHA insures payments on mortgages where construction standards meet its approval.

In line with Mr. Truman's statement that "special emphasis" must be placed on rental housing this year, the FHA announced a nationwide increase in its field staff to promote the program.

Meanwhile, a joint statement by FHA Administrator Raymond M. Foley and Commissioner Dillon S. Myer of the Federal Public Housing Administration said that due to rising construction costs a $445,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress for temporary, federally-financed home construction could be stretched to build only about 153,000 family dwellings or their equivalent in dormitory units. Originally, it was planned to cover 200,000 family units.

Western Area Hit

As a result, the statement said, construction has been suspended on 8,850 units and 3,000 more units are expected to be halted in a western region embracing California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. Other projects, originally planned, will not be started.

The statement said efforts are being made to finance "enough additional units" to fulfill any pledges to communities which have put up funds for the purchase of sites in the expectation that the government would pay for construction.

OTC PUTS END TO PRIORITIES IN MOST LINES

Only Military Ratings And Critical Civilian Classes Retained

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Office of Temporary Controls wiped out today most of the priority system which was set up to assist industrial reconversion after the war and to aid veterans or small businesses to become established.

The action left military priorities as the principal preference ratings supported by the Federal Government in obtaining materials and equipment. Home-building priorities were abolished previously.

Some Features Retained

The civilian production division of OTC announced, however, that these features of the civilian priority system were being retained:

1. Priorities for items needed to fill military orders which cannot be deferred without serious results to the defense program or to the health and welfare of enlisted personnel.

2. Priorities for items necessary for essential utility service or in an emergency to eliminate serious hazard to the life, health or safety of a large number of people.

Present Priorities Voted

3. Priorities for material or equipment required in connection with the veterans' emergency housing program to maintain or increase production of a building material or product which has been determined to be in critically short supply.

CPA said that civilian priorities already issued would remain valid. No new ones will be issued, however, for production materials; maintenance, repair and operating supplies; CP capital equipment or construction materials or equipment for the purpose of starting or maintaining any individual plant or business, or to alleviate individual hardship, except as otherwise announced.

Special assistance to small business men and veterans was likewise terminated.

Critical List Dropped

At the same time, the agency eliminated a list of certain critically short materials, producers of which have been entitled to apply for special assistance.

Special priority assistance formerly given to users of textile yarn and fabric was specifically revoked.

Provisions for limited priority assistance for exports required for reasons of public policy or development of foreign sources of supplies vitally needed in this country remained unchanged.

The main regulation affected by the action was known in business and Government circles as the "bottle-neck breaker." It was set up to replace the wartime priority system and help businesses convert to peacetime production when they were held back by shortage of materials or equipment.

Jet Engineers Needed, Says Air Forces Head

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gen. Carl Spaatz commanding general of the Army Air Forces believes that a bountiful supply of young engineers trained in jet-propulsion work, would be "priceless insurance" against loss of the nation's leadership in air power.

His view was expressed in a preface to the fourth edition of "Gas Turbines and Jet Propulsion for Aircraft," by G. Geoffrey Smith, British aviation expert.

The book, being published in an American edition tomorrow, summarizes the development and present state of jet.

Irvine Transferred To Md. Air Post

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Col. Sam S. Irvine, St. Paul (Neb.) pilot of the Pacusan Dreamboat which flew from Hawaii to Egypt by way of the Arctic, has been assigned to Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Andrews Field, Md., the War Department announced today.

His transfer will be effective January 15. He will be assigned to duty in the maintenance program.

Irvine came in for public attention a few weeks ago with a statement in which he was reported to have expressed views concerning the diplomatic value of a B-29 flight over European countries. Army Air Forces Headquarters termed his comment as those of a junior officer, not responsible for high policy matters.

DAUGHTER BACKS TREASON SUSPECT

Says Chandler Tried To Help U.S. By Broadcasts

Boston, Jan. 7 (AP)—Lauretta Chandler, 21-year-old daughter of Douglas Chandler, one of two former newspaper men accused of treason, says her father thought he was helping his native America when he broadcast for the Nazis early in the war.

The Chicago-born Laurette, who was educated in Europe, came to Boston to aid her father, who is held without bail awaiting trial on an indictment charging treason.

In an interview, she said:

"Daddy talked under the name of 'Paul Revere'—you know that nothing could be more American than Paul Revere. It has come to mean a symbol of warning your countrymen against an enemy. And that was what my father thought he was doing—warning his native land.

Has No Defense Lawyer

"Anything my father did—if he has done anything," she said, "he did straight from his heart. And anything I could possibly say about him would be right from my heart.

"My father doesn't have a lawyer to defend him and he's ill. He was enslaved to ideals. He was generous and kind. The kindest man I've ever known. He'd give you the shirt off his back—is that how you would say it over here when you want to describe an ultragenerous person?"

Laurette was born to Chandler's first wife. Her mother, she said, died in Germany in 1941. Chandler then married a Belgian woman who bore him two children. They now are living in Bavaria.

30.24-7257

U.N. SPAIN (240)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 29 GOVERNMENTS HAD FILED FORMAL REPLIES TO A GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATION THAT ALL 55 MEMBERS BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN, WITH ONLY ONE NATION -- EL SALVADOR -- INDICATING IT MIGHT NOT COMPLY.

IN ITS COMMUNICATION TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, EL SALVADOR MERELY RESERVED ITS POSITION. 194

PANAMA, TURKEY, COLOMBIA AND URUGUAY ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF THE U.N. NOTIFICATION BUT MADE NO REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN.

THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS REPORTED TO LIE THAT THEY HAD NO AMBASSADORS OR MINISTERS ACCREDITED TO THE MADRID GOVERNMENT AT THE TIME THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED LAST DEC. 20. THESE INCLUDED THE UNITED STATES.

OTHER STATES REPORTING HAVE NO RELATIONS WITH MADRID INCLUDED AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, CANADA, ETHIOPIA, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, LUXEMBOURG, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, SAUDI ARABIA, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

NO REPORT WAS RECEIVED FROM GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH HAS WITHDRAWN ITS AMBASSADOR.

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION, ADOPTED AFTER BITTER DEBATE, PROVIDED THAT THE MEMBER STATES ADVISE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ACTION TAKEN. ACTUALLY, THE ASSEMBLY HAS NO POWER TO IMPLEMENT ITS DECISION IN THE FACE OF ANY REFUSAL TO COMPLY.

THE OTHER PORTION OF THE RESOLUTION CALLS UPON THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO REVIEW THE SITUATION IF WITHIN A REASONABLE LENGTH OF TIME FRANCO REMAINS IN POWER.

HJ922PES

NEVERTHELESS, BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS WERE REPORTED READY TO LAUNCH A FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST JEWISH EXTREMISM IF CABINET PERMISSION IS GRANTED AT CRITICAL SESSIONS EITHER TODAY OR TOMORROW.

IF APPROVED, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID, THIS OFFENSIVE WOULD BE THE GREATEST IN THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE HOLY LAND AND WOULD BE AIMED AT SMASHING EXTREMIST GROUPS WHICH HAVE BOMBED PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CAUSING MANY DEATHS; WHICH HAVE MINED HIGHWAYS, RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES AND WHICH HAVE KIDNAPED, KILLED AND FLOGGED BRITISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

THERE ARE 100,000 BRITISH TROOPS ALREADY IN PALESTINE AND THE NEW ARRIVALS FROM EGYPT WERE INTENDED TO REINFORCE THIS NUMBER.

CONFERENCES ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL HAVE BEEN PROCEEDING FOR A WEEK, BOTH TO DISCUSS THE VIOLENCE IN THE HOLY LAND AND ALSO TO PREPARE NEW IDEAS FOR THE RESUMPTION JAN. 21 OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE. SOME QUALIFIED SOURCES SAID BRITAIN'S OFFICIALDOM WAS TRYING TO DECIDE WHETHER TO CREATE SEPARATE JEWISH AND ARAB STATES IN PALESTINE OR SURRENDER THE PALESTINE MANDATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

JERUSALEM DISPATCHES INDICATED THE HOLY LAND WAS QUIET YESTERDAY EXCEPT FOR THE EXPLOSION OF A ROAD MINE TWO BLOCKS IN FRONT OF AN ARMY TRUCK IN TEL AVIV, THE FOURTH NEAR MISS IN 24 HOURS.

JR336AES ADD-LDN-(D)-PALESTINE-XXX BRITISH

WITH WASHINGTON-POLISH (140)

LONDON, JAN. 7-(AP)-QUICK BRITISH APPROVAL WAS VIRTUALLY ASSURED TONIGHT FOR AN AMERICAN SUGGESTION THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN DEMANDING FREE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING IN POLAND.

(SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAID TODAY IN WASHINGTON NOTES HAD BEEN SENT TO THE BRITISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS DECLARING THAT THE THREE POWERS HAD RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE POTSDAM AND YALTA AGREEMENTS TO "CALL TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT X X X THE FAILURE OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TO PERFORM ITS OBLIGATIONS" IN CONNECTION WITH THE JAN. 19 NATIONAL ELECTIONS.)

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID "BRITAIN ALREADY HAS SENT TWO NOTES TO POLAND ALONG SIMILAR LINES, FROM WHICH ONE CAN JUDGE OUR ATTITUDE."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND RADIO, SUPPORTING THE COMMUNIST DOMINATED POLISH GOVERNMENT, HAVE, ON THE OTHER HAND, PERSISTENTLY CRITICIZED WHAT THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR CALLED "ATTEMPTS AT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF POLAND."

WD511PES 1947

LONDON, JAN. 7-(AP)-MOST SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY ACCLAIMED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AS TRANSCENDING PARTY LINES AND SAW IN HIS RECOMMENDATIONS AN HONEST EFFORT TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL WELFARE AND IN TURN WORLD SECURITY.

THE TIMES OF LONDON SAID THE MESSAGE WAS "DISTINGUISHED BY AN APPEAL, POWERFUL IN ITSELF AND RENDERED MORE POWERFUL STILL BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE AND THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE."

THE FINANCIAL TIMES CALLED IT "A STATESMANLIKE ADDRESS" AND THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID IT WAS "TO THE PRESIDENT'S CREDIT THAT THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN SO MUCH WHICH SUBORDINATED PARTY PROFIT TO NATIONAL INTEREST."

THE YORKSHIRE POST DECLARED THE CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE EVIDENTLY WERE DETERMINED BY "THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE UNITED STATES PLAYS A DOMINANT PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE AND BEARS CORRESPONDING RESPONSIBILITIES."

A DISCORDANT NOTE WAS SOUNDED BY THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER, WHICH SAID THE PRESIDENT'S STRIKE CURB PROPOSALS WERE "DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNIONS" AND ASSERTED HE WAS PURSUING A POLICY "WHICH CAN ONLY BRING THE DREADED SLUMP NEARER."

JR512AES

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP)-A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT EXISTING ATOMIC BOMBS BE DISMANTLED, RATHER THAN DESTROYED, AND THE VALUABLE MATERIAL IN THEM TURNED OVER TO AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

"AS LONG AS STOCKS OF BOMBS OR OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES, THERE WILL BE INSECURITY AND AN INERADICABLE DESIRE ON THE PART OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO POSSESS THEM," THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTED TO ITS PARENT BODY.

LS1038AES

CLR 1039AES A113NXT...

LONDON, JAN. 7-(AP)-MISS CLARE MAY, FIANCEE OF A FORMER AMERICAN SERVICE MAN WHO HAS NOT SEEN HER FUTURE HUSBAND FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS, WILL SAIL FOR NEW YORK ABOARD THE LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH SATURDAY TO WED PAUL MOWRY OF SOUTH BEND, IND.

AMONG HER SHIPMATES WILL BE MISS EILEEN WINDLE, ANOTHER LANCASHIRE GIRL WHO WILL MARRY CLINTON MUNRO GOSNELL OF BALTIMORE. BOTH MOWRY AND GOSNELL FORMERLY WERE SERGEANTS.

(EDS:-STREET ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE)

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. HAROLD HUGHLIN OF FAIRFIELD, IOWA, AND DESIREE COOPER, ONE OF LONDON'S MOST ATTRACTIVE SHOWGIRLS, WERE MARRIED TODAY. THEY MET HERE DURING THE WAR.

THE 39-YEAR-OLD GENERAL FLEW IN FROM WIESBADEN, GERMANY, WHERE HE IS STATIONED WITH HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, AND HASTENED TO THE REGISTRY OFFICE IN NORBITON, SURREY, NEAR LONDON, WHERE THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED.

MISS COOPER, WHO IS 24 YEARS OLD, WAS CHOSEN BY C. B. COCHRAN, VETERAN THEATRICAL PRODUCER, AS THE PRETTIEST WAITRESS OF 1939, THUS STARTING HER ON A CAREER WHICH LANDED HER IN SOME OF THE WEST END'S MOST POPULAR SHOWS, INCLUDING THE FAMED "PEEK-A-BOO."

"HONEYMOON?" THE BRIDEGROOM EXCLAIMED IN REPLY TO A QUESTION.

"ONE DAY IN LONDON, THAT'S ALL WE HAVE, THEN BACK TO THE JOB IN WIESBADEN."

1947

MK&ASAES

MCNARNEY SAID CLAY WOULD MAINTAIN HIS HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN, SEAT OF THE U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHILE PURELY MILITARY AFFAIRS WOULD BE HANDLED BY MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE R.HUEBNER, WHO IS SUCCEEDING CLAY AS DEPUTY THEATER COMMANDER. NB FRANKFURT - MCNARNEY - YYYGEN CLAY

GRINNING, THE FOUR-STAR GENERAL WHO WILL BECOME SENIOR AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SAID HIS TRANSFER FROM GERMANY CAME "UPON THE SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF MY MORE ONEROUS RESPONSIBILITIES AS COMMANDING GENERAL IN THE THEATER." HE SAID HE HAD TOLD THE WAR DEPARTMENT HE WOULD "WELCOME A CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT."

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN.7-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN TRIBUNALS RULED TODAY THAT STATEMENTS OF NAZIS ALREADY HANGED WERE LEGITIMATE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEIR REMAINING CONFEDERATES.

THE DECISION AFFECTED THE TRIALS BOTH OF 23 S.S. DOCTORS AND OF FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH ON CHARGES OF EXPERIMENTING ON HUMAN BEINGS. MILCH ALSO IS CHARGED WITH PROMOTING THE SLAVE LABOR PROGRAM FOR HIS AIR FORCE FACTORIES.

THE EIGHT AMERICAN JUDGES DENIED AN OBJECTION RAISED BY GERMAN ATTORNEYS WHEN U.S. PROSECUTORS SOUGHT TO INTRODUCE STATEMENTS BY FRITZ SAUCKEL, NAZI SLAVE LABOR BOSS WHO WAS TRIED AND HANGED.

MUCH OF THE CASE AGAINST MILCH IS BASED ON SAUCKEL'S CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD ABOUT THE NEED FOR CONSCRIPTED LABOR. MILCH WAS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

LS1125AES NM

MUNICH, GERMANY, JAN.7-(AP)-THE SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG SAID TODAY 20 OFFICIALS OF THE BAVARIAN DENAZIFICATION MINISTRY HAD RESIGNED SINCE THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. ALFRED LORITZ AS DENAZIFICATION MINISTER.

A PERSON CLOSE TO THE BAVARIAN POLITICAL SCENE SAID THE RESIGNATIONS APPARENTLY RESULTED FROM THE OFFICIALS' ANTIPATHY TO THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF DR. LORITZ, A MEMBER OF THE RIGHT-WING ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION PARTY, WHO WON A PLACE IN BAVARIA'S NEWLY-ORGANIZED COALITION CABINET.

LS1035AES NM

BUDAPEST, JAN. 7-(AP)-JENO SZATMARI, CORRESPONDENT FOR SWISS AND SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS, STILL WAS HELD, WITHOUT ANNOUNCED CHARGE, BY POLITICAL POLICE TODAY DESPITE ANNOUNCEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER JANO GYONGYOSI THAT HIS RELEASE HAD BEEN REQUESTED.

GYONGYOSI TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THAT HE HAD ASKED PETER PABOR, CHIEF OF THE POLITICAL POLICE, TO FREE SZATMARI "EVEN IF HE WILL BE CHARGED" AND TO "GRANT HIM AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEFEND HIMSELF."

SZATMARI WAS ARRESTED DEC. 30.

1947

VS1100PES

ESZTERGOM, HUNGARY, JAN. 7-(AP)-AN ASSERTION THAT HUNGARIANS REMOVED FROM SLOVAKIAN TERRITORY ALONG THE DANUBE HAVE BEEN SENT TO "SLAVE MARKETS" IN THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SUDETENLAND WAS MADE YESTERDAY BY JOSEPH CARDINAL MINDSZENTY, HUNGARIAN PRIMATE, WHO SAID THE ONLY SOLUTION WAS FOR THE "FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE U.S. AND BRITAIN TO STEP IN AND STOP" THE PRACTICE.

THE PRIMATE ASSERTED THAT "SEVERAL TENS OF THOUSANDS" OF MAGYARS HAD PASSED THROUGH FORCED LABOR "RALLYING PLACES" WHERE THEY WERE SELECTED FOR WORK IN MINES, FARMS AND FACTORIES. THE HUNGARIANS ARE PAID WAGES BUT ARE "NOT ALLOWED TO REFUSE" THE JOBS ASSIGNED THEM, HE SAID.

(IN A RECENT NOTE TO BUDAPEST CZECHOSLOVAKIA ACCUSED THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OF BREAKING AN AGREEMENT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.)

"SLAVE MARKETS ACTUALLY HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED," SAID MINDSZENTY. "THE DANUBE IS TAKING OVER THE FORMER ROLE OF THE NILE IN SLAVE TRAFFIC." HE SAID THE MAIN "SLAVE MARKETS" WERE AT KOLIN AND PILSEN, BUT DECLARED THERE WERE "MANY OTHERS."

THE CARDINAL SAID MOST OF THE FORCED LABOR WAS BEING TAKEN FROM AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 4,200 SQUARE MILES IN SLOVAKIA, BORDERING HUNGARY, AND ASSERTED THAT "ETHNICALLY" THIS REGION WAS HUNGARIAN. (HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE BEEN AT ODDS SINCE 1918 OVER THIS BORDER QUESTION, WHICH WAS CONSIDERED AT THE RECENT PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.)

THE PRIMATE DECLARED THAT IF THE MAJOR POWERS TAKE THE ATLANTIC CHARTER GUARANTEES ON HUMAN RIGHTS SERIOUSLY THEY "SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE WHOLE PROBLEM," INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE REMOVAL OF MAGYARS.

JR507AES

30.24-7259

THE HAGUE, JAN. 7-(AP)- A. H. J. LOVINK, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, TODAY WAS NAMED THE NETHERLANDS' AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, SUCCEEDING BARON C. VAN BREUGEL DOUGLAS.

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD MONTGOMERY X X X THE WAR.

MONTGOMERY, HERE AS THE GUEST OF MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASILEVSKY, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET GENERAL STAFF, ATTENDED A BALLET TONIGHT AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER, WHERE HE APPEARED WITH VASILEVSKY AND MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF SOVIET GROUND FORCES.

ALSO PRESENT WERE GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

A STRIKING FIGURE IN HIS BLUE DRESS UNIFORM, WITH THE JEWELED SOVIET ORDER OF VICTORY GLEAMING ON HIS CHEST, MONTGOMERY WAS THE CENTER OF THE AUDIENCE'S ATTENTION.

MONTGOMERY LEARNED FROM FIELD MARSHAL A.M.VASILEVSKY TODAY THAT THE GREATER PART OF HIS RECENT BOOK ON THE EUROPEAN WAR HAD ALREADY BEEN TRANSLATED INTO RUSSIAN FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG SOVIET OFFICERS AND STUDENT SOLDIERS.

DN645AES

1947

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 7-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION CELEBRATED THE TRADITIONAL RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS TODAY, FOLLOWING AN EVE OF PRAYER DURING WHICH CROWDS OF THE FAITHFUL THRONGED THE CATHEDRAL OF THE RESURRECTION WHILE ALEXEI, PATRIARCH OF MOSCOW AND ALL RUSSIA, LED DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

MANY OTHER CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION CONDUCTED SIMILAR SERVICES TO HERALD THE RUSSIAN YULETIDE, WHICH IS CELEBRATED HERE ON JAN.7, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EASTERN CHURCH CALENDAR.

PATRIARCH ALEXEI, WHO WORE A WHITE MITRE CROWNED WITH A JEWELLED CROSS AND CARRIED A GOLDEN SCEPTER, WAS ASSISTED IN THE SERVICES BY THE METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI DEACON OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BY GOLDEN CLAD PRIESTS WEARING PURPLE MITRES.

WHEN THE LITURGY WAS OVER, THE METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI READ A CHRISTMAS FROM THE PATRIARCH ADDRESSED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH "IN OUR COUNTRY AND ABROAD" -- A REFLECTION OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH'S NEW TIES WITH RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IN HIS MESSAGE THE PATRIARCH GAVE THANKS THAT "OUR GREAT MOTHERLAND IS FREE AFTER THE FEARFUL CALAMITY OF WAR" AND ASKED BELIEVERS TO CONTINUE DURING THE COMING YEAR TO "PERFORM WITH PURE CONSCIENCE THE DEEDS OF PEACE IN WHICH WE ARE NOW ENGAGED."

DN741AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.7-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TODAY CRITICIZED RICHARD C.HOTTELET, FORMER MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, FOR BROADCASTING A STORY OF IMPRESSIONS OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL WHEN, IN FACT, HE WAS IN BERLIN.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING SYSTEM ALSO CAME IN FOR A SEVERE LASHING BY R.MORIN, IZVESTIA COMMENTATOR, WHO SAID THE BBC USED HOTTELET'S COMMENTS AND PRESENT THEM AS IF THEY ORIGINATED FROM MOSCOW.

MORIN SAID THE OBSERVATIONS OF HOTTELET, WHO LEFT THE SOVIET CAPITAL DEC.13, WERE A "MIXTURE OF IGNORANCE, INSOLENCE AND SLANDER."

"THIS CHRISTMAS INCIDENT ON THE AIR IS AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERISTIC OF SOME ORGANS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS AND RADIO," THE COMMENTATOR SAID. "IT IS AMAZING HOW WILLINGLY THEY ERR WHEN SPREADING SLANDER AGAINST THE U.S.S.R. AND HOW LUCKILY THEY AVOID 'ERRORS' OF AN OPPOSITE CHARACTER."

1947

--DASH--

HOTTELET DEPARTED FOR BERLIN AFTER THE SOVIET UNION HAD WITHDRAWN ALL VOICE-BROADCASTING PRIVILEGES FROM AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND REFUSED TO ALLOW BBC TO STATION A CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW.

THE BERLIN BROADCAST ON MOSCOW'S YULETIDE WAS MADE DEC.20.

IN NEW YORK, EDWARD R.MURROW, VICE-PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, SAID BOTH HOTTELET AND THE CBS ANNOUNCER WHO INTRODUCED HIM MADE IT CLEAR THAT HIS BROADCAST WAS COMING FROM BERLIN AND NOT FROM MOSCOW. MURROW ADDED THAT BBC, IN REBROADCASTING HOTTELET'S REMARKS, ERRONEOUSLY LEFT THE IMPRESSION THE TALK CAME FROM MOSCOW.

A SPOKESMAN FOR BBC IN LONDON DECLINED TO COMMENT. HOTTELET WAS QUOTED AS HAVING SAID IN PART:

"OUTSIDE THE HANDFUL OF CHURCHES IN THE CITY (MOSCOW), THERE IS NO REFERENCE TO RELIGION OR TO CHRISTMAS. THE BIRTHDAY OF STALIN ON DEC.21 OVERSHADOWS THE BIRTHDAY OF JESUS CHRIST ON THE 25TH.

"THE CITY IS BADLY LIT AND NOT DECORATED, THOUGH THE COMMERCIAL STORES HAVE A FEW PICTURES OF SANTA CLAUS. THEY DISPLAY A MODERATE VARIETY OF GOODS WHICH ONLY A MILLIONAIRE COULD AFFORD. A MAN'S SUIT COSTS $400, A PAIR OF SHOES $120, AND A BAR OF CHOCOLATE $1.50.

"THE GENERAL SHORTAGE HAS BROUGHT AN INCREASE IN HOLD-UPS AND BURGLARIES IN MOSCOW, WHERE MILITARY POLICE PATROL THE STREETS AT NIGHT AND PEOPLE FOUND ARMED GET A YEAR OR TWO IN PRISON."

JP1248PES

WARSAW, JAN.7-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK SAID TODAY THAT APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 POLISH VOTERS HAD BEEN AUTOMATICALLY DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THEIR OWN CANDIDATES AND BLOC NOMINEES IN THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS BY THE REJECTION OF POLISH PEASANT PARTY CANDIDATES IN EIGHT OF THE COUNTRY'S 52 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

MIKOLAJCZYK TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WAS FILING A PROTEST OVER THE DECISION WITH THE GENERAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION, ADDING THAT THE COMMISSION'S REPONSE WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER HE WOULD ASK MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY TO STAY AWAY FROM THE POLLS JAN.19.

THE VICE-PREMIER SAID HE EXPECTED A RULING FROM THE COMMISSION WITHIN

24 HOURS AND HAD SUMMONED HIS PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THE EIGHT DISTRICTS AFFECTED HAD A COMBINED POPULATION OF 4,000,000, OF WHOM APPROXIMATELY 50 PERCENT WERE REGISTERED VOTERS. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 13,000,000 REGISTERED VOTERS AMONG POLAND'S 24,000,000 INHABITANTS.

JP140PES

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (180)
BY CARTLER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, JAN. 7-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY, BUT WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, IN JERUSALEM AND TEL AVIV TONIGHT THAT IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GANG HAD DECLARED A TRUCE IN THEIR CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE BRITISH IN ORDER TO ENABLE ZIONIST INSTITUTIONS TO PURSUE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

RUMORS WERE WIDESPREAD IN JEWISH CIRCLES IN BOTH CITIES THAT THE TWO EXTREMIST UNDERGROUND ZIONIST GROUPS HAD AGREED TO YIELD TO AN ULTIMATUM BY HAGANAH, THEIR MODERATE FELLOW-UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, THAT TERRORISM SHOULD CEASE WHILE THERE STILL REMAINED THE POSSIBILITY OF A DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUEST FOR A PALESTINE HOMELAND.

HIGH JEWISH SOURCES SAID THAT DAVID-BEN-GURION, HEAD OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, HAD TELEPHONED FROM PARIS TO JERUSALEM URGING THE HAGANAH ULTIMATUM SO THAT "THE NEW JEWISH AGENCY CAN HAVE ITS TRY T FINDING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION."

IT WAS

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HAGANAH ULTIMATUM SO THAT "THE NEW JEWISH AGENCY CAN HAVE ITS TRY TO FINDING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION."

IT WAS POINTED OUT IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THERE HAS BEEN A 48-HOUR LULL IN IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND STERN GANG ACTIVITIES EXCEPT FOR THE EXPLOSION OF FOUR MINES.

DESPITE THE REPORTED TRUCE, IRGUN POSTED A MANIFESTO IN TEL AVIV TONIGHT WHICH WARNED AGAINST THE CONFIRMATION OF A DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST DOV GRUNER, CONVICTED OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

HJ1210AES

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-CHINESE REPORTS TODAY SAID APOLLON PETROV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT NANKING, HAD HANDED THE FOREIGN OFFICE A NOTE ON THE CLOSING BY CHINESE POLICE OF THERUSSIAN BROADCASTING STATION AT SHANGHAI MONDAY.

THESE REPORTS DID NOT SAY WHETHER THE NOTE WAS A PROTEST AGAINST THE CLOSURE, OR MERELY AN APPEAL TO ALLOW THE STATION TO REOPEN. RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS HERE SAID THE CLOSING OF THE TASS AGENCY-OPERATED STATION WAS A BLOW TO CULTURAL TIES AND AMITY BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

CHAIRMAN N.S.ZEPHYROFF OF THE SOVIET CITIZENS ASSOCIATION TOLD NEWSMEN THE ACTION WAS AN "UNNECESSARY OFFENSE AND CREATED A LARGE LOSS TO THE LARGEST SINGLE FOREIGN COMMUNITY IN THIS CITY."

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS HAD ORDERED ALL FOREIGN-OWNED STATIONS TO CEASE BROADCASTING AFTER DEC.31, AND POLICE MOVED IN WHEN THE STATION "VOICE OF THE SOVIET UNION" KEPT ON OPERATING.

PM944PPS

SHANGHAI,JAN 7 (AP)-PREMIER T.V.SOONG TODAY SENT L.K.LITTLE, AMERICAN INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS, INSTRUCTIONS TO OPEN THE NORTH CHINA PORTS OF TSINGTAO AND CHINWANGTAO TO FOREIGN SHIPPING. BOTH WERE IMPORTANT IMPORT AND EXPORT CENTERS BEFORE THE WAR BUT HAD NOT BEEN REOPENED SINCE JAPAN'S DEFEAT.

GG204PCS

A47FX

NANKING, JAN. 7-(AP)-CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES TODAY WELCOMED THE UNITED STATES' DIPLOMATIC NOTE URGING CHINA AND RUSSIA TO OPEN THE MANCHURIAN PORT OF DAIREN TO WORLD TRADE -- FREE OF RUSSIAN MILITARY CONTROL, AND UNDER CHINESE ADMINISTRATION.

THEY TERMED THE "WELCOME" AMERICAN NOTE "AN ADDED MEANS OF RETURNING THE GATEWAY OF MANCHURIA TO CHINESE CONTROL."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER DECLINED DIRECT COMMENT, BUT OTHER SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY SAID "WE HOPE THE REACTION TO THIS MATTER WILL COME IN THE FORM OF A NOTICE FROM MOSCOW THAT THE SOVIETS ARE TURNING CONTROL OF THE CITY OVER TO CHINA, ACCORDING TO TERMS OF THE (CHINESE-RUSSIAN) TREATY."

DAIREN WAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS, NOT BY TREATY BUT BY AGREEMENT OF MILITARY COMMANDS, AT A TIME WHEN IT APPEARED THE PORT MIGHT BE USEFUL IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. THIS "MILITARY NECESSITY NOW HAS PASSED," THESE SOURCES EMPHASIZED, ALTHOUGH SOVIET TROOPS REMAIN THERE. CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT LAST REPORTS REMAINED NEAR BUT NOT INSIDE THE PORT.

X308APS

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PEIPING, JAN. 7-(AP)-U.S. MARINE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY PREPARATIONS ARE VIRTUALLY COMPLETE FOR A COURTMARTIAL INVESTIGATION OF CHINESE CHARGES THAT A LEATHERNECK RAPED A CHINESE GIRL.

BECAUSE THE CASE DEVELOPED INTO A SPRINGBOARD FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENT ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEVERAL CITIES THE MARINES MAY HOLD A CLOSED COURT, WHICH THE GIRL'S COUNSEL HAS REQUESTED.

THE ACCUSED MARINE, DENYING THE RAPE CHARGE, LABELED THE GIRL A PROSTITUTE.

A NEW DEMONSTRATION WAS STAGED IN CANTON TODAY, AFTER STUDENTS ELSEWHERE QUIETLY HAD RETURNED TO CLASSES AND THE GOVERNMENT BANNED SUCH OUTBREAKS. MORE THAN 3,000 CANTON STUDENTS, INCLUDING 200 GIRLS, BROKE THROUGH A CORDON OF 300 CHINESE SOLDIERS AND STAGED AN ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION AT THE U.S. CONSULATE.

THE CHINESE PRESS CONTINUED TO TREAT THE CASE SENSATIONALLY, MANY PAPERS PRINTING RUMORS THAT HAVE BEEN DENIED BY OFFICIALS.

X705APS NM

VMARSHALL (450)
BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, JAN. 7-(AP)-WHETHER GENERAL MARSHALL RETURNS TO CHINA AFTER HE REPORTS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON, BOTH CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST LEADERS AGREE, HIS IMPACT ON MODERN CHINESE HISTORY HAS BEEN TREMENDOUS.

EVEN THOUGH HIS GOAL OF PEACE, UNITY AND DEMOCRACY WAS NOT ACHIEVED, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS HE HAS BEEN AN OUTSTANDING INFLUENCE FOR DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY.) CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S RECENT FIGHT IN SUPPORT OF A GENERALLY LIBERAL CONSTITUTION LARGELY WAS INTERPRETED AS THE PRODUCT OF MARSHALL CONTACTS.

MARSHALL ALSO HELPED LAY DOWN A PROGRAM FOR REORGANIZATION AND

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NATIONALIZATION OF THE ARMIEES AND IT WELL MAY FORM THE BASIS FOR CHIANG'S FUTURE PLANS.

RECENT COMMUNIST CENSURE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REAFFIRMATION OF UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CHINA, UPON WHICH MARSHALL'S MISSION WAS BASED, MADE HIS POSITION AS MEDIATOR UNTENABLE.

YENAN ACKNOWLEDGES IT WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM CONTINUE HIS ROLE AS REFEREE, BUT UNDER A NEW SET OF RULES. HOWEVER, AS LONG AS THE COMMUNISTS FELT AMERICA'S CHINA POLICY WAS IDEALISTIC ON PAPER BUT OPPORTUNISTIC IN PRACTICE, MARSHALL'S CONTINUED PRESENCE IN NANKING THREATENED TO JEOPARDIZE HIS REPUTATION FOR IMPARTIALITY AND CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE DESTROYED HIS USEFULNESS LATER SHOULD NEGOTIATIONS BE REOPENED.

IT WAS ALL THE MORE IMPERATIVE THAT HE WITHDRAW WITH BOTH THE KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNISTS REFUSING TO BUDGE FROM THEIR DEFINITE STANDS AND WITH BOTH OBVIOUSLY EMBARKED ON AT LEAST A SIX MONTHS TEST OF ARMS.

COMMUNIST LEADERS TOLD ME IN YENAN LAST MONTH THAT IT WAS UP TO THE UNITED STATES TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE SHOULD REMAIN.

ALTHOUGH THEY POINTEDLY REFRAINED FROM SAYING SO,THEIR ATTITUDE LEFT NO DOUBT THAT THEY CONSIDERED HIS MISSION IN ITS PRESENT PHASE A FAILURE.

THEY SAID THEY WOULD WELCOME CONTINUED EFFORTS FOR PEACE IF THE UNITED STATES WOULD CEASE SUPPORTING THE KUOMINTANG AND IT WOULD HELP PERSUADE CHIANG TO GIVE UP COMMUNIST TERRITORY SEIZED SINCE THE OFT-ABORTED JANUARY, 1946, TRUCE, AND TO RECONVENE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON AGREED UPON INTERPARTY LINES.

YENAN INSISTS AMERICAN EFFORTS IN CHINA RAN ON THE ROCKS WHEN THE UNITED STATES TRIED TO JUGGLE INTERNAL UNITY AND DEMOCRACY AGAINST A FEAR OF RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT IN THE FAR EAST. IT ARGUED THAT BECAUSE THE KUOMINTANG HAD TO BE STIFFENED TO COMBAT THE RUSSIAN "THREAT" THE INTERNAL PROGRAM BROKE DOWN.

NEVERTHELESS, BOTH SIDES AGREE THAT MARSHALL INTERPRETED AMERICAN POLICY WITH TACT, FIRMNESS AND INTELLIGENCE. WHETHER THIS POLICY HAS BEEN WORTH THE MILLIONS POURED INTO CHINA TO COMBAT NAMELESS FEARS NOW IS SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED.

THE APPARENT RESULTS TODAY ARE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF A FEARED COMMUNIST DOMINATION OF THE NATION, NULLIFICATION OF FEARED RUSSIAN SWAY OVER MANCHURIA, AND STRENGTHENING OF AMERICAN TIES WITH THE CHIANG GOVERNMENT.

WHETHER THESE GAINS WILL AMOUNT TO MUCH AS LONG AS THE NATION CONTINUES DANGEROUSLY DIVIDED IS A QUESTION MARSHALL AND THE WHITE HOUSE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL CONSIDER.

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REPUBLIC AS SAYING:

"I AM PREPARED TO TURN OVER DOCUMENTS DESCRIBING THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND PROPOSE MEASURES TO BRING AN END TO THE PRESENT FRATRICIDAL WARFARE."

APR MACDGN LDS CL630 CCC 4P

1947

BANGKOK, SIAM, JAN. 7—(AP)—THE VIET NAM RADIO TODAY DEPLORED THAT FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER MARIUS MOUTET HAD NOT CONTACTED PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH OF THE VIET NAM WHILE ON HIS VISIT TO INDOCHINA AND QUOTED THE PRESIDENT OF THE VIET NAM

MARSHALL

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GENERAL MARSHALL WOULD SUCCEED JAMES F.BYRNES AS SECRETARY OF STATE WAS APPLAUDED IN U.S. ARMY CIRCLES TODAY.

NONE EPECED IT AOULD P

NONE EXPECTED IT WOULD PRODUCE ANY CHANGE IN OCCUPATION POLICIES, DECIDED BY THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION, BUT MANY THOUGHT IT WOULD SMOOTH THE TASK OF OCCUPATION.

SEVERAL OFFICERS RECALLED THAT MARSHALL AND GENERAL MACARTHUR LONG HAD BEEN PERSONAL FRIENDS, WHEREAS MANY OTHER OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TOP MEN WERE KNOWN ONLY BY REPUTATION AND CORRESPONDENCE SINCE MAC-ARTHUR HAS BEEN OUTSIDE THE U.S. SO LONG.

MACARTHUR ON OCCASION HAS CLASHED OPENLY WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND BYRNES HAS CRITICIZED SOME SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' METHODS. IT IS FELT HERE THAT MARSHALL, FAMILIAR WITH ARMY PROCEDURE AND ACQUAINTED WITH MACARTHUR, MAY BRIDE THE GAP MORE EFFECTIVELY.

ARMY CIRCLES ALSO FEEL THEY WILL HAVE A FRIEND IN COURT IF A CONGRESSIONAL BATTLE DEVELOPS OVER MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAIN-TAINING A FULL OCCUPATION FORCE HERE. MACARTHUR IS KNOWN TO FAVOR A FEW MORE YEARS OF OCCUPATION AND SOME OF HIS OFFICERS FEAR THIS MIGHT BE CURTAILED BY AN ECONOMY WAVE.

ARMY OFFICERS GENERALLY APPROVED BYRNES FOR HIS OVER-ALL POLICIES, HOWEVER, PARTICULARLY HIS POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA, AND THERE HAD BEEN EVIDENCE OF BETTER FEELING LATELY BETWEEN THE OUTGOING SECRETARY AND SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

BYRNES PUBLICLY PRAISED MACARTHUR AND THE LATTER RESPONDED WITH AN INVITATION FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO VISIT JAPAN.

JQ911PCS

WAR CRIMES

TOKYO,JAN 7 (AP)-OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE JAPANESE MINISTRY, INTRODUCED TODAY AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL, SAID STARVING, DISEASED BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR WERE PARADED THROUGH KOREAN STREETS IN AUGUST, 1942, IN A DELIBERATE CAMPAIGN TO "STAMP OUT RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR BRITAIN AND AMERICA."

JAPANESE SECRET POLICE MINGLED WITH THE CROWDS IN FUSAN, SEOUL AND JINSEN AND REPORTED TO THE MINISTRY ON THE REACTION OF THE VARIOUS NATIONALS WHO SAW THE PARADE.

1947

REACTIONS INCLUDED:

BY KOREANS: "IT IS EASY TO SEE THAT THEY LACK PATRIOTISM JUST BY WATCHING THEM WHISTLING INDIFFERENTLY. THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY SLOVENLY." (THIS OF PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN KEPT FOR MONTHS IN JUNGLE CAMPS IN MALAYA AND TRANSPORTED IN HELL SHIPS IN WHICH MANY SMOTHERED TO DEATH.) "WHEN WE LOOK AT THEIR FRAIL AND UNSTEADY APPEARANCE IT IS NO WONDER THEY LOST TO THE JAPANESE FORCES."

BY THE JAPANESE: "WE CAN STILL FIND SOMETHING ARROGANT IN THEIR ATTITUDE. WE MUST TREAT THEM WITH THE FIRMNESS OF A VICTORIOUS NATION."

BY GERMANS: "WE HAVE BEEN RETURNING INHUMANITY FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN INHUMANITY. WE HOPE YOU WILL BE CRUEL TO THEM."

BY WHITE RUSSIANS: "THEY WHISTLE AND DON'T SEEM TO CARE A BIT. IT SEEMS BEING A PRISONER OF WAR IS NO DISGRACE TO THEM. THE CLOTHES THEY WEAR ARE RAGGED AND THEIR PHYSIQUE IS POOR. THAT IS WHY THEY ARE LOSING THE WAR."

THE CHIEF OF STAFF, JAPANESE KOREAN ARMY: "WE CAN STILL SEE ARROGANCE IN THEIR ATTITUDE AND SOME OF THEM OPENLY SAY THAT FINAL VICTORY REMAINS WITH BRITAIN."

THE DOCUMENT WAS PRESENTED TO SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION CHARGE THAT THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT WAS FULLY AWARE OF BRUTALITIES TO PRISONERS.

GG814ACS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-RUSSIA PROPOSED TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL TODAY THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDER THE JAPANESE TO FIX A DEFINITE DATE FOR CLEARING ULTRANATIONALISTS FROM RURAL OFFICES AND ELECTING SUCCESSORS.

THE PROPOSAL, BY LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, WAS SUPPORTED BY W. MACMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DELEGATE, WHO TOLD U.S. CHAIRMAN GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., THAT IT WAS "REASONABLE TO ASK WHEN THE ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD."

ATCHESON REPLIED THAT THERE WAS NO DELAY IN EFFECTING THE PURGE FOR RURAL OFFICIALS, SINCE THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE UNDDER WHICH IT WILL BE CARRIED OUT WAS PROMULGATED ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO.

ATCHESON ADDED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD ABOUT APRIL 15, DEPENDING ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PURGE.

DEREVYANKO COMPLAINED THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD POSTPONED BOTH THE PURGE AND THE ELECTIONS, SAYING THAT THE CABINET HAD INFORMED THE DIET PREVIOUSLY THE MUNICIPAL VOTE WOULD BE HELD AS FAR BACK AS LAST OCTOBER.

FJ1149PCS

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY FRANK L.WHITE

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-HIDEKI TOJO HIMSELF ORDERED THE EIGHT CAPTURED DOOLITTLE FLIERS COURT MARTIALED, BUT SAID HE SAVED FIVE OF THEM FROM THE ENSUING DEATH SENTENCE BECAUSE HE KNEW EMPEROR HIROHITO'S BENEVOLENCE, THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

COL.GILBERT S.WOOLWORTH, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR, READ INTO THE RECORD STATEMENTS TAKEN FROM THE FORMER PREMIER AT SUGAMO PRISON LAST MARCH IN WHICH HE SAID HIROHITO KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE MATTER UNTIL TOJO ASKED HIM TO ISSUE CLEMENCY FOR THE FIVE.

THE RAID, TJO ARGUED, WAS NOT AGAINST TROOPS, BUT AGAINST "NON-COMBATANTS, PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND SO FORTH."

SINCE THIS WAS NOT PERMITTED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW, IT WAS HOMICIDE," HIS STATEMENT WENT ON. "JAPAN ACTED ON THIS CONCEPT AND I ORDERED THE COURTS MARTIAL, OR AT LEAST THEY WERE JUST ABKOUT LIKE COURTS MARTIAL."

TOJO SAID AFTER THE EIGHT AMERICANS WERE CONDEMNED THE CHIEF OF STAFF DEMANDED THE DEATHS OF ALL EIGHT BUT HE KNEW "OF THE EMPEROR'S BENEVOLENCE AND WITH THAT IN MIND AND BECAUSE OF HIS FEELINGS, I WISHED TO HAVE ONLY THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF MEN EXECUTED."

"THEREFORE," HE ADDED, "IT WAS DECIDED THAT ONLY THE THREE WHO HAD KILLED PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WOULD RECEIVE THE DEATH PENALTY. THIS WAS DISCUSSED WITH THE EMPEROR, SINCE THE EMPEROR IN JAPAN IS THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN COMMUTE A DEATH SENTENCE AND IT WAS DECIDED THAT WAY. THAT ONE POINT WAS THE EMPEROR'S ONLY RELATION TO THE THING."

1947 JQ1048PCS

KURE,JAPAN,JAN.7-(AP)-THREE NOTED AUSTRALIAN EDUCATORS HAVE ARRIVED TO GIVE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ILLUSTRATED GEORGRAPHICAL LECTURES, AND TWO NEW ZEALANDERS WERE DUE TODAY TO LECTURE THE NEW ZEALAND COMPONENT OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

THE AUSTRALIANS ARE PROF.G.S.BROWNE, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION AT MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY; PROF.A.H.MCDONALD, PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT WORLD HISTORY, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY; AND DR.FRANK TATE, EDUCATIONAL FILM EXPERT. THE NEW ZEALAND EDUCATORS ARE PROF.I.L.G. SUTHERLAND, CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY COLEGE; AND PROF. IAN GORDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

FJ531ACS

INDOCHINESE (130)

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-A BROADCAST BY THE INSURGENT VIET-NAM COMMITTEE TODAY SAID THE FRENCH GARRISON IN BESIEGED HANOI WAS SHOOTING ITS SHEPHERD SCOUT DOGS FOR FOOD.

A RADIO HANOI BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LISTENING POST IN MANILA, PUT OUT THE STORY AS COMING FROM A FRENCH PRISONER OF WAR, WHO ASSERTED THE FRENCH CITADEL WAS WITHOUT VEGETABLES.

THE BROADCAST CLAIMED FORMER NAZIS, ENLISTED AS GERMAN LEGIONNAIRES IN THE FRENCH ARMY, WERE A PART OF THE HANOI GARRISON IN VIOLATION OF THE FRENCH-VIET-NAMESE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 6.

ANOTHER RADIO HANOI BROADCAST SAID FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAD YIELDED TO CHINESE CIVILIAN REQUESTS FOR THE EVACUATION OF 50 CHINESE FROM HAIPHONG DAILY. IT QUOTED ONE CHINESE AS SAYING: "THE FRENCH HAVE DESTROYED OUR LAST HOPE OF BEING ABLE TO STAY IN HAIPHONG IN SPITE OF FRENCH-VIET HOSTILITIES."

JQ935PCS

30.24-7263

MANILA, JAN. 7-(AP)-WHAT'S A TINY ISLAND WORTH?

THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ON BEHALF OF TWO FILIPINOS, TODAY ASKED THE U.S. NAVY TO PAY APPROXIMATELY $500,000 RENT FOR LUIS PENA ISLAND IN THE CULEBRA GROUP OFF PUERTO RICO.

THE MANILA EVENING NEWS SAID THE ISLAND WAS GRANTED TO CAYETANO ESCUEDERO, A SPANIARD, BY THE SPANISH CROWN ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF LAST CENTURY. RAMON AND CARMEN ESCUEDERO, HIS GRANDCHILDREN, ARE ASKING THE RENT.

THE NAVY HAS USED THE ISLAND AS A FUELING STATION SINCE THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

X728APS

1947

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 7-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT A REPORT APPEARING IN THE DAILY GRAPHIC OF LONDON THAT ARGENTINA WOULD GRANT SPAIN A TRADE CREDIT OF $600,000,000 WAS INCORRECT.

THE OFFICIAL RECALLED THAT ARGENTINA SIGNED AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT LAST OCT. 30 TO LEND SPAINT 750,000,000 ARGENTINE PESOS. OF THIS SUM, 350,000,000 PESOS WAS CREATED AS A REVOLVING CREDIT FOR PURCHASES HERE. THE REST WAS GRANTED AS AN OUTRIGHT LOAN TO BE SUPPORTED BY A SPANISH BOND ISSUE.

(THE PAR VALUE OF THE PESO IN ARGENTINA IS 71.8 CENTS; THE RATE IN ORDINARY FOREIGN EXCHANGE ABOUT 24.5 CENTS. AT THE HIGHER RATE THE LOAN WOULD TOTAL $538,500,000; AT THE LOWER $183,750,000.)

IT ALSO WAS REPORTED THAT A SECRET CLAUSE IN THE AGREEMENT GAVE SPAIN AN ADDITIONAL CREDIT OF 30,000,000 PESOS FOR GRAIN PURCHASES. THIS NEVER WAS CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY.

HJ1033PES

BYRNES HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON, JAN 7-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS IN THE CAREER OF JAMES F.BYRNES:

BORN: MAY 2, 1879, AT CHARLESTON, S.C.

BEGAN PUBLIC CAREER AT 21 AS A COURT STENOGRAPHER.

FIRST JOB: $2-A-WEEK MESSENGER BOY.

SERVED IN ALL THREE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT--REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR IN CONGRESS, U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTI

AND SENATOR IN CONGRESS, U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, WAR-TIME BOSS OF THE NATION'S ECONOMY AND HOMEFRONT MOBILIZATION, AND FINALLY AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

HE MIGHT HAVE BECOME PRESIDENT. A LEADING CONTENDER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN 1944, BYRNES WITHDREW "IN DEFERENCE TO THE WISHES" OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HARRY S.TRUMAN GOT THE NOMINATION AND BECAME PRESIDENT WHEN FDR DIED LESS THAN A YEAR LATER.

FAMED AS A "TROUBLE SHOOTER" FOR ROOSEVELT, HE CONTINUED THAT ROLE UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN. AFFABLE AND SHREWD AT THE SAME TIME, FRIENDS ALWAYS SAID.

A SOUTHERNER WHO HATED "REGIMENTATION," BYRNES DIRECTED THE BIGGEST JOB OF REGIMENTATION IN THE NATION'S HISTORY AS REGULATOR OF PRICES, WAGES, RENTS, FOOD, GASOLINE AND MANPOWER, AMONG OTHER THINGS.

BECAME KNOWN AS "ASSISTANT PRESIDENT" IN MAY 1943 WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION.

ACCOMPANIED BOTH MR.ROOSEVELT AND MR.TRUMAN TO "BIG THREE" MEETINGS.

RESIGNED TO RESUME HIS SPARTANBURG, S.C., LAW PRACTICE SHORTLY BEFORE GERMANY'S SURRENDER IN 1945, BUT RETURNED A FEW MONTHS LATER AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

LATEST CHAPTER:)3$ -.348:-, $3)3&-589, 59 0-48' 03-:3 :9,!343,:3 8, 0-48' -,$!9))92 70 :9,!343,:3 8, ,32 694(8, 0-'5 !32 .9,5&', FOLLOWI

LATEST CHAPTER: LED AMERICAN DELEGATION TO PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS AND FOLLOW UP CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK IN PAST FEW MONTHS, FOLLOWING A "FIRM" POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA, WHICH SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WALLACE CALLED A "GET TOUGH" POLICY. PRESIDENT TRUMAN OUSTED WALLACE FOR MOVING IN ON BYRNES' FIELD.

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MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS (300)

WASHINGTON,JAN 7-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS IN THE CAREER OF GEN.GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHOSEN TO BE THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE:

1947

BORN: DEC.31,1880, AT UNIONTOWN,PA.

DECIDED ON ARMY CAREER WHEN HE SAW THE 10TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, BACK FROM THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, TRIUMPHANTLY PARADE THROUGH HIS HOMETOWN STREETS.

GRADUATED 15TH IN A CLASS OF 34 AT VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, BUT WON FAME AS A FOOTBALL TACKLE.

COMMISSIONED IN REGULAR ARMY IN 1901. AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT, WAS SENT IN MAY 1902 TO HELP PUT DOWN THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

IN WORLD WAR I, HE WENT TO FRANCE IN A MINOR ROLE AND 11 MONTHS LATER BECAME OPERATIONS CHIEF OF THE FIRST ARMY, PLANNING THE SECRET MOVEMENT OF 820,000 OFFICERS AND MEN FOR THE GREAT MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE.

CHOSEN AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING IN 1920, HE SERVED FOUR YEARS IN WASHINGTON, THEN A THREE-YEAR HITCH IN CHINA AND IN 1927 BECAME AN INSTRUCTOR IN THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

BECAME CHIEF OF STAFF THE DAY GERMANY INVADED POLAND, SEPT.1,1939, SELECTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OVER OTHER OFFICERS WITH MUCH LONGER SERVICE.

ORGANIZED AN ARMY OF 1,500,000 WITHIN A YEAR AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE, AND WHEN AMERICA WAS FINALLY PLUNGED INTO THE WAR HE INSISTED THAT GERMANY COULD ONLY BE DEFEATED IN THE WEST.

DESPITE HIS "DESK JOB" IN WASHINGTON, MARSHALL IS GENERALLY CREDITED WITH BEING AMERICA'S FOREMOST SOLDIER IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, AND WITH CREATING THE MODERN ARMY.

THE WAR ENDED, MARSHALL WENT TO CHINA AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL ENVOY IN DECEMBER, 1945, IN AN EFFORT TO UNITE OPPOSING FACTIONS IN THAT WAR-TORN LAND.

MARSHALL HAS BEEN ON INACTIVE DUTY WITH THE ARMY SINCE HE LEFT THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF. OFFICIALLY, HOWEVER, HE IS NOT RETIRED SINCE GENERALS AND ADMIRALS OF FIVE-STAR RANK ARE NEVER RETIRED. THEORETICALLY, THEY MAY BE RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY AS LONG AS THEY LIVE.

THE PAY OF A FIVE-STAR GENERAL ON INACTIVE DUTY IS $8,000 A YEAR BASE PAY. THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE OF $5,000 WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY.

WHEN HE BECOMES SECRETARY OF STATE, MARSHALL CAN WAIVE HIS $8,000 ARMY PAY AND COLLECT THE CABINET OFFICER'S $15,000. #

WASHINGTON, JAN 7-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES SAID TODAY THE TREASURY WILL BE ASKED TO DECIDE WHETHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOME ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH PALESTINE AFFAIRS SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX AS "CHARITABLE."

BYRNES TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT LORD INVERCHAPEL, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH HIM IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. HE ASKED THE AMBASSADOR TO SUPPLY COPIES OF FUND-SOLICITING ADVERTISEMENTS IN WHICH THE STATEMENT IS MADE THAT CONTRIBUTIONS WOULD BE TAX FREE.

AN EMBASSY ATTACHE SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD COMPLAINED FOR A SECOND TIME IN RECENT MONTHS THAT ACTUALLY SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS WERE GOING TO SUPPORT "TERRORIST" ORGANIZATIONS IN PALESTINE AND THUS WERE NOT ENTITLED TO TAX EXEMPTION.

NEITHER SECRETARY BYRNES NOR THE EMBASSY NAMED THE ORGANIZATIONS. BYRNES SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN THE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ADDED IF COPIES WERE SUBMITTED BY THE AMBASSADOR HE WOULD TURN THEM OVER TO THE TREASURY FOR A DECISION.

1947

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BY GEORGE BRIA

WASHINGTON,JAN 7-(AP)-ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI--HERE ON A FIVE DAY VISIT TO SEEK FINANCIAL AID FOR HIS WARTORN COUNTRY--IS THE DIRECT OPPOSITE OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

LEAN AND HAWK-FACED, DE GASPERI LOOKS AND TALKS LIKE A NEW ENGLAND PREACHER. WHERE IL DUCE BLUSTERED, HIS SUCCESSOR SPEAKS SOFTLY.

MUSSOLINI LIKED FLASHY UNIFORMS. DE GASPERI DRESSES LIKE A LIBRARY CUSTODIAN--HE WAS ONE AT THE VATICAN FOR MANY YEARS.

DE GASPERI IS KNOWN AS A MASTER OF COMPROMISE. MANY ITALIANS ATTRIBUTE TO THIS SKILL THE PREMIER'S ABILITY TO KEEP HIS JOB IN THE FACE OF CONSTANT RESIGNATION THREATS FROM COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS WHO SHARE POWER WITH HIS CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATS IN ITALY'S FIRST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TOLD A BANQUET IN DE GASPERI'S HONOR LAST NIGHT HE KNOWS OF "NO MAN IN THE WORLD WHO TODAY IS FACED WITH MORE DIFFICULT TASKS."

BYRNES ADDED THAT "WE ARE ANXIOUS TO HELP IN THE DARK DAYS AHEAD."

THE VISITING PREMIER WAS SCHEDULED TO SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT NOON TODAY.

BORN APRIL 3, 1881, IN THE SMALL TOWN OF CIVEZZANO, NEAR TRENT, THEN PART OF AUSTRIA, DE GASPERI WAS ACTIVE IN THE ITALIAN UNDERGROUND "IRREDENTIST" MOVEMENT AIMED AT RESTORING ONCE-LOST TERRITORY TO ITALY. HE WAS ARRESTED SEVERAL TIMES FOR ANTI-AUSTRIAN ACTIVITIES.

IN 1911, HOWEVER, DE GASPERI WAS ELECTED TO THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT, WHERE HE SPOKE OUT IN BEHALF OF ITALIAN MINORITIES.

AFTER WORLD WAR I HE WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN POPULAR PARTY (NOW THE CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATS).

IN 1925, MUSSOLINI'S BLACKSHIRTS ARRESTED HIM AT VICENZA AND SEIZED HIM AGAIN IN 1926. HE SERVED 18 MONTHS IN ROME'S SLIMY REGINA COELI (QUEEN OF HEAVEN) JAIL UNTIL HIS HEALTH BROKE.

AFTER HIS RELEASE, DE GASPERI GOT A JOB AS A CLERK IN THE VATICAN LIBRARY, SERVING LATER AS SACRESTAN TO THE LIBRARY PREFECT.

WITH THE OVERTHROW OF MUSSOLINI, DE GASPERI CAME OUT OF THE VATICAN TO SERVE IN THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, BUT SOON WAS FORCED TO RETURN WHEN THE GERMANS OCCUPIED ROME.

BOSTON,JAN.7-(AP)-A DELAYED REACTION TO THE TERRIFIC STRAIN OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER NAZI RULE HAS BEGUN TO STRIKE DOWN FORMER CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES, IMPAIRING GERMANY'S RECONSTRUCTION, A RETURNED REHABILITATION EXPERT SAID TONIGHT.

NOEL FIELD, EUROPEAN DIRECTOR FOR THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT TUBERCULOSIS, STOMACH ULCERS, LOSS OF TEETH AND NERVOUS COLLAPSE AMONG ANTI-NAZI GERMANS HAS REACHED "EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS."

FIELD SAID: "THESE PEOPLE ARE 'GOOD' GERMANS--KNOWN ANTI-NAZIS--AND HAVE TAKEN UP IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS IN GERMANY'S RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT.

THE PROBLEM, HE SAID, IS PRINCIPALLY ONE FOR THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE SINCE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS NOT COMMITTED TO HELP GERMAN CIVILIANS AND UNRRA AID IS EXTENDED PRIMARILY TO FOREIGNERS IN GERMANY.

FIELD ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL, LAST NIGHT, AND WILL RETURN TO EUROPE IN A MONTH.

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NEW YORK, JAN 7-(AP)-REAR ADM.VAN H.RAGSDALE DEPARTED TODAY [illegible] ABOARD THE UNITED STATES LINER JOHN ERICSSON ENROUTE TO LONDON WHERE HE WILL BE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE COMMANDER OF THE U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE.

RAGSDALE, FORMERLY CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN SEA FRONTIER WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO, COMMANDED A CARRIER DIVISION DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

AMONG THE 170 OTHER PASSENGERS WERE A GROUP OF NINE QUAKER RELIEF WORKERS BOUND FOR THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY.

IN THE QUAKER GROUP WERE: ROBERT O.BYRD, TACOMA, WASH.; MARY J. BRAGG, PASADENA, CALIF.; MARY LOUISE CARUS, LA SALLE, ILL.; FRANCES E. DART, ITHACA, N.Y.; DAVID ENSIGN, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; JAMES F. KING, (7221 MERRILL AVE.) CHICAGO; CAROLINE W.MANNING, HARTFORD, CONN.; BARBARA WALKER, KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA, AND TOM FISHER, PRINCETON, IND.

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Senators Rap Truman 1947 Plea for High Taxes, Rent Curb Extension

PRESIDENT ASKS PRICE CUTS, LOW WAGE DEMANDS

Says Proposals Are Essential to Sustain Production and Jobs.

SEES BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Report Meets Varied Reaction; 'Just Campaign Talk,' Says Wherry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—(AP) President Truman today called on business to cut prices, on Congress to maintain high taxes, and on labor to be moderate in wage demands.

He also asked extension of rent controls beyond June 30, the present expiration date.

The requests were contained in the President's first annual economic report to Congress. It met a varied reception. Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) called it "a policy for the preservation of the capitalistic system." Senator Wherry (R-Neb.) scoffed at it as "just a campaign statement."

Opposition Voiced

Wherry and Senator Moore (R-Okla) urged an end to rent ceilings. And Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the tax-writing House Ways and Means committee told a reporter:

"I can't agree with the President's conclusion that we can't cut taxes, because we are going to adopt a budget that will enable us to cut taxes."

Mr. Truman said the courses he charted are essential to sustain jobs and production in a nation which, as 1947 opens, "has never been so strong or so prosperous."

The danger ahead, he said, is that "consumer buying will falter" because price increases have cut into the public's purchasing power.

To prevent this from leading to factory lay-offs and curtailed production, he urged prompt steps to bolster buying power. He emphasized price cuts more heavily than wage increases, as the way to do it.

"And in a complete turn-about from the government's 1946 program of supporting nationwide "pattern" wage increases, the President said: Pay raises should be based on "individual situations throughout the economy."

Against Tax Cut

The President also renewed his plea that high wartime taxes be allowed to stand. He wants them as a boost along the country's climb toward a balanced budget and national debt retirement.

The report, read separately in the two Houses of the Republican-controlled Congress, set these twin economic goals for the new year:

Employment maintained at the peacetime record level of 1946—about 58,000,000 civilians at work—"or slightly higher."

Production boosted to a total 8 per cent higher than last year.

But a "serious" drop in the purchasing power of wages, caused by soaring prices now threatens the attainment of these goals, Mr. Truman said.

He reasoned:

"If price and wage adjustments are not made—and made soon enough—there is danger that consumer buying will falter, orders to manufacturers will decline, production will drop, and unemployment will grow x x x."

An increase in wages alone could not solve the problem; therefore a "major approach" to bringing purchasing power into line with the nation's productive capacity "must be through reduced prices."

"Business should reduce prices wherever possible in order to bring about the necessary increase in consumer purchasing power to bolster their markets," said the report.

And labor, "for its own advantage as well as that of the country at large, x x x should refrain from excessive wage increases."

The message was sent to Capitol hill 48 hours after President Truman's reading of his state of the union message. It was based on recommendations of the new three-man council of economic advisers, created by the Employment Act of 1946 and headed by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse.

A goal of 1,000,000 new dwellings started in 1947 was another recommendation, along with passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill in order to reduce the cost of housing. Mr. Truman called it a problem "even more serious than in other lines because the gap between consumer income and housing prices is so great."

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft measure, approved by the Senate last spring but stalled in the house, contains, among other things, incentives for the building of multi-family, moderate-rental housing projects.

"The Congress should take steps at once to extend rent control beyond next June," Mr. Truman added. "A large increase in rents would substantially reduce consumer purchasing power."

Calls for Social Legislation

A broad program of social legislation got the presidential endorsement, including a lifting of the 40-cent minimum wage, increasing social security benefits, and broadening the coverage of the wage-hour act. He named no figures, nor did he indicate which classes should get wage-hour protection; farm workers and food processors now are excluded.

Taxes should be kept at present levels because "the rule of sound public finance calls for surplus in government revenues over expenditures while employment is high and the total income is large."

As for the strike problem, Mr. Truman recalled that his state of the union message dwelt on them at great length. That message urged "nonpunitive" legislation aimed at government fact-finding and at curbing jurisdictional strikes on secondary boycotts, and compulsory arbitration of disputes arising under existing contracts.

"We must and we shall solve the problem of making necessary adjustments in wages and working conditions without round after round of crippling and futile halts in production," the report declared.

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Following are textual excerpts from President Truman's economic report to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

As the year 1947 opens America has never been so strong or so prosperous. Nor have our prospects ever been brighter.

Yet in the minds of a great many of us there is a fear of another depression, the loss of our jobs, our farms, our businesses.

But America was not built on fear. America was built on courage, on imagination and an unbeatable determination to do the job at hand.

Dynamic Economy

The job at hand today is to see to it that America is not ravaged by recurring depressions and long periods of unemployment, but that instead we build an economy so fruitful, so dynamic, so progressive that each citizen can count upon opportunity and security for himself and his family.

Nor is prosperity in the United States important to the American people alone. It is the foundation of world prosperity and world peace. And the world is looking to us.

I believe that the American people that the wisdom and the will to use our abundant resources so that all may prosper. I reject, and I know the Ameican people reject, the notion that we must have another depression. I am not referring to minor detours and bumps the road ahead—these we know we shall have. I am referring to economic collapse and stagnation such as started in 1929. This need not happen again, and must not happen again.

Economic Advisers

The Congress passed the Employment Act of 1946 by an overwhelming bipartisan vote. This act wisely provided for a Council of Economic Advisers to the President, men who as a result of training, experience and attainments are exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government and to formulate and recommend national economic policy.

The Congress also provided for a permanent joint committee to receive and analyze this annual economic report of the President and to sumbit recommendations concerning it to both houses.

In transmitting this first economic report, I am conscious of its significance as the beginning of a series of reports that will serve the Executive and the Congress as the basis for an orderly and continuing review of the economic state of the Union and for integrated and comprehensive steps to insure the permanent economic health of the nation.

National Self-Criticism

The economic report is an opportunity for national self-examination and self-criticism. It is a challenge to the President and the Congress to determine the causes of whatever problems we face in our economic life and to find the solutions to those problems. It provides an opportunity for all our citizens to judge the merits of the analysis and proposed action. It is a new and splendid tool to help us in our tasks. And like all governmental tools, its effectiveness will increase year by year as we learn by doing.

Prosperity cannot be the concern of one party or of one group. It cannot be attained without the good will and the co-operation of all.

To build a greater America we must approach the task with unity of purpose, with patience, with wisdom, and with determination to overcome obstacles. If we do this—and we must — I have no doubt about the ability of Americans to build, on a firm basis of security and political and economic freedom, a country in which the rewards we enjoy can be doubled within the life span of many of those now living.

Summary Of Economic Conditions And Trends

On the plus side of the economic ledger we possess a fabulous wealth of resources. Our industrial plant is larger and, in many cases, better than ever before. Funds for business expansion are ample and profit incentives are high in most lines. Our labor force has greatly increased its number of semi-skilled and skilled workers.

The spending power of consumers, as a whole, is much higher than it ever was before the war. Consumer desires are fortified by a backlog of unsatisfied wants, particularly for housing, commercial construction, automobiles, household appliances, furnishings and other durable goods.

There are long-deferred and needed public works—Federal, state and local. There is a strong and sustained foreign demand. More than that, we can be optimistic about the desire to buy, because of the higher standards of living which almost all of our people have recently enjoyed and which they do not want to forego.

Examine Weaknesses

While these favorable factors in our economic situation are fundamental, it is more practical and profitable to examine weaknesses that need corrections than to congratulate ourselves upon the blessings which we already enjoy.

1. Chief among the unfavorable factors is the marked decline in real purchasing power of great numbers of consumers, resulting from the large price increases in the second half of last year. Maximum production and employment this year would yield a substantial increase in the available supply of consumer goods and services, especially in the area of durable goods. This requires higher real purchasing power to take the goods off the market.

Buying May Falter

If price and wage adjustments are not made—and made soon enough—there is danger that consumer buying will falter, orders to manufacturers will decline, production will drop, and unemployment will grow unless consumers resort to large additional borrowing and use of past savings to buy the increased supply of goods. These temporary expedients are limited in power and even if available would merely postpone the day of reckoning.

2. Weakening of the activity of investment might operate also as an obstacle to maximum employment, production and purchasing power. If industrial and commercial construction slackens, and prices for residential construction remain high as compared with incomes of laborers and white-collar workers, our maximum employment objective might be threatened this year or soon thereafter.

3. Labor-management strife, with severe work stoppages, remains a possibility. This would directly interfere with production or employment by creating or intensifying shortages of materials, parts, or equipment. Through creation of uncertainties about demand or supply and costs of materials, it might lead to reductions in business outlays for plant, equipment, and inventories.

Labor-Management Explained

That is why in my state-of-the-Union message I placed so much stress upon successful labor-management relations.

During this year, the underlying favorable factors are strong enough to maintain high prosperity. But this year brings us face to face with maladjustments and unfavorable possibilities which, if not corrected or prevented, could cause a recession in production and employment. The Government will watch this situation and be prepared for action if needed.

I shall now proceed to discuss the contribution labor, business, agriculture and the Government can make to the solution of these basic problems, along with recommendations related to other elements in a "national economic policy" as called for by the Employment Act.

Recommendations
Short-Range Program

My short-range recommendations have long-range significances as well. But they merit immediate attention from the Congress and from the people as a whole because of their influence upon economic conditions in 1947.

1. Prices and Wages:

Removal of emergency price and wage controls has restored the main responsibility for prices and wages to business, labor, farmers and consumers. The Government can point out dangers seen from the perspective of the whole economy, but the correctives must largely be applied by others.

Business should reduce prices wherever possible in order to bring about the necessary increase in consumer purchasing power to bolster their markets. Price reductions are especially needed in the case of goods such as many articles of food, clothing, house furnishings and building materials, whose prices have risen out of line. If business makes these reductions in a timely and orderly way, it will help sustain markets rather than destroy them.

Farm-Price Outlook

Farmers must realize that last year's exceptional farm prices will fall somewhat as world food supplies increase and as consumers find a more ample supply of durable goods to purchase. Existing price supports afford protection against a severe price decline.

Labor, on its part, must recognize that high volume at low costs and low prices requires high productivity and the absence of restrictions on production. For its own advantage as well as that of the country at large, labor should refrain from demands for excessive wage increases that would require price increases or would prevent price reductions that are necessary to sell the capacity output of the product.

Management in turn should rec-

ognize that increased productivity permits wage increases in some cases as well as price reductions; and that wages and salaries need to be raised where they have lagged substantially behind the increase in living costs in the past few years or where they are substandard.

No Uniform Rule

But just as there can be no universal or uniform rule to govern price reductions, so there can be no uniform rule relating to wages. Both price adjustments and wage adjustments are necessary in the ensuing months. Wage adjustments, like price adjustments, need to be made with a discriminating regard for individual situations throughout the economy.

The Government can help in several ways to maintain a balance between prices and wages. Procurement agencies will avoid policies that stimulate price increases or prevent reductions. Disposal of surplus goods will be speeded. The anti-trust laws will be applied vigorously to prevent and eliminate restrictive practices and pricing abuses.

Rent-Control Extension

The Congress should take steps at once to extend rent control beyond next June. A large increase in rents would substantially reduce consumer purchasing power.

On the wage side, the Congress should extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to classes of workers in interstate commerce now excluded, and should raise the minimum wage in view of the substantial rise in the cost of living and in the national production since it was enacted.

2. Social Security:

I shall treat generally of the social-security program in a subsequent section dealing with long-range programs and recommendations. In view of current economic trends, however, certain action is desirable at once.

Revision Of Benefits

I urge the Congress to take immediate steps to revise benefit payments under the social security system. The Congress has already authorized a temporary increase in public assistance benefits. This legislation expires by the end of this year and new legislative action is required.

Benefits under the old-age and survivors' insurance system should also be adjusted. These measures are necessary to alleviate real hardship which has been aggravated by increases in the cost of living. Beyond that, adequate social security benefit payments provide a desirable support to mass purchasing power.

3. Housing:

More than a million additional housing units need to be started in 1947. This goal will not only furnish badly needed shelter to our veterans and other citizens, but will result in a sizable contribution of the housing industry toward employment and purchasing power. At the lowest cost levels foreseeable this year, one million additional housing units will approximate an investment of $6,000,000,000 during 1947.

Cost Of Housing

As shortages of materials and manpower disappear, the main threat to a high volume of housing is the high level of current housing prices relative to the volume of consumer income.

To reduce the cost of housing on all fronts and by all desirable methods, we must start as promptly as possible a long-range housing program. Such a program can stimulate large investments in land acquisition and preparation for development. It can start the flow of new types of private investment into housing ventures. It can bring the traditional home-building industry into rental housing as well.

No subject has received more protracted study by the Congress leading to more uniform conclusions. Nonpartisan housing legislation was introduced in the Seventy-Ninth Congress and passed the Senate by a large majority.

Urges Enactment

On several occasions I have urged enactment of this program which was developed within the Congress itself. I again urge enactment of this program at the earliest possible moment.

4. Taxation:

Expert and lay opinion is in agreement on the rule of sound public finance that calls for a surplus in Government revenues over expenditures while employment is high and the total of income is large. In the present economic situation, it is clear that it would be unsound fiscal policy to reduce taxes.

Everyone is agreed that the tax burden is great and should be reduced as soon as possible. When reductions come, it will be important that they be fairly and equitably distributed, that they contribute to the maintenance of purchasing power by reducing the burden on the mass of consumers, and that they help provide the work and business incentives essential for a high level of production.

Fair Distribution

There are various ways of accomplishing these objectives of tax policy and of making an equitable reduction of taxes fairly distributed over all levels of income. These problems should receive careful study so that we are adequately prepared for wise action when the time comes.

5. Labor-Management Relations:

I have transmitted to the Congress, in my state-of-the-Union message, recommendations covering the broad field of labor-management relations, and need not dwell further on them here.

It is important, however, to emphasize once more, in relation to our goal of a permanent high-production, high-employment economy, the key responsibility that both management and labor have in helping to achieve this goal. Sound collective bargaining is essential.

In order to build an enduring prosperity for ourselves and our children, we must and we shall solve the problem of making necessary adjustments in wages and working conditions without round after round of crippling and futile halts in production.

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Long-Range Program

The war has left us a tremendously increased productive potential, and further increases are in store. In order to keep our expanding economic activity in line with our growing capacities, the extraordinary postwar demand that we enjoy today must be transformed into sustained demand of an expanding peacetime economy.

Elimination of wartime controls does not mean that we want to go back to the size of economy we had before the war. The possibilities and requirements of a sustained $200,000,000,000 economy differ from those of an unstable $100,000,000,000 economy.

A variety of measures will be needed to fortify the basic structure of American economy before the transformation from war and reconversion to a high-consumption peacetime economy is completed. We are still at the threshold in formulating a program of consistent policies designed to give business, agriculture and labor the opportunities which are envisaged in the Employment Act.

To Strengthen Economy

A long-range program designed to strengthen the structure of the American economy should include policies toward:

1. Efficient utilization of the labor force.
2. Maximum utilization of productive resources.
3. Encouragement of free competitive enterprise.
4. Promoting welfare, health and security.
5. Co-operation in international economic relations.
6. Combating economic fluctuations.

1. Efficient Utilization of the Labor Force:

The nation's labor force is its greatest productive asset. Prudent use of our human resources requires a working population not only large and well-trained, but enjoying high American standards of health, education, security and personal and political freedom.

We must develop and utilize fully the skills of our labor force. We must improve productive efficiency through industrial training and counseling focused on employment opportunities in various occupations, industries and localities. I am directing the Federal agencies concerned to initiate a study of these programs, in co-operation with state and local authorities, in order to improve such training and services and to remedy inconsistencies and gaps.

The return of the Employment Service to state administration should not result in its disintegration into 48 disconnnected pieces, nor in the subordination of the placement service to unemployment insurance. An efficient placement service requires uniform minimum standards and an integrated interstate system for disseminating job information and placing workers across state lines.

Hits Discrimination

We must end discrimination in employment or wages against certain classes of workers regardless of their individual abilities. Discrimination against certain racial and religious groups, against workers in late middle age, and against women, not only is repugnant to the principles of our democracy, but often creates artificial "labor shortages" in the midst of labor surplus.

Employers and unions both need to re-examine and revise practices resulting in discrimination. I recommend that, at this session, the Congress provide permanent Federal legislation dealing with this problem.

2. Maximum Utilization of Productive Resources:

In our free-enterprise system, we rely mainly upon private initiative to expand the productive base of the economy. Our productive capacity has grown not only through technological developments, but also through a steady stream of additions to plant and equipment. Output per man-hour has increased on the average of three per cent per year over the decades.

Initiative Of Business

The whole history of America indicates that this progress can be entrusted mainly to the initiative and inventiveness within our business system. But we do need nation-wide concerted action to remove the fear that demand will periodically be inadequate to absorb maximum production. This is what put brakes upon inventiveness and initiative.

Even in times of prosperity, aside from war, a substantial portion of our productive facilities has been idle. Recurrent depressions have brought paralysis to as much as one third or even one half of our plants and machines.

While the Government has a function in the encouragement of new industries and the development and dissemination of research, the greatest incentive that the Government can provide for business productivity is through helping to prevent depressions.

If production incentives are adequate, business will expand without hesitancy when markets for its products are reasonably assured through a successful nation-wide program for continuous maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

Agriculture

The soil is one of the most valuable economic assets of the nation. Most effective utilization and conservation of this resource should be an important aim of the agricultural program of the Government.

We have experienced amazing technological progress in agriculture and further progress is to be expected. This progress necessitates adjustments in farming, adjustments in the processing and manufacture of foods and clothing, and in the process of distribution.

American agriculture suffered a severe depression in the years following the first World War. This situation was generally recognized by all groups. It resulted in large-scale governmental programs to help the farmer get incomes more nearly in line with the incomes of other groups.

The long-range agricultural policy of the Government should be aimed at preserving the family sized farm and preventing another agricultural depression as we go through the readjustments following the second World War. It should help to see that farmers' incomes do not fall below those earned by other comparable productive groups. This should involve the least possible interference in the management of actual farming operations. It should be accomplished without use of subsidies so far as feasible. We should seek to make it possible for farmers to earn good incomes through their own efforts.

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Principle Of Plenty

Above all, the long-range agricultural policy of the Government should be based upon the principle of plenty and not upon the encouragement of scarcity. The term "maximum production" in the employment act applies to the farm as well as to the factory. This basic policy is inconsistent with a policy of production restriction, though we must take a realistic view of the proportion that agriculture as a whole bears to the economy and also of the relative amount of effort devoted to the several lines of production.

Our domestic capacity to absorb the products of our farms—if farmers are encouraged to turn their productive efforts in the right directions—will be enormous as we get nearer to solving the problems of sustained employment and high purchasing power. How much of an export surplus from the United States the markets of the world will be able to absorb will depend in part on our international economic policies, notably as to industrial imports and overseas investments.

Production Up

Agricultural production increased more than 30 per cent during the war. Technological improvements in farming and in food distribution would make it possible not only to continue this high rate of production, but also to increase it substantially during the next few years.

The high rate of agricultural production during and since the war has been supported by unusually high rates of food and fiber consumption. For the satisfactory solution of our agricultural problems during the next several years it is essential that we maintain these high rates of consumption, or even increase them. This is desirable not only from the farmer's point of view, but from the point of view of American diets and standards of living.

The Congress has recently authorized a permanent school-lunch program in co-operation with the states. I hope this program will be expanded until we are sure that every American schoolchild gets an adequate diet. In addition, we should study carefully the possible need for food and nutrition programs to reach low-income families.

Agricultural Marketing

The Congress also recently authorized a broad and strengthened program to improve the marketing and distribution of farm products. This includes the strengthening of research and educational work, as well as the improvement of the various marketing services performed by the Government.

We shall need to give increasing emphasis to marketing during the next few years. Better marketing can go a long way toward maintaining adequate rates of consumption, with benefit to farmers and the public alike.

We must honor the Government's commitment to support farm product prices during the period of readjustment to a stabilized peacetime basis. However, experience within the past year has demonstrated, on a small scale, some of the dangers that may result from holding the support level for any commodity too high. This only leads to maladjustments within agriculture, to the wastage of food, and to unnecessarily large Government expense.

Flexible Program Urged

The Government's long-range program to support farm incomes at reasonable levels must be kept flexible. It should be designed to encourage adjustments of production in line with the capacity of markets to take products at a price remunerative to efficient farming. It should promote well-managed use of our vast resources of farm land, machinery and agricultural labor in such ways as to be profitable to farmers and of maximum benefit to the public as a whole.

The standard of living on farms depends on more than the amount of money income received by farmers. Farm communities have never received comparable treatment with cities in such matters as education, housing, medical care, health, nutrition and social security. Federal and state programs in these fields should give increasing attention to the needs of rural areas.

Regional Development

Wide regions of this country still hold the promise of tremendous economic development. The Government should examine particularly the contribution it can make toward this development by stimulating production and distribution of low-cost hydroelectric energy, by developing flood control and navigation, by improving roads, by enforcing fair competitive rates of transportation, by removing barriers to truck transportation, by land drainage and irrigation projects.

We need to rebuild croplands, grazing areas and forests. Future programs of resource and industrial development should be prepared so that we can move ahead rapidly at the appropriate time.

Even under today's full employment conditions, there are a few chronically depressed areas, and some areas left stranded by the interplay of nation-wide forces, and our Government has the responsibility of assisting these communities in developing ways and means of improving their positions. The Council of Economic Advisers will give particular attention to these problems.

Federal-Aid Programs

The Federal Government is engaged in several programs of grants-in-aid to state and local governments involving large amounts of money. Further programs are planned. These programs, particularly those related to health and education, public works and road and airport construction, contribute greatly toward bringing all sections of the country up to the levels of productivity consistent with American standards of living.

I have asked the Council of Economic Advisers to co-operate with the Bureau of the Budget and other Federal agencies concerned.

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and with state and local advisory committees, to undertake a study of Federal grants to state and local governments to determine to what extent revised standards for the distribution of these grants may take into account more fully the needs for support that exist in various parts of the country.

Public Works

Aggregate expenditures for public works are large. They obviously have a considerable effect upon the whole economy. Further, since many public-works projects are not related to the daily problems of business operations nor to the daily needs of consumers, they are subject to adjustment in their time of commencement and their rate of progress.

This had led, particularly in recent years, to an overemphasis upon the prospects of stabilizing our whole economy through the bold use of public works.

There are valid reasons why public works cannot accomplish as much toward stabilization as some have supposed. In the event of severe unemployment, they cannot be generated in sufficient volume to avoid supplementation by other means. In a period of mild recession, they cannot be generated on time to be fully effective.

If the tempo of the public-works program is geared to some business index, the reserves accumulated for emergency use may be used after they are needed and they then become inflationary rather than stabilizing.

Even if advance preparations are made through the completion of plans, the acquisition of sites, and the accumulation of funds, there will be an inevitable time lag between calling the emergency program into operation and the employment of men on the job.

No One Safeguard

These comments are substantiated by experience. The chief lesson to be learned is that no one device constitutes an adequate safeguard against recession or an adequate fighting apparatus against depression. All useful devices need to be thought through in advance and blended into a consistent program.

Instead of regarding public works as the first and foremost device to restore our whole economy when it sags, we should attempt to stabilize public-works construction according to our long-term needs. Increasing regularization of public-works expenditures at all levels of governmental activity over a long period will offer an assurance of a demand for capital, of a market for materials and equipment, and of a field for employment which will assist in stabilizing that segment of the business world.

This approach to public works will have the further advantage of appraising their size and character in terms of our total national needs.

This policy by no means forestalls the expansion of public works as a sustaining factor if recessions or depressions should unfortunately develop despite our best efforts to avoid them. The very procedure necessary for long-term regularized expenditure will pave the way for more effective emergency use than in the past.

Research And Patents

The United States will this year invest more than $1,000,000,000 in research. In order to protect national security and the development of the domestic economy, I have established by executive order a presidential research board to survey Federal research and development programs.

The continuance of a research program of large magnitude for many years to come, together with the fact that many of the inventions resulting from it will be patentable, calls for action to protect the public interest in inventions and discoveries resulting from expenditures of public funds. I hope that suitable legislation for a uniform patent policy will be enacted by the Congress at this session.

3. Encouragement of Free Competitive Enterprise:

It is imperative that there be no restrictions on free competition resulting in curtailment of production and employment, or in maintenance of high prices, or in interference with freedom to invest funds, or in hampering the entry of new firms to any line of production or trade.

I recommend that the Congress review the studies made by the temporary National Economic Committee and by other congressional committees with a view toward supplementing or strengthening existing legislation in this field. Among the steps to be taken is the extension of Section 7 of the Clayton Act to prohibit mergers by the acquisition of assets, as well as by the acquisition of stock control.

Encouragement Of Existing Anti-Trust Laws

An anti-trust division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have both labored under inadequate appropriations. They should be better supplied with funds so that their activities can be more closely integrated.

Accordingly, I am recommending in the budget message increased appropriations for the control of monopolistic practices.

Encouragement Of Small Business

The Government should take affirmative action to enlarge the opportunities for efficient and enterprising small businesses.

I believe that the Government should study ways and means of facilitating the availability of long-term credit and equity capital to small and promising business enterprises.

The Department of Commerce has developed, and will further develop, business service programs providing business men with such information on markets and technical and commercial facts as only large establishments can provide by their own staffs.

Consideration should be given to the impact which existing taxes have upon small and growing businesses.

4. Promoting Welfare, Health and Security:

There are certain programs of government which have come to be looked upon as "welfare programs" in a narrow sense. This has placed them in an insulated compartment. They have not been sufficiently related to the needs of the economy as a whole. In fact, they are a part of the problem of maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

The Employment Act presents the opportunity to abandon this insulation, and to put these programs back in the economic setting from which they must draw their sustenance.

Unemployment insurance is designed to take care of the unemployed as a matter of right than of charity, but it also provides purchasing power as a cushion against recessions, and its tax features are of general economic significance.

Affect Purchasing Power

Retirement and pension systems exist to take care of workers who have given of their years in factory, field or office. But these systems, both on the income and outgo side, have a profound effect upon volumes of purchasing power, and the retirement age needs to be adjusted to the size and composition of our labor force and the trend of improved technologies.

Health insurance relates clearly to the efficiency of workers and thus to the productivity of industry and agriculture. And this is even more true of education, which must be reshaped continuously to meet the changing demands and job opportunities of the machine age—or, some day, of the atomic age.

The total amounts of public outlays for these and other purposes need to be measured against the total size of our economy—its wealth and resources today, and the trends and policies which shape its future.

Many of these programs have been born of a depression psychology. They have proceeded from the assumption that our enterprise system will necessarily fail to employ given numbers of people from time to time, and that these other programs must be brought forward to prime the pump or fill in the gaps.

Should Be Expanded

Here, too, we need a restatement. We should regard them rather as an inescapable obligation of an enlightened people, and we should expand them as our resources permit.

The relationship between these welfare programs and general economic conditions has been inadequately explored. Proposals for maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and proposals traditionally regarded as being in the general-welfare area, should be integrated because they are interrelated. Further studies will provide the basis for this integration.

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Public Health And Education Programs

Among those whose income is less than the minimum necessary for a decent subsistence are those who cannot earn their living because of physical unfitness or lack of educational training.

A combination of public health, nutrition, education and regional development programs would create additional job opportunities and supply workers fit to fill these jobs. Relatively small government expenditures for health and education yield a high national dividend. It is more economical to prepare people to earn a decent living than to care for them through relief.

The Federal Government is now spending a large amount of money for health and education programs for war veterans, but general expenditures in these fields are relatively small. I urge the Congress to give early consideration to expanded peacetime programs of public health, nutrition and education.

Social Security

Although maximum employment would protect wage earners generally from the effects of prolonged mass unemployment, the individual is still exposed to many hazards of economic insecurity.

Our social-security program has not kept pace with the times, nor with our increase in general living standards. Many individuals are not covered by the present provisions of the act, and the benefit payments to those covered are inadequate under today's conditions.

I recommend that the Congress, co-operating with the states, take action that will lead to increasing the amount and duration of unemployment benefits. Present unemployment reserve funds are ample to support such increases.

Amendment Urged

I recommend that the Congress amend the social-security laws to extend the benefits of old-age and survivors' insurance to the occupational groups now excluded, and to include under unemployment compensation the employés of all establishments, regardless of size, in the industries now covered by the Unemployment Compensation Tax Act. In expanding general social security, the Congress should not overlook the railway workers, whose protection is under separate laws.

While we compensate workers for loss of wages due to unemployment arising from lack of work opportunities, we do not insure them against the risks of loss of earnings from temporary or permanent disability, nor against the costs of medical care. This represents not only a heavy loss for the individual but a great waste of productive manpower.

Sickness Insurance

There is an urgent need to spread the risks arising from sickness and disability by insuring workers against the loss of income and by providing, through social insurance, ready access to essential preventive and curative medical services. I have, in a previous message, presented recommendations for a program of medical care and disability benefits. I urge early consideration of this program.

Our present social insurance system is financed by employé and employer contributions. We must recognize, however, that the employés' contributions and the employers' pay-roll tax curtail mass purchasing power and increase business men's costs. From an economic point of view, it would be desirable to finance a part of the social security system out of the general budget.

Therefore, I propose that the Congress, in working out a system of financing an expanded social-security program, give full consideration to the economic as well as the social import of various methods of taxation for this purpose.

International Trade

5. Co-operation in International Economic Relations:

While most of this report has necessarily been devoted to the domestic aspects of employment, production and purchasing power, we must bear in mind that we are part of a world economy. Our sales of goods and services abroad, amounting to about $15,000,000,000 in 1946, played an important role in the maintenance of domestic production, employment and purchasing power and may be expected to do so this year.

Such a high level of exports reflects in large part the war destruction of productive capacity in other countries. If we are to maintain a well-balanced prosperity over a long period, our foreign trade must be established on a more permanent basis.

In the long run, we can sell to other countries only if we are willing to buy from them, or to invest our funds abroad.

Both foreign trade and foreign investment are vital to maintaining a dynamic economy in this country.

The shortages we have suffered during the war and are even now experiencing have proved to us our need for foreign imports. We will continue to need imports not only to add richness and variety to our standard of living but also as a means of conserving strategic materials.

We do not have to fear so-called foreign competition when we have maximum production, employment and purchasing power. We must not, of course, indulge in indiscriminate reduction of barriers to imports. Such a policy is not contemplated.

For a few years we cannot expect to buy as much from abroad as other countries buy from us. We will find it profitable to invest a part of our savings in developing the world's productive resources through sound loans and investments of equity capital abroad.

Outlet For Goods

This is important not only in the first instance as an immediate outlet for our goods and services, the supply of which will be increasing in the coming years, but also as a means of permanently increasing foreign markets for our farmers and business men. The quickest demonstration of this can be seen by the fact that nations that are industrialized are our best customers.

Many countries fear economic depression in the United States as a threat to their own stability. If faced with the alternatives of smaller trade and economic insulation on the one hand or close relations with an unstable American economy on the other, many might prefer some insulation as the lesser evil.

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Closer Relations

In preference to either of these alternatives, these countries would choose closer relations with a stable American economy operating at high levels. They have already begun to co-operate toward achieving these related goals: Economic stability and expansion of world trade.

The International Monetary Fund, designed to stabilize exchange rates, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, set up to facilitate the international flow of capital, have already started to operate.

At our initiative, experts of eighteen important governments recently worked out a tentative charter for an international trade organization. This charter embodies principles of commercial conduct designed to enlarge the beneficial flow of world trade, to re-enforce the domestic employment and development programs of the co-operating governments and, by intergovernmental commodity agreements, to remove the depressing effects of burdensome world surpluses.

First Major Effort

This Charter represents the first major effort in the field of trade to replace unilateral action—which often injured other countries and provoked retaliation—by co-operation, and joint action under a set of common principles. Continued progress in the formation of the international trade organization represents the most important step that we can take to re-establish a high volume of foreign trade on a sound basis.

The willingness of many other countries to enter the proposed trade organization will depend to a great extent on our attitude in connection with the reciprocal tariff negotiations scheduled for this year.

In return for our own tariff concessions, we can hope to secure not only reduction of foreign tariffs and discriminations but also elimination of a mass of restrictions, in particular rigid import quotas preventing our access to foreign markets. Thus we should press forward with our program to secure the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers.

Must Do Our Part

If we fail to do our part in putting international economic relations on a healthier basis, it is quite likely that some other countries will feel compelled to increase their own controls. Such a development would tend to break the world into trading blocs and could have profound effects upon world politics and the prospects for creating an enduring peace.

6. Combating Economic Fluctuations:

Only by blending all practicable programs in wise proportions can

we be successful in stabilizing our economy at the highest feasible levels. The long-range policies I have outlined are designed to strengthen the structure of the economy and to reinforce its resistance to economic fluctuations.

The greater this power of resistance, the less need there will be for some of the limited and specialized stabilizing devices which have received much attention in recent years.

I have directed the Council of Economic Advisers and the other appropriate Government agencies to make a continuing study of the stabilization devices that may become necessary and to recommend their being placed in operation in ample time to insure the anticipated effect.

Job Stabilization

Among these devices are a well-integrated program of employment stabilization; improvements in the process by which workers find jobs and employers find workers; improvements in the tax structure; wise management of the public debt, and a flexible credit policy.

Continuing policy cannot be extemporized from month to month or even from year to year; most policies designed to increase the stability of the economy are of long-range character. Fortunately, we have time in which to plan deliberately and wisely, and in which to secure the co-operation of all our citizens in driving toward our common goal—an expanding economy of maximum production, employment, and purchasing power under a system of free competitive enterprise, with full recognition of the duties and responsibilities of forward-looking government.

CONGRESS VIEWS ON REPORT DIFFER

Comment Made On President's Economic Stand

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Congressional comment on President Truman's economic report today ranged from assertions it was "just a campaign statement" to a proposal that it be "required reading" in every high school and college.

"President Truman has laid down a policy for the preservation of the capitalistic system," Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), a member of the congressional committee on the economic report, said. He added that it should be "required reading in every college and high school in the United States."

Wherry Would End Rent Control

On the other hand, Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), the Republican Whip, immediately took issue with the President's proposal to extend rent controls.

"The quicker we get rid of all of these controls, the more houses we'll get built," he said.

The Nebraskan, who made the "campaign" charge against the report, was supported on the rent question by two other Republicans.

Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.) said "there is a tremendous feeling in my country, at least, that we ought to get rid of these controls, including rent."

Senator Moore (R., Okla.) declared he would "like to see rent controls abolished immediately."

To Cut Taxes, Says Knutson

Another Republican, Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he couldn't agree on the President's conclusion that taxes shouldn't be cut.

"We are going to adopt a budget that will enable us to cut taxes," he declared.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) said the details of the report were less important "than the fact that the system is working—that this nation along with many others is planning for maximum employment.

Several Republicans also took exception to the President's proposal that his tariff-lowering power be renewed. Wherry declared:

"I don't think any tariff rates ought to be cut until Congress reviews the situation and decides if such action is justified."

President's Economic Report Sets Three Main Goals for Nation in '47

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—President Truman, in his economic report to Congress today, set three main goals for this country in 1947:

1. Employment about as high as in 1946—58,000,000.
2. Lower prices. Make wage increases only where they won't increase prices or where needed because of higher living costs.
3. More goods and services than in 1946, perhaps 5 per cent more.

He offered this short-range program to Congress:

Continue rent controls; don't lower taxes; increase social security benefits; set up a long-range housing program; try to keep strikes to a minimum and outlaw jurisdictional strikes and "unjustified" secondary boycotts.

Then he offered this long-range program: 1947

Workers should be trained and helped in finding jobs; and discrimination against workers because of age, sex, color or religion should be outlawed.

Farm incomes must not go below a reasonable level and the principle should be plenty, instead of scarcity.

The Government should help various regions with flood control, fair transportation rates; and it should help the States with more money for health and education programs.

There should be a long-range Federal works program, bigger programs for public health, nutrition and education; the whole social security program should be overhauled to give more money to more people.

And in international dealings, this country should continue its reciprocal trade program—that is, lowering tariffs for countries which lower tariffs for this country.

U.N. Arms Parley Eyes Effect Of Byrnes Action

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—United Nations circles buzzed today with talk of Secretary of State Byrnes's resignation and its possible effect on United States foreign policy as the Security Council prepared to discuss the basic arms-reduction program that Byrnes himself indorsed at the recent Assembly session.

Private speculation among the delegates was heightened by the fact that Byrnes's retirement followed closely on Bernard M. Baruch's resignation as American representative on the United Nations Atomic Commission.

What effect, if any, Byrnes's quitting might have on American policy in the United Nations was not immediately apparent. Warren F. Austin, chief United States delegate, was already in Washington for consultation at the time of the announcement, and his aides here awaited his return with a complete report.

No Delay Request Seen

There were no indications, however, that the American delegation would request postponement of the arms-reduction discussion — which tops the Council's agenda tomorrow—in view of the sudden shift in Washington.

One of the first issues up for debate in connection with the arms discussion will be the United States contention that control of atomic energy should be given priority in laying down any arms-slashing plan. This viewpoint clashes sharply with the Russian position that the Council should implement the arms proposal within 90 days.

Herschel V. Johnson, who will represent the United States at the Council table for the start of the arms debate, said his Government would maintain its position on this question.

Trieste Action Put Off

Meanwhile, the Council postponed action on the Council of Foreign Ministers' plan to place the Adriatic port of Trieste under United Nations jurisdiction. The vote was delayed until Friday after Australia had questioned the legality of the proposal and Belgium asked more time to study details.

Australia's Norman J. O. Makin, new Council chairman, was doubtful whether the eleven-nation Council had Charter authority to assume such responsibility. The United States, Russia, France and Great Britain opposed him, saying that this plan was the only one on which the big powers could agree and that it did not go beyond the Charter.

Johnson also stressed that the Trieste plan was the "cornerstone" of the Italian treaty, to be signed about February 1 unless the Council balks.

Unanimity Is Desired

Syria, joining the Council for the first time along with Belgium and Colombia, at first raised legal objections but later acceded.

With the five major powers, Poland, Syria and Columbia giving support, there was no doubt of the seven votes necessary for approval, but unanimity was hoped for.

The United Nations announced last night that 29 governments had filed formal replies to a General Assembly recommendation that all 55 members recall their ambassadors or Ministers from Madrid. Only El Salvador indicated it might not comply. Panama, Turkey, Colombia and Uruguay acknowledged the notification but made no other report.

The other 24 governments, including the United States, said they had no high envoys in Madrid when the Assembly resolution was adopted last December 20. Great Britain, which has withdrawn its Ambassador, made no report.

A second portion of the Assembly's resolution called upon the Security Council, which has the power to institute sanctions and use military force, to review the situation if Generalissimo Franco remains in power after a reasonable length of time.

MEETS TODAY ON PALESTINE (AP)

British Cabinet Not Expected To Impose Martial Law

GLENN WILLIAMS

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—British officials wound up tonight the last of a ten-day series of conferences in preparation for tomorrow's Cabinet meeting on Palestine, amid reports that the Ministers had decided against imposing martial law on the Holy Land.

The Cabinet, called into special session, was expected to consider immediate measures for peace in Palestine, and to chart a long-range program probably calling for the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states.

Government sources said that broader powers already had been authorized for General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner, who is now in London for the discussions. These powers include the making of important, on-the-spot decisions in dealing with underground violence, the informants said.

Movements Secret

However, the Cabinet reportedly has been swayed away from the opinion—said to have been held by some of its members—that martial law should be clamped over all of Palestine unless violence subsides.

Sir Alan's movements were kept secret. A Government spokesman said that his return to Palestine, originally scheduled for this week, might be postponed for several days.

The final conferences during the day were between Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, and David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency executive who will leave tomorrow for Palestine. Creech Jones was reported to have urged the Jewish leader to press for an end to violence.

Rumors In Palestine

In Palestine itself, there were rumors that two extremist organizations—Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang—had decided to forego violence for 60 days during the crucial negotiations on the Holy Land's future.

An Irgun broadcast said that "the fight will continue" if the Jewish Agency agrees to partition or federation. This was interpreted as confirming the existence of the truce, pending achievement of high-level decisions.

Palestine officials announced that eighteen Jews—twelve of them said to be members of Irgun—had been arrested in screening operations in Rishon Lezion, a town of 12,000 in the center of Palestine's Jewish wine industry. Rishon Lezion was the scene of one of the reprisal floggings of British soldiers ten days ago.

Sentence Is Remitted

A bid to put the quietus on violence was seen in the action of Sir Henry Gurney, Palestine Government secretary, who remitted the sentence of Aaron David Cohen, a Jewish youth, to twelve strokes of the lash. He was sent to Latroun detention camp instead.

Meanwhile, the *News Review*, a magazine circulated throughout Britain, said a tide of anti-Semitism was rising in England and that recent attacks against British synagogues were "following the tactics laid down by SA (storm troop) bullies in the early days of the Nazis."

This followed statements by the vicar of Leeds that anti-Semitism was climbing "most dangerously" in the Midlands, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury that Jewish violence appeared to have "encouraged anti-Semitism."

Today, a 16-year-old boy, brought into court for throwing a brick through a synagogue window, admitted the crime, told the judge he had two soldier brothers on duty in Palestine and added: "I hate Jews."

He was put on probation. 1947

Cunningham to Return. (AP)

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Authoritative Government spokesmen said today that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham would return to his post as High Commissioner of Palestine with broadened directives as to how to combat underground violence, but that martial law was not imminent.

These informants said he had been given wide discretionary powers and authority to make spot decisions as to what measures may be necessary to fight extremists.

Meanwhile today the news magazine News Review observed that violence in Palestine had "brought anti-Semitism dangerously close to the surface of British life."

Also today a 16-year-old boy was brought into court where he admitted throwing a brick through a synagogue window. He told the judge that he had two brothers among the 10,000 British troops in Palestine and flatly declared: "I hate Jews." He was placed on probation.

18 Jews Seized Where Britons Were Flogged

S. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, Jan. 8 (AP)—Eighteen Jews were officially reported arrested in a police-military search of Rishon le Zion early today and reliable sources said five were prominent in Irgun Zvai Leumi, an underground organization.

Seven others, these informants said, were members of Irgun Zvai Leumi. There was no immediate identification from police.

Rishon le Zion, a town of 12,000 persons and the center of Palestine's Jewish wine industry, was the scene ten days ago of one of three flogging incidents in which a British major and three sergeants were whipped by persons who said they were Irgun Zvai Leumi members.

Violence Truce Reported

The arrests came within hours of unconfirmed reports that the two most extreme Jewish underground groups had declared a 60-day truce in their campaign of violence in order to ease tension surrounding continued negotiations for a peaceful solution of Palestine's problems.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said that "all-out efforts to bring an end of terrorism have been made in recent weeks and all kinds of efforts are continuing now."

There were widespread rumors in Jewish circles that Irgun Zvai Leumi and the so-called Stern Gang had acceded to a demand from Haganah, the more moderate underground group, that violence cease while the possibility of a diplomatic solution remained in the Jewish quest for a national home in Palestine.

Cabinet Decision Expected

[In London, a Government source said the British Cabinet would consider at a meeting tomorrow a recommendation from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones that Palestine be divided into independent Arab and Jewish states.

[The partition plan reported im-

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mediately ran into trouble, as Moshe Shertok, political head of the Jewish Agency, said in Britain that nothing less than making all of Palestine a Jewish state would satisfy world Jewry.]

Quiet Since Last Thursday

The underground organizations have been comparatively quiet since Thursday night, when they launched one of their biggest simultaneous attacks on British military installations, using homemade flame throwers, mines, automatic weapons and grenades.

Despite the rumored truce and the recent lull, however, Irgun Zvai Leumi served notice last night, by a manifesto posted in Tel Aviv, that confirmation of the death sentence pronounced on Dov Gruner, convicted of terrorist activities, would bring retaliation.

Sentence Reported Remitted

Meanwhile, reliable sources said a flogging sentence against Aaron David Cohen, a Jewish youth convicted last month for possessing a leaflet bomb, had been remitted on order of Sir Henry Gurney, chief Palestine secretary.

The twelve-stroke sentence previously had been confirmed by Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, then British troop commander in Palestine, who remitted an accompanying month's prison term. Sir Evelyn's confirmation of the flogging sentence came a few days after the four members of the British Army had been flogged.

The reported remission of Cohen's sentence was viewed by both private and official sources as a "definite move by the Palestine Government to bring peace to Palestine."

Arab And Jewish Clash Reported

Jerusalem, Jan. 8 (AP) — Police said they had received "as yet unconfirmed reports" that Jews and Arabs had clashed tonight in Tubas, a town of 10,000 population on the edge of the historic Esdraelon plains.

The accounts were brought to the Nablue police station by an Arab, officials said, adding that an "investigation now is going on."

According to the first reports, one Arab was killed and one was wounded, and two Jews were wounded. There were no further details.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Tel Aviv that the Jewish underground group, Irgun Zvai Leumi, had placed posters in that city announcing the death of "two of our soldiers, including a group commander."

The posters said the two fighters died of wounds received late in December and identified the group commander only as "Avial."

Smertenko Unwelcome, Britain And Jews Say

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—A British Home Office official, told that Prof. Johan J Smertenko planned to return to London, reiterated tonight that the American Jewish leader would be turned back from Britain if he atempted to re-entry into the country.

A Jewish Agency official, who asked not to be named, said, "We sincerely hope he is not coming, in view of the very unpleasant and deplorable things he said last time he was here."

A spokesman for the board of deputies of British Jews said: "We hope he gets cnucked out if he manages to land in England."

American League Official

Smertenko, of Woodbury, Conn., is vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine. His purported news conference statements here on Britain's Palestine policy, which became a matter of discussion in the House of Commons, led officials to bar his re-entry into the British Isles.

Smertenko stopped tonight in Geneva, Switzerland, while en route from Rome to London. In an interview there he said he planned to go to Paris by plane tomorrow and thence to London on Friday.

He said he was an American citizen, that his visa for Britain was valid until April 26, and that he intended to exercise the right of re-entry into Britain after his trip to Rome.

Objections to his return to the British Isles, he declared, were based on "grotesque and deliberate distortions of what I said, rather than what I actually said."

Smertenko explained he had been quoted in the British press as saying that there were 130 young persons in England ready to commit acts of sabotage in support of Jewish emigration to Palestine.

"I never said any such thing," he said.

Asked whether his organization was financing Jewish underground activities in Palestine, Smertenko said:

"No, but it is not because we would not like to. We are not financing them because the laws of the United States, of which I am a citizen, say that citizens of the United States must not support foreign insurrections."

DEFIES BRITISH ORDER

Rome, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Prof. Johan J. Smertenko, vice-president of the American League for a Free Palestine, whose attacks on Britain's Palestine policy led to his being barred from re-entering the British Isles, left here today by plane for Paris—and ultimately, he said, London.

Last week Smertenko told reporters that he had a British visa good until April and that he intended to use it despite a Home Office statement that he would be put on the first outgoing plane if he arrived in Britain.

Readmission Of Mufti To Palestine Sought

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—An Arab League memorandum asking that the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Husseini, be readmitted to Palestine reached London today.

British authorities have repeatedly declared that the Mufti, accused of having collaborated with the Axis during the war, was persona non grata in the tense Holy Land. He is now in Egypt enjoying the sanctuary extended by the Egyptian Crown.

UNRRA To Deliver Relief Supplies Soon

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—UNRRA Deputy Director General R. G. A. Jackson said today at a news conference that UNRRA would deliver a backlog of more than 6,000,000 tons of relief supplies within the next few months, despite the discontinuance the first of the year of financial contributions to the organization.

British Call Out Subs To Aid In Coal Pinch

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Admiralty called out its submarines tonight to generate power and light for royal dockyards, saving the dockyards' coal for industry in Britain's fuel crisis.

An Admiralty spokesman said 30 or more submarines would be assigned and each would generate about 1,000 kilowatts a day. They burn oil. A weekly saving of 2,000 tons of coal was envisaged.

Several factories have closed and others are threatened because of the fuel shortage.

British Food, 1947 Then And Now

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Great Britain began its eighth year of food rationing today, with Britons getting less of most commodities than in the bleak war days of 1940.

Sample weekly rations then and now:

Commodity	1940	1947
Bacon	4 ounces	2 ounces
Sugar	12 ounces	8 ounces
Preserves	2 ounces	4 ounces
Butter	4 ounces	3 ounces
Margarine	2 ounces	3 ounces

FRANCE CUTS VOLUNTEER AGE

Expects Long-Drawn Out Indo-Chinese Struggle

REMBERT JAMES (N)

Paris, Jan. 8 (AP)—France lowered the enlistment age for volunteers to 18 years today in a move to raise military forces for a long drawnout military struggle with Viet Nam forces in Indo-China.

Announcement of the change from a minimum enlistment age of 19 "because of the situation in the Far East" was made by the Minister of National Defense as dispatches from Indo-China told of new attempts of Viet Nam forces to infiltrate French positions in Hanoi, capital of Tonkin, and continued artillery duels there.

In Calcutta, Marius Moutet, French Colonial Minister, told interviewers, "I have reasons to think that extremist elements have captured all power and use President Ho Chi Minh's name to serve their needs. Ho is president of the Viet Nam Republic in Indo-China.

Ho Is Superceded

["The real truth is that Ho Chi Minh has been superceded by extremist elements who place party above everything else," said Moutet, on his way home from a fact-finding mission to Indo-China. "I wonder if he still continues to be president. I have no information as to where he is exactly."]

A break in the encirclement of Hanoi was achieved, the French said in a communiqué, when a column advancing eastward from Hanoi linked up with another column driving westward from Haiphong on the coast. The junction was made near Kesat, midway between Hanoi and Haiphong, after a four-day drive.

Town Is Evacuated

Landing craft, which transported tanks and infantry up the Rouge River from Haiphong to Namdinh, successfully evacuated the besieged civilian population of that cotton-mill town 50 miles southeast of Hanoi, the communiqué said.

The river expedition linked up with several hundred parachutists who dropped in the area Sunday night and gained control of the town, the French said.

In the north, where a struggle for control of the China border area was underway, the French reported a Viet Nam concentration at Anchau, south of the Langson-Tienyen highway linking the Langson garrison with the sea.

The brunt of any major campaign in Indo-China by the French would be borne by volunteer professional soldiers. The new regulations, in addition to lowering the enlistment age, outlined a set of rules for assigning military personnel to colonial duty. Under the new rules personnel under 18½ years of age cannot be sent overseas.

Hanoi-To-Haiphong Link Restored (5)

Paris, Jan. 8 (AP)—Two French columns have joined forces midway between Hanoi and Hai Duong after battering through persistent Viet-Namese resistance and have re-established French communications east from Hanoi toward Haiphong, chief Tonkin seaport, dispatches from embattled Indo-China reported today.

At Hanoi, Viet-Namese artillery slowed down its steady barrage against French positions in the European quarter. The French general staff said many Viet-Nam republican troops were caught attempting to escape from the native quarters.

At Nam Dinh, a cotton-mill center southeast of the Tonkin capital, French naval units evacuated the civilian population by sea to Haiphong without incident, the general staff said. French forces inside Nam Dinh pushed an energetic mopping-up drive.

The French garrison at Langson, frontier post northeast of Hanoi, was reported to be preparing for a renewed Viet-Namese assault aimed at control of the frontier with China. The garrison has been encircled virtually since the outbreak of the Viet-Nam uprising December 19.

Indo-China Report Retraction Demanded

Saigon, Indo-China, Jan. 8 (AP)—United States Consul General Charles S. Reed demanded today that the French retract an officially circulated report saying that James O'Sullivan, United States Vice Consul in Hanoi, had characterized Viet-Namese actions in Hanoi as "criminal and bestial folly."

Reed, who is from Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the retraction request to Henri Barbeau, General Director of Information, whose office distributed the report to the Saigon press December 22.

What French Reported

The French report said O'Sullivan and the Chinese Consul in Hanoi conferred December 21 with Gen. Louis Morliere, French military commander at Hanoi. It stated that, after Morliere gave them a report of the situation, O'Sullivan and the Chinese Consul expressed "without restraint their indignation over the behavior of Viet-Nam authorities, which they characterized as criminal and bestial folly."

Reed said O'Sullivan insisted that neither he nor the Chinese Consul made any comment in their conference with Morliere.

Vichy Follower to Die.

Paris, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—A Paris court last night sentenced to death Georges Radici, a leader of the Vichy Government Home Militia, who was convicted of ordering twenty-eight executions at the Sante Prison after a mutiny on July 14, 1944.

Clay Sees German Policy Unaltered

Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who will become European theater commander on March 15, said today he believed the appointment of General Marshall as Secretary of State would not change United States policy in Germany.

Speaking in the same German city where Secretary Byrnes laid down the American policies for the rehabilitation of the conquered nation, Clay said:

"I think both the United States and Germany are fortunate to have had a man of such great character as Byrnes and a man such as Marshall to succeed him."

Press, Radio Freedom

Clay came to Stuttgart to meet the newly elected minister-presidents of the legislatures of the three American zone states and outline their responsibilities in creating democratic self-government.

In conferences with the Länderrat, the advisory German governmental body of the three states and with newsmen, Clay:

1. Warned that American and British bizonal committees starting their jobs of merging the economies of the two zones would not be permitted to assume any state responsibilities.

2. Disclosed that the United States Military Government hoped to give the German press and radio "complete liberty not too many months away," and that the German radio "very probably will be state owned and operated."

Prisoners Tyrannized, Reich Official Charges

Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP)—The three ministers-president of the United States occupation zone of Germany charged tonight that German prisoners of war were being tyrannized by former Nazi SS officers in American, Allied and German operated prisoner camps.

The newly elected minister-president of Greater Hesse and Bavaria, Wilhelm Hoegner, asked Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay to approve appointment by the German state council of a German committee to investigate conditions of German war prisoners throughout the world.

Bremen Enclave To Be State

Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP)—A German Government official said today that the Brémen enclave would be given full status as a fourth state of the American occupation zone "within a few days."

GI Admits He Shot Self; Had Blamed Germans

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP)—An American soldier who said he had been shot by Germans actually wounded himself in an alleged attempt to obtain discharge from the Army or return to the United States, the United States Army provost marshal's office reported today.

The soldier, Pfc. John D. Main, Anderson, Ind., was found lying on a road near Darmstadt December 23, with two bullet wounds in his left leg. He is recovering in an army hospital.

De-Nazification Court In Nuernberg Bombed

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP). United States Army headquarters said today that a bomb exploded last night in a Nuernberg de-Nazification court, tearing plaster from the walls, but causing no injury.

The courtroom was empty except for tables and chairs and there were no known files of German records in the room.

A number of de-Nazification courts were bombed in the Stuttgart area last year and eleven Germans are on trial in that city for the crimes.

The Army said "an unknown person or group" was responsible for the Nuernberg explosion.

REICH BOMBING LAID TO NAZIS

Revenge For Court Action On Gestapo Leaders Blamed

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP). Revenge against the German de-Nazification system for refusing to clear notorious Gestapo officials was advanced by German prosecutors tonight as the motive for the bombing of a Nuernberg court.

The bomb, a tin can skillfully rammed with high explosives, was tossed into De-Nazification Court No. 4 last night. No one was injured and no records were reported lost, but windows were broken and holes blown in the floor and ceiling. The room was empty at the time.

The German prosecutors said the bombing was probably in retaliation for their transferring the cases of certain Gestapo leaders to criminal courts, instead of scheduling them for political trial.

Work Of Specialists

Leo Stahl, German police chief, said the bombing was "the work of specialists."

The latest Gestapo veteran to be turned over to a criminal court by de-Nazification officials was Michael Haertl, who had been in charge of the secret police prison here under Heinrich Himmler.

The explosion was more violent than those staged recently in the Stuttgart area, allegedly to intimidate de-Nazification officials. Eleven Germans now are on trial in Stuttgart in connection with those blasts.

Jewels Swapped For Food

Wiesbaden, Germany, Jan. 8 (AP). Three former princesses of the royal house of Prussia were described in an American Military Government report tonight as the dupes of a black-market ring with which they swapped family jewels for food.

John Stark, of Pasadena, Cal., in charge of black-market investigations, said the food cost the princesses two diamonds, three sapphires and a topaz set worth about 50,000 marks ($5,000 at the present Allied exchange rate).

The food was sold to them at prices ranging from $9 for a chocolate bar to $30 for a pound of coffee. The princesses — Agathe and her daughters, Elizabeth and Luise Henriette—were quoted by Stark as saying they chose to barter because they feared their jewels, in any case, would be confiscated by the Military Government.

Hours Cut In Frigid Cold

Berlin, Jan. 8 (AP)—Berlin's city government today reduced the working day for its office personnel to staggered four-hour shifts to "spare their health" as freezing weather spread misery through the fuel-starved capital. Thermometers registered four degrees below zero last night in outlying sectors.

SPANISH STUDENTS SEEK FRANCO OUSTER

MADRID, Jan. 8—(AP) Leaflets circulated today by the clandestine "Federal Union of Hispanic Students" appealed to students in countries belonging to the United Nations for help in overthrowing the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The organization, which described itself as "liberal," specifically requested that foreign students work for the cutting off of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Franco government, organize anti-Franco demonstrations and collect money for scholarships for exiled Spanish students.

The leaflets charged that Spanish university professorships and scholarships were given to Falange favorites, that able but poor students were prevented from entering the schools and that police circulated freely through the halls of the class buildings to "cut off at the root any attempt at free expression."

ITALY PARTY SPLIT FEARED

Socialist Parley Set Today On Communism Issue

FRAUR—LEBRIEU

Rome, Jan. 8 (AP)—Conferences before the opening of the twenty-fifth national congress of the Socialist party tomorrow will decide whether Italian Socialists will become hopelessly split over the issue of collaboration with the Communists, the office of Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist president of the Constituent Assembly, said tonight.

While the rift appeared virtually a certainty earlier in the day, Saragat's secretary denied reports from other party sources that it was already an actuality. Saragat is leader of the anti-Communist faction.

The other informants said small delegations from the ranks of Saragat supporters and a second anti-Communist wing of the party would attend the congress's opening session at the University of Rome only to announce they were leaving both the congress and the party, and that Saragat would then call a rival congress and "organize a new party."

Final Decision Tonight

"This has not yet been entirely and definitely settled," Saragat's secretary said. "The final decision will be made tonight."

The reports had been given wide publication by Rome's press and a high party source held out little hope for conciliation.

Such a rift would leave Pietro Nenni, Socialist Foreign Minister and Acting Premier, at the head of the party group favoring continued "joint action" with Communists. The threat took front-page space today from Premier Alcide de Gasperi's mission to Washington, which for several days had monopolized the big headlines.

A Socialist party division into deadlocked pro and anti Communist groups would heighten the already acute division of the country as a whole into Right and Left camps.

Civil War Danger Seen

Don Luigi Sturzo, Catholic elder statesman who was a founder of the Centrist Christian Democratic Movement, has declared in a Milan newspaper that Italy was already in danger of civil war.

He said Sunday that the Right and Left were "arming against each other" and warned of violence when "one of the two has the psychological confidence of winning."

The Socialist party had thus far been regarded in Italy as a possible bridge between the two extremes, so long as it held in its own ranks Left, Center and Right representatives.

The extreme Right in Italy is generally regarded as typified by the *Uomo Qualunque* (common man) Movement, which the Left calls neo-Fascist.

Premier de Gasperi, at the head of the Christian Democrats, stands at the center but is accused of Rightist leanings by the Communists.

Approximately 70 per cent of the regional Socialist party congress has voted to follow Nenni's pro-Communist line, a party organizer said today.

Italians Quit Homes

Rome, Jan. 8 (AP)—Giuseppe de Berti, political counsellor of the Italian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, said today that more than 100,000 Italians had abandoned their homes in Istria.

In a statement to the Italian news agency Ansa, de Berti declared that the exodus was the "highest protest our land has expressed against the treaty of peace." He declared that 28,000 Italians had left their homes in Fiume alone and that 14,000 had left Zara, a former Italian enclave on the Dalmatian coast.

NO LUXURY LINERS IN ITALY'S PLANS

Shipping Efforts Will Stress Freighter Class, of Which There Is Great Need

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—It will be a long time before tourists board an Italian transatlantic liner for one of those champagne and masquerade ball pleasure cruises that made Italy's luxurious passenger fleet renowned before the war, and perhaps the day never will come again.

Italy, which lost nearly 90 per cent of her merchant fleet in her greatest economic disaster of the war, has put away any thought of attempting to regain her pre-war position in the luxury passenger field.

She entered the war with a merchant fleet of 833 vessels, totaling 3,661,427 tons. Counting vessels salvaged and partly refitted, she now owns 123, a total of 507,880 tons. An additional 250,000 tons are under construction or ordered, but scarcity of materials and high construction costs have delayed delivery.

Salvatore Aldisio, Merchant Marine Minister, said it would be years before Italy could reach 50 to 60 per cent of former efficiency in the freighter class, where she will concentrate her reconstruction efforts. The fifty Liberty ships purchased from the United States are considered barely a start toward the fleet Italy will need to carry an estimated 22,500,000 tons of vital imports in the next few years.

Italy has only one passenger ship, the Andrea Gritti, plying a transatlantic run to Latin America. The Vulcania and the Saturnia recently were returned to Italy by the United States, but the former still is being used for repatriation of Americans while the latter is bringing Italian prisoners home.

Of the big ships of Fascist days, the bombed Rex lies off the Istrian coast where, Italians charge, the Yugoslavs are stripping her; the wrecked hulk of the Conte di Savoia has been refloated at Venice; the Conte Granda, according to the Ministry, was sold by Brazil to the United States for $8,000,000; the Conte Rosso was sunk in the Strait of Messina, the Conte Verde was scuttled by Italians in the Far East when Italy surrendered and the Conte Biancamano was seized by the United States in the Pacific and used as a military transport.

Rome Press Is Assailed By Pope (N)

JOHN P. MACKNIGHT

Vatican City, Jan. 8 (AP)—Pope Pius XII struck at "unconditional liberty" of the press and films today in his second reply in recent weeks to virulent attacks on the church by Italian anti-clerical weeklies.

He told members of the Roman nobility gathered in the Consistory Hall that to permit publications and movies "to undermine the religious and moral foundation of the life of the people" would be "to legalize license."

Declaring that uncertainty still was the dominating characteristic of the postwar world, both in international relations and in the affairs of several nations, the Pontiff asserted it was the duty of the aristocrats actively to participate in public affairs to seek the good not of a certain class but of the "entire community."

Several Family Members

Among the 53 men clad in tailcoats and women in black formal dress were several members of his own family.

Charging that unconditional liberty of press and movies would "unhinge the defense of public morality," the Pope declared man's common welfare is "always bound to the absolute scale of values established by God."

If man enjoys personal liberty, he went on, it is "precisely in order to render this tie effective in a manner worthy of human nature. The guardianship of this liberty is the end of all juridical arrangement worthy of the name. But from that it follows also that there cannot be liberty and the right of violating that absolute order of values."

"Pain And Indignation"

Three weeks ago, appearing before a giant gathering of Catholics before St. Peter's Church to protest the rebirth of anti-clericalism in some of Rome's weekly papers, the Pope called for a new union to defend the faith, and spoke of "pain and indignation" at the attacks on his person and the church.

Earlier, Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi, himself an ardent Catholic, had sharply criticized such anti-church papers as *Pollo* and *Don Basilio* and promised that his Government would act to end "obscenities and pornography."

A Rome court on December 23 sentenced Rinno Macarri, editor of *Pollo*, to two years imprisonment for vilifying the state religion. He has appealed but in the meantime *Pollo* has suspended publication.

Another Hearing Set

Like charges against Dr. Furio Scarpelli, editor of *Don Basilio*, will be heard Friday. Scarpelli and his staff, as well as readers and vendors of the paper, have been excommunicated by the church.

Even as the Pope spoke, however, there were indications that members in Italy's Leftist parties, which have dealt gingerly with the issue presented by the anti-clerical press, were rallying to the defense of the publications.

It was announced that Mario Berlinguer, Action party deputy and former chief prosecutor of the high court to try Fascist crimes, would defend *Don Basilio's* editor in court. The Socialist party organ, *Avanti*, yesterday attacked the legality of the Government's measures against the papers charging it used Fascist laws to suppress anti-clerical expression.

Asserts New Anxiety

In his discourse the Pope asserted anew his anxiety over present conditions in the world despite "some notable progress we hope may prove lasting."

"Meanwhile, on the world scene, the year lately ended has presented to our gaze a spectacle in which certainly it could not be said that activity, commotion, surprise were lacking," he said.

"What has instead been lacking, as in previous years, is the achievement of solutions which may let souls breathe tranquilly, which may clarify definitively the conditions of public life, which may point out the right road to the future, even though hard and bitter."

World Awaits Peace

The world still anxiously awaited, he said, "the conclusion of a peace at least tolerable," and "it is not yet given to foresee with any certainty what will be the final result of the encounter of or the collision of the various tendencies and forces, and above all of the diverse and discordant doctrines in the religious, social and political field."

Taking note of the "natural anxiety of the nobility" in these conditions, the Pontiff said abstention from taking a hand in shaping the new world "either because of dislike of the course of affairs or indifference, was not fitting."

A "strong and just man," he said, who is a Christian, will "not be content to stand rigid, impassive in the midst of ruin."

Pope Would Bar Press Church Meddling (D)

Vatican City, Jan. 8 (AP)—Pope Pius XII said today that "unconditional liberty of the press and films" could not be permitted if it operated "to undermine the religious and moral foundations of the life of the people."

The Vatican has been under attack recently by anti-clerical weeklies of Italy. The Pontiff told members of the Roman nobility paying him their annual New Year's visit that granting full liberty under such conditions would be "legalizing license."

The Pope said that uncertainty continued to mark the times, "despite some notable progress we hope may prove lasting," and urged the necessity of participation by all in the shaping of a new world.

Abstention Assailed

Abstention, either because of dislike or the course of affairs or indifference, did not befit them, the Pontiff said, adding:

"In vain may one try to hide behind the mask of neutrality; such a one is not at all neutral: he is, whether he wills it or not, an accomplice."

A "strong and just man" who is a Christian will "not be content to stand rigid, impassive in the midst of ruin," he declared.

Uncertainty Cited

"After the horrors of the war and the anguish deriving from a suspension of hostilities which could not be called, and was not peace . . . the characteristic note was complete uncertainty," he said.

"Meanwhile, on the world scene, the year has presented a spectacle in which activity, commotion, surprise were lacking.

"What has instead been lacking,

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as in previous years, is the achievement of solutions which may let souls breathe tranquilly. . . .

"Notable Progress"

"Thus—in spite of some notable progress we hope may prove lasting—uncertainty still continued to be the dominating characteristic, not only in international relations, but also in the domestic order of the several states.

"Even here it is not yet given to foresee with any certainty what will be the final result of the encounter of or the collision of the various tendencies and forces, and above all of the diverse and discordant doctrines in the religious, social and political field."

Troops Encircle Budapest Office

QUINN (N)

Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 8 (AP)—Armed Russian and Hungarian troops drew a cordon around the Ministry of War and Home Defense today, Hungarian informants reported, while representatives of the ministry's Communist-dominated political department were questioning employés.

The unexplained encirclement of the big two-story brick building near headquarters of the United States military mission took place soon after it was announced that arrests in an alleged "counter-revolutionary plot" to restore the regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy had swelled to 77.

Presumably the War Ministry employés were being questioned about the plot in which 55 were reported arrested last Saturday. Three more colonels were reported arrested in the plot. Members of the moderate Small Landholders party, largest in Parliament, said Istvan Cisicsery-Ronai, their party's foreign policy expert, was among the latest to be arrested in the net.

Anti-Communists here have declared the roundup was an effort to smear them and to entrench the Communists against the day when Russian troops may be withdrawn from the country. They said the plot, if it existed, was greatly exaggerated.

Communist announcements of the roundup last Saturday of prominent politicians and generals declared the plotters timed an armed uprising for a time when the Russian troops are withdrawn or when the Hungarian peace treaty is signed.

Informants from the Small Landholders party declared that Jeno Szatmari, correspondent for the *Basler Nachrichten* in Switzerland and the *Svenska Dagsbladet* in Sweden, was still in jail but would be released "today or tomorrow."

Charges against Szatmari have not been announced.

A Hungarian correspondent for an American newspaper said political police had warned reporters that "we intend to get rid of all foreign correspondents as soon as we get complete power."

informants said that Istvan Cisicsery-Ronai, their party's foreign political expert, had been added to the list of those arrested.

Soviet Troops Act in Hungary

1947

Help Home Forces Surround Ministry of War as Employees Are Questioned.

(D)

Budapest, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Hungarian informants said that Russian and Hungarian troops surrounded the Ministry of War and Home Defense today while representatives of the Ministry's political department questioned employees and arrested three colonels.

The Government, investigating alleged counter-revolutionary plots, disclosed yesterday the arrest of a total of seventy-seven persons.

Officials of the ministry were not available for comment. Persons who saw the cordon of troops around the building said that nobody was allowed to enter during the questioning.

Those who professed to know said that the investigation was ordered by Major-Gen. Gyorgy Palffy, head of the ministry's police department. Nobody reported why Russian troops figured in the cordon.

Meanwhile, the Communist newspaper Szabad Nep denounced the New York Herald Tribune, the London Daily Mail, and the Paris newspapers Combat and Le Monde for reports printed prior to an official Hungarian announcement of the alleged plot.

Szabad Nep said that these newspapers' "local reactionary informants" were "trying to save the plotters" and added: "We must tell these papers to stop supporting Hungarian reaction and to stop interfering with our private affairs.'

Assailed by Reds.

The Communist organ also denounced the British Broadcasting Corporation for its plot commentary. The commentary was termed "biased and unfriendly toward Hungarian democracy."

Most reports from Hungary before the official announcement quoted anti-Communists as saying that the plot—if it existed at all—had been exaggerated in an attempt to smear anti-Communists and intrench the present Communist-dominated political order.

Meanwhile, Smallholder party

Interior Minister Laszlo Rajk, a Communist, announced Saturday that 55 persons had been arrested in connection with the purported plot, and the Communist newspaper *Szabadsag* said today that "hourly new data is received which will result in further arrests."

"Framing" Tactics Alleged

Meanwhile, a high church official—who is noted for his anti-Communist feelings—added his comment to others of the same mind that the Communists were "framing" some minor affair into a major incident to entrench their political power.

In accordance with previous performances, these sources said, the Communists next could be expected to demand a "purge" of "Fascist" elements in the Smallholders (anti-Communist) party. They said the exposé of the alleged plot was part of a plan to discredit the Smallholders and thus dispense with Smallholder opposition in Parliament.

Hungarian Prelate Charges Books Seized

Budapest, Jan. 8 (AP)—Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty asserted today in an official letter to Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, United States military mission commander, that members of the Hungarian political police, "acting under order of the Allied Control Commission," had invaded his palace library at Esztergom and removed 150 books.

The primate questioned the control commission's authority to take such action. Weems said he would take the matter up at the next ACC meeting.

The cardinal's letter did not describe the books.

The Hungarian official press has for some time been printing official lists of books banned on grounds of being "Fascist."

RUSSIANS ASKED TO VISIT BRITAIN

Montgomery Says Military Leaders Have Accepted

E. GILMORE (N)

Moscow, Jan. 8 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said tonight that he had invited the Chief of the Soviet General Staff, Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky, and other Soviet military men to visit Great Britain this spring or early summer and that the invitation had been accepted.

The Chief of the British Imperial Staff said that when he tendered the invitation, Marshal Vasilevsky said he would have to ask his government. He has asked his government, Montgomery added, and "tonight he has informed me that his Government has given permission and he accepted with pleasure."

This was but another feature of Montgomery's visit to Russia which has really turned into a personal triumph. It is seldom that a foreign visitor has been received with such open-armed hospitality and with such apparent friendliness.

Delighted With Progress

Montgomery, congrming this, said that he was delighted with his visit and the progress he has made.

"After all," he said, "I have visited the United tSates and seen the military establishment sthere and it is only natural that I should come here and my Soviet friends should come to Britain."

Today Montgomery was shown the new Stalin tank and was given a demonstration. He got inside of it and was photographed by the Russians. When the Soviet officers visit England, Montgomery said, they will see the same things that United States Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has seen in that country.

U.S. Ambassador's Guest

Talking to newsmen at a cocktail party given by Maj. Gen. A. H. Gatehouse, British military attaché here, Montgomery referred to relations with the Americans and said: "We also are Allies with the Soviet Army."

The Field Marshal was a guest of honor tonight at a dinner given by the American Ambassador, Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.

Monty Visits More Army Schools (D)

Moscow, Jan. 8 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial Staff, visited more Soviet military academies today while Russian newspapers featured his activities.

All leading newspapers printed prominently an account of his attendance last night at a performance of the ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," in the Bolshoi Theater, with Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, chief of the Soviet General Staff; Marshal Ivan S. Konev, commander of Soviet ground forces, and Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky.

Attends Class Sessions

Referring to Montgomery's visit yesterday to the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy, newspaper accounts said he had a lengthy talk with Gen. M. V. Zakharov, head of the academy. He attended class sessions and spoke on his experiences in Africa, where he won the battle of El Alamein and reversed the German drive on Cairo and Suez.

Press accounts stressed the friendly atmosphere surrounding Montgomery's six-day visit. The reports said Montgomery, in his first talk with Vasilevsky on Monday, paid his official respects "in a friendly spirit."

Seldom has a foreigner received such prominence in Russian newspapers.

Stalin Accepts Deputy Nomination

Moscow, Jan. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin today accepted nomination as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic — the largest republic in the Soviet Union.

Stalin will stand for election to a four-year term in balloting which will take place next month.

The Russian leader is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., having been elected to another four-year term in February, 1946.

The Prime Minister accepted his nomination from the Stalin electoral district, which he represents in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Stockholm Youth Held As Blast Setter

Stockholm, Jan. 8 (AP)—Police Chief A. Zetterquist said today that an 18-year-old technician had been arrested and identified as the man responsible for a series of explosions which kept the Swedish capital in a state of emergency every Saturday for months.

On some Saturdays as many as 50,000 guards were mobilized to search for the man responsible for the explosions. Zetterquist said the technician arrested last night confessed setting off nine blasts in central Stockholm and one in the suburbs "just for the fun of blasting and mocking the police."

High Finnish Army Men Tapped Phone To Russia

Helsinki, Finland, Jan. 8 (AP)—A state police announcement said today that high officials in Finnish Army headquarters had organized the secret tapping of telephone conversations between the Russian Control Commission in Helsinki and Moscow.

Even calls from Generalissimo Stalin were recorded and transcribed, the announcement said. It added that some officials concerned in the tapping would face military trial in about a month, although two of the officers involved have fled from Finland.

The wire tapping was planned in October, 1944, upon the initiative of the chief of the headquarters intelligence section, and technical arrangements were handled by the radio station and a post and telegraph official, the police said.

VOTE, POLISH PARTY IS TOLD

1947 (N)

But Opposition Is Ordered To Boycott Ten Districts

HARRY ALLEN

Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 8 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk announced tonight that the opposition Polish Peasant party which he heads would have candidates in the field in 42 of Poland's 52 electoral districts in the January 19 election.

He added, however, that his followers would boycott the election in those ten districts in which the Government has denied the party a list of candidates.

Earlier, Mikolajczyk renewed his accusations that the Government was intimidating voters, jailing his candidates and employing terrorism.

Might Have Caused War

His decision on the partial participation of the Polish Peasant party in the election was awaited anxiously by the nation. A move by Mikolajczyk's party to boycott the balloting in every district in the nation might have pushed Poland toward civil war.

Meanwhile, reports continued to circulate in Warsaw that supporters of the Communist-dominated Government bloc were making house-to-house canvasses to get millions of voters to forego a secret ballot and pledge an open vote for the bloc. Foreign newsmen said they heard reports from many Poles that they had been threatened with death if they refused to vote the straight bloc ticket.

The boycott in the ten districts will mean that more than 2,500,000 Poles will have no choice between the Government and the opposition party.

Candidates Imprisoned

Mikolajczyk has charged that a large number of his followers were being arrested, that 110 Polish Peasant party candidates for Parliament had been imprisoned and that 146 candidates had been crossed off the voting lists.

Referring to the fact that Mikolajczyk's party had been refused permission to enter slates of candidates in ten districts, a Government spokesman pointed out that election laws empower the Government to deny persons accused of underground activities permission to run for office or to vote. The districts in which the opposition lists have been turned down, the spokesman said, are strongholds of the underground.

Campaign Called Fair

Brig. Gen. Wiktor Groz, Foreign Ministry spokesman, declined to comment directly on a United States note urging Russia and Britain to assure what it called a fair election in Poland. He said, however, that the pre-election campaign had been conducted fairly and that the balloting would reflect "an expression of the true will of the Polish people."

[An informed source in Moscow said Russia had replied to the United States that the Soviet Union knew of no irregularities in Poland unless they were committed by what were described as Righwing terrorists. The Moscow radio, heard in London, said the election was "organized in a perfectly democratic manner" and that Mikolajczyk's "outcry" was meant to prepare the public for the defeat of his party.]

Poland has not anwered the American note, but previously told Britain bluntly that the election was Poland's own affair.

Warsaw, Jan. 8 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's opposition Polish Peasant party is expected to decide today whether or not it will boycott Poland's January 19 general elections.

Mikolajczyk said he expected a ruling before nightfall from the General Elections Commission on a series of PSL protests, including complaints that complete slates of PSL candidates had been rejected in nine districts, that 110 of the party's parliamentary candidates had been imprisoned, that 146 candidates had been canceled from

the voting lists, and that intimidation and mass arrests of PSL members were continuing.

2½ Million Denied Choice

He said that upon receipt of the commission's replies the PSL's executive committee will decide whether to permit the Communist-backed pro-Government bloc parties to sweep through to uncontested victory or face opposition.

As matters now stand, Mikolajczyk said, 2,500,000 Poles would be deprived of the right to choose between bloc and PSL candidates because of the rejection of the lists in nine districts.

[The Moscow radio, heard in London, said the Mikolajczyk "outcry" was intended to prepare the public for the defeat of his party.

["Mikolajczyk and his helpers have been denouncing pretty nearly everything about the Polish elections," the commentator analyzer said.

LaGuardia Is Quoted

["It seems to me this outcry, which is echoed by part of the press in the United States, is meant to prepare the public for the defeat Mikolajczyk expects to suffer in the elections, but this is a very cheap strategy.

["The facts show that the elections in Poland are organized in a perfectly democratic manner," the commentator continued. "LaGuardia [F. H. LaGuardia, former mayor of New York city] said the other day that the Polish election laws gave a better chance for an independent candidate to appear on the ballot than the laws of the State of New York."]

Should a boycott be ordered, Mikolajczyk's sole remaining alternative would be to appeal to the United Nations for enforcement of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements pledging free and unfettered elections and equal opportunities for all legally recognized political parties in Poland.

Ouster Is Predicted

Bloc leaders, on the other hand, were predicting certain victory and hinting strongly that the PSL was not wanted as a part of the Government after the elections, meaning that Mikolajczyk would have to step out.

Reports continued to reach Warsaw that the house-to-house canvass was being made by bloc organizers to get millions of voters to pledge their support, and many Poles told foreign newsmen that they were being threatened with dispossession and even death unless they voted the straight bloc ticket.

There are about 13,000,000 registered voters in Poland's 52 electoral districts in a population of 24,000,000.

40,000 German PW's Are Still In Poland

Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Polish Government feels that German prisoners of war should be required to help rebuild what they destroyed during the war in this country, but apparently there is no intention to import any sizable quality of Germans here to work.

There are only 40,000 Germans war prisoners still in Poland. Five thousand are being used in the reconstruction of Warsaw. Five thousand are working on Polish farms, and 30,000 are employed in the mines. The Germans are housed in 10 separate camps.

Indian Air, Navy Men Stage Hunger Strikes

New Delhi, Jan. 8 (AP)—Hunger strikes involving about 90 Royal Indian Navy personnel and about 80 Royal Indian Air Force men were disclosed by officials today.

The navy men struck Monday at Cochin for undisclosed reasons. Later, 40 of them returned to their HMIS Kukri stations, but 50 remained under detention, a communiqué said.

The Air Force men struck Saturday at the Vizagapatam RIAF station. It was reported unofficially that their action followed complaints about food and conditions. A communiqué said one airman was hospitalized, several others were weak from hunger and 64 were under military guard.

5 Killed in India Strike Riot

BOMBAY, Jan. 7 (Delayed) (AP)—"The Times of India" reported in a Cawnpore dispatch that five persons were killed and twenty-eight injured there Monday when police fired to disperse a group of mill workers. The dispatch said the incident followed the arrest of labor leaders in a mill dispute in which 30,000 workers were involved. It declared that several hundred workers of the central ordnance depot raided the office of the depot commandant and assaulted him.

Malaya Rubber Exports.

Singapore, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Malaya during December exported 69,163 long tons of rubber, 10,487 less than in November. United States got 43,061 tons and only 4,796 tons went to the United Kingdom.

National Unity Near, Iranian Chief Says

1947

Tehran, Jan. 8 (AP)—Premier Ahmed Qavam said today that Iran had attained "almost complete national unity" in the last six months and he hoped he had succeeded in efforts to eliminate foreign interference in her internal affairs.

"The postwar period of confusion which forced us to seek United Nations aid is ending," Qavam said. "Iran is preparing for a new period of constructive effort toward the improvement of economic and social conditions."

He said American engineers are now making a survey preparatory to launching a seven-year program designed to modernize the nation's transportation, communications, agriculture, industry and social institutions.

"Despite the efforts of some selfish interests attempting to discredit the Government," he said, "free and democratic elections will begin this week and should be completed within two months."

The Premier said the proposal for a Russian-Iranian oil company in northern Iran, which was "the subject of talks last year," would be presented to Parliament after the elections and "details could be worked out by the elected representatives of the people."

At Moscow talks, Qavam agreed to propose that the Majlis (Parliament) approve the formation of a company, 51 per cent Soviet-directed, for exploitation of oil reserves in four northern provinces.

Qavam denied editorial charges in some Tehran newspapers that his domestic policies were influenced by American Ambassador George V. Allen.

China Cuts Terms Of 100,000 Criminals

Nanking, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Justice today announced a reduction of sentences for approximately 100,000 criminals convicted before the promulgation of China's new Constitution last month. The order excluded war criminals and persons convicted of corruption, graft and narcotics violations.

Death sentences were reduced to fifteen years' imprisonment, life sentences to ten years and fixed terms were halved.

TOJO IS ACCUSED IN 13 YANK DEATHS

Tokyo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Another ill defendant was removed from the courtroom today as the international war crimes tribunal was informed that thirteen American airmen shot down over Japan were executed in 1945 under an order issued by Hideki Tojo while he was priemier.

Naoki Hoashina, minister of state in the Tojo cabinet, was taken to Sugamo Prison for treatment after he complained of a headache and physicians said that his temperature was 101.4 degrees.

Akira Muto, former War Ministry official, onetime chief of staff of the Japanese Army in the Philippines and a defendant at the trial, was reported improved at the United States Army's 361st Station Hospital, where he was taken Monday, suffering from bronchitis.

Japanese Government documents recorded the execution and cremation of the thirteen Americans—2d Lieut. Robert Warson Nelson, Sergt. Algy Stanley Augnus and eleven whose last names only were listed. Former Japanese Army Capt. Yorio Ogiya, who prosecuted Nelson and Augnus, said that their sentences were confirmed by the war ministry.

U. S. Ends Repatriation Of 922,570 Japanese

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Jan. 8—The mammoth job of returning to Japan the Japanese who ranged far over the Pacific's reaches in their bid for empire has been wound up in all sectors under United States control.

Allied Headquarters announced today that 922,570 Japanese had been repatriated since the war's end from the Philippines, Hawaii, the Ryukyus, South Korea, the Marianas, Gilberts, Bonins and Marshalls.

These included 3,411 returned from Hawaii, 132,303 from the Philippines, 130,795 from western Pacific islands, 64,396 from the Ryukyus and 591,665 from Southern Korea. There still are 120 Japanese in the Marianas and 649 in the Philippines—all held in connection with war crimes.

Headquarters also announced the repatriation of 28,578 Ryukyu natives, 12,907 Formosans, 7,703 Chinese and 19,801 South Koreans.

Jap Repatriation Complete

Tokyo, Jan. 8 (AP)—Allied headquarters today reported the completion of mass repatriation of Japanese and other nationals from all areas in the western Pacific and the Far East under United States control.

URGE JAP POLL DATE

Tokyo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Russia proposed to the Allied Council today that Gen. MacArthur order the Japanese to fix a definite date for clearing ultra-nationalists from rural offices and electing successors. The proposal, by Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, was supported by W. MacMahon Ball, British Commonwealth delegate, who told the American chairman, George Atcheson Jr., that it was "reasonable to ask when the elections will be held."

Atcheson replied that there was no delay in effecting the purge for rural officials, since the imperial ordinance under which it will be carried out was promulgated only a few days ago. He understood, he added, that the municipal elections would be held about April 15, depending on the progress of the purge.

Derevyanko complained that the Japanese Government had postponed both the purge and the elections, saying that the Cabinet had informed the Diet previously that the municipal vote would be held as far back as last October.

Japs to Send Silk Here.

Tokyo, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters directed the Japanese Board of Trade today to prepare 5,000 pounds of spun silk yarn for export to the United States Commercial Company in New York city as samples. It also directed the shipment of 2,000 pounds of rayon samples to Australia.

Nazi Warship Sinks 6 Months After Riding Out A-Bomb Tests

(Don Whitehead, Associated Press chief of bureau at Honolulu, headed the staff which covered last summer's atomic bomb tests at Bikini. Now touring Pacific Island bases, he returned to the Marshall Islands and reports for the first time this surprising aftermath).

By DON WHITEHEAD

KWAJALEIN, Jan. 8—(AP) Disclosure was made by a naval officer today that the 10,000 ton Prinz Eugen, once proud cruiser of Adolf Hitler's navy, sank nearly six months after the Bikini atom bomb tests—suggesting the bomb is both slow and sudden death to big warships.

Apparently the cruiser was the fourth major victim of the second tests of July 25. Other capital ships sunk by the underwater bomb were the 29,000 ton battleship Arkansas which went down almost instantly, the 33,000-ton carrier Saratoga which sank seven hours after the blast, and the 32,700-ton Japanese battleship Nagato which succumbed five days later.

Reveals Story 1947

The naval officer, who requested anonymity, said the Eugen, which helped sink the British battle cruiser Hood during the war, went down in Kwajalein lagoon Dec. 16 despite frantic efforts to save her.

This is the naval officer's story:

The cruiser was brought to Kwajalein shortly after the "Crossroads" experiments—she was used in both tests—and anchored with other surviving target ships, most of them too radioactive for crews to go aboard.

The Eugen was at anchor with the Nevada, New York, Independence and Pennsylvania when she began settling by the stern and listing to port.

Tugs were rushed to her side. They towed her to a beach but at 10 a.m. on the morning of Dec. 16 the sleek fighting ship, scarcely marked above the water line, capsized. The bow plunged to the bottom, leaving the stern sticking out of the water. Although damaged at the stern, she sank bow first because of the beaching operations.

"It was startling to everyone," the officer said, "because the ship appeared in such good condition."

It is believed that the underwater explosion of July 25 tore loose her stern plates.

[The Navy Department in Washington, asked about the delay in releasing news of the Eugen's foundering, said notice of the sinking was "classified" or restricted information.]

Eugen, A-Bomb Test Ship, Sinks

Kwajalein, Jan. 8 (AP)—The former Nazi heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen which survived both atomic explosions at Bikini last summer capsized suddenly and sank December 16.

A battering blow from the underwater explosion of an atomic bomb July 25 presumably loosened the Eugen's stern plates, which gave way as she was riding at anchor in Kwajalein lagoon with other survivors of atomic power.

The Eugen was the fourth capital ship sunk by the underwater atomic explosion. The others were the Arkansas, Nagato and Saratoga.

Dutch Deny Onus for Fighting in Indies; Say Commission Is Ready to Sign Agreement

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 8 (AP)—Indonesian Republic leaders' threats to throw their full armed strength against the Dutch to halt what they called new aggression were met today by a strongly worded denial from the Netherlands Indies Government that the Dutch were responsible for continuing strife.

The Government statement said that "measures found necessary" in the past three weeks stemmed from an increasing menace from Republican forces. It was issued after speeches last night by Indonesian Vice President Mohammed Hatta, Defense Minister Amir Sjarifudin and Commander in Chief General Soedirman before a mass meeting in Jogjakarta, protesting Dutch military actions in Sumatra.

Fighting was continuing on Sumatra. The Netherlands Army announced that 20,000 Nationalist soldiers who had been concentrated near Medan were fleeing to the interior and that Nationalists had been swept from the northern sector of Medan, completing a rout begun last week.

Indonesian Soldiers Fleeing From Medan

Batavia, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Army announced today that 20,000 Indonesian Nationalist soldiers who have been concentrated around Medan for months were fleeing into the interior of Sumatra. The announcement said that Monday's large scale clearing action had swept the Nationalists from the northern sector of Medan, completing a rout begun last week.

30-24-7273

MARSHALL GIVEN SPEEDY APPROVAL BY SENATE VOTE

1947

G.O.P. Stresses Unity on Foreign Policy in Unanimous Confirmation.

IS EN ROUTE HOME

New Secretary of State Declines to Make Immediate Comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—(AP) In a swift and spectacular demonstration of unity on international affairs, the Senate today unanimously confirmed Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State.

The Republican-inspired confirmation was followed immediately by a bi-partisan move to call Marshall before a joint congressional session for a foreign policy review.

Now En Route Home

Marshall is now en route back to this country from China where he has spent the last 13 months as President Truman's special envoy to that nation.

At Guam today, the general's executive officer, Col. J. H. Caughey of Alexandria, Va., told reporters that Marshall did not know of the actual appointment to succeed James F. Byrnes until he heard it on the radio enroute from Nanking.

Marshall knew his appointment was impending. He said, "I had discussed it with the President."

The five-star general declined to discuss his plans or his problems.

"I am sorry. I have to be silent for the moment," he explained.

Discussion of possible political aspects, bearing on the 1948 presidential race, brought a statement from Brig. Gen. Tristan Tupper in New York that he knows Marshall "has no active party affiliation." Tupper is Marshall's brother-in-law and a member of the firm which recently published Mrs. Marshall's biography of her husband.

On opposite sides of Capitol hill in statements bridging party differences, the theme—continuation of an international policy free from political strife—dominated the public and private discussions over the surprise shift announced last night by the White House.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), chairman of the foreign relations committee, told the Senate that Marshall has the "total confidence" of the Republican-controlled Congress, and emphasized the need to demonstrate to the world this country's "continuing and effective bi-partisan foreign policy."

Speedy Approval

With these words, he won from the Senate permission to hold an immediate meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to act on Marshall's nomination, thus hurtling normal, time-consuming legislative procedure. The committee required only 12 minutes to approve the appointment.

Less than 55 minutes after the nomination reached Capitol Hill, the senate had stamped it with its unanimous endorsement. Its enthusiastic acceptance was tempered only by words of regret over the loss of Byrnes' services.

Chairman Eaton (R-NJ) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told a reporter that it would be a "grand thing" if Marshall could appear before a joint session for a review of foreign policy and general, and of affairs in China in particular.

As did Vandenberg, he stressed the need for removing any doubt in the world on the direction and continuance of foreign policy, saying that "we can and must have an American policy without regard to breed or creed."

In a separate interview, this viewpoint—as well as the suggestion Marshall lay down his opinions before Congress—was supported by Rep. Vinson (D-Ga), ranking minority member on the newly-formed house armed services committee.

Sponsors of a Marshall personal appearance on Capitol Hill made it clear that he first should be given time to acquaint himself with the immediate problems within the state department. The new secretary must also make preparations for a momentous meeting of the foreign ministers in Moscow in March.

Presidential Gossip

The emphasis on the need for showing the world that Republicans and Democrats stand together on international affairs overshadowed—but did not rule out—private speculation on the possibility of Marshall as a presidential candidate in the 1948 elections.

His selection as secretary of state automatically makes him second in line in the Truman administration and the man who would succeed to the presidency in the event of a vacancy in the White House in the next two years.

And the trancendent importance of coming international negotiations—as the big powers struggle to force a peace pact for Germany and Austria—automatically will keep him in a foremost position in the public eye.

Friends of Marshall, in the face of this speculation, have discounted any presidential aspirations on his part, and he has been known to express in strong terms a wish for retirement.

Marshall Is Held Sure To Follow Byrnes Path

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall was considered certain today to indorse and support Secretary of State Byrnes's foreign policy—including the "firm" stand toward Russia—when he replaces Byrnes in the top-ranking Cabinet post next week.

Both diplomatic and congressional leaders agreed that Marshall will "carry on" with the task of constructing world peace where Byrnes leaves off.

Hence capital interest in his future policies was equalled if not exceeded by the fact that, as Secretary of State, Marshall will become first in line for succession to the presidency and—whether he likes it or not—a leading figure among the 1948 Democratic presidential possibilities.

Praised In Both Parties

Democratic and Republican members of Congress alike lauded Marshall's selection, tempering their comment only with regret at Byrnes's departure.

Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called Byrnes' resignation a "major loss" but declared Marshall "is rich in experience . . . I wish him well in his great responsibility."

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that "Marshall will be a very capable successor," and Senator Connally (D., Texas), former chairman of the committee, declared there will be no change in policy under Marshall.

Faces Difficult Task

At 66, Marshall is stepping into one of his most difficult and critical tasks. As Army Chief of Staff he did much to design the strategy of Allied victory. As Secretary of State he will have possibly a greater responsibility—that of working with the foreign ministers of other major powers to complete the structure of peace.

Byrnes, only little more than a year older than Marshall, attributed his resignation to doctors' advice early last year that he had to "slow down." He said he could not remain Secretary of State and do that.

Tried To Resign Last Year

Byrnes first asked last April 16 to be allowed to resign on July 1, expecting the European satellite peace treaties would be complete by then.

This was revealed in an exchange of correspondence with President Truman made public by the White House last night.

When the treaties were not finished in mid-1946, Byrnes agreed with Mr. Truman to see the job through. It was finished in early December and on the nineteenth Byrnes restated his desire to quit effective January 10 or as soon as his successor was qualified.

Accepting the resignation, the President gave Byrnes a "well done" and "the thanks of the nation" for his achievements.

Marshall Flying Home

His career had carried Byrnes through both branches of Congress, to the Supreme Court, into a wartime job as war mobilizer under the late President Roosevelt, and finally to the State Department.

Amid all the hubbub over the change, the only one of the central figures who had nothing whatever to say for the moment was Marshall himself. He was somewhere over the Western Pacific, flying home from thirteen arduous months in China, where he had been trying in vain to promote peace between the Nationalists and Communists.

Leaving Nanking last night, about half an hour after word of his new assignment was released here, Marshall planned a three-day stop in Honolulu, where he will join Mrs. Marshall, then a flight to Washington late next week.

Department Shakeup Likely

Meantime, Mr. Truman was expected to send his nomination to the Senate promptly, and its speedy and enthusiastic approval was assured.

A shakeup in the State Department seemed likely to result from the third change of secretaries in two years, beginning with the resignation of Cordell Hull in November, 1944. But this may be long delayed.

There was some speculation that Marshall will turn to some of his wartime associates in the Army to fill key posts. On the other hand, as the first career army officer ever to hold the State Department assignment, the General may bend over backward to avoid any possible criticism that the Army was taking over foreign policy.

Next In Line For Presidency

On the domestic scene, Marshall now becomes next in line to the White House should a vacancy occur there in the next two years, and this is certain to provoke a fresh outbreak of presidential nomination talk.

Many Democrats privately have been booming Marshall for that role in the event Mr. Truman decides not to run in 1948—and Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, has declared publicly in favor of the General. Marshall himself has remained completely aloof from politics.

Switch May Cost Marshall Money

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall's new $15,000 a year Cabinet job as Secretary of State may cost him money. But Congress can prevent it.

He draws $15,751 from the Army now as a five-star general and under a 1932 economy act cannot draw two pay checks from the Federal Government.

However, the 1946 act which gave five stars to Marshall and seven other generals and admirals stipulated that whether active or retired they should continue to draw their highest total pay and allowances as long as they live.

Congress solved the dilemma when Gen. Omar N. Bradley was named Veterans Administrator. It passed special legislation authorizing him to continue drawing his army pay which exceeded the $12,000 a year Veterans Administration salary.

Marshall's present annual pay check is made up of $8,800 base pay, $5,000 personal allowance, $1,440 for rent, and $511 for rations.

EUROPE VIEWS BYRNES MOVE WITH REGRET

1947

Comment, However, Generally Praises Selection Of Marshall

TOM WHELAHS

London, Jan. 8 (AP) — Surprise tinged with regret was the immediate reaction across Europe today to the resignation of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State, but the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as his successor generally was received with approval.

Newspapers gave smash play to the story, and Marshall's designation was indorsed unqualifiedly by a British Foreign Office spokesman.

Close Co-Operation Forecast

Moscow was silent, but a Soviet-controlled newspaper in Berlin said that Marshall would work for closer co-operation with Russia. A similar opinion was expressed by the semi-official French Press Agency, which said the General would try to ease tensions between Moscow and Washington.

Many capitals reported widespread speculation on how the Russians would react to the appointment of a professional soldier to the job of America's chief peacemaker.

Several newspapers pointed out that Marshall's appointment meant that three top U.S. representatives concerned with the forthcoming March meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow would be military men. Mentioned besides Marshall were W. Bedell Smith, U. S. ambassador to Moscow; and Lt. Gen Lucius D. Clay, slated to be the commander of U. S. forces in Europe.

Other sources named Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. far eastern commander, as among the military men who affect U. S. foreign policy.

Clay told newsmen in Berlin he did not believe the change in state department heads would alter U. S. policy toward Germany. Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. commander in Austria, said in Vienna he did not think the change would affect his job of helping write a peace treaty for Austria.

Several European newspapers, pointing out that Marshall had just finished a tour of duty as President Truman's special Ambassador to China, saw in his appointment a turning of American attention from Europe to the Orient.

Role In China Involved

Diplomatic observers said Russian reaction would almost certainly be influenced by Marshall's role in attempting to bring peace between the Communists and Central Government in China.

And in India, the strongly nationalistic Bombay *Chroniele* said Asiatic countries wondered "whether the center of gravity of United States-Soviet relations and conflicts is shifting into the Far East."

Reaction by countries:

GERMANY—The Soviet-controlled *Nacht Express*, published in Berlin, welcomed the appointment of Marshall as "a man of more flexible views and policies than Byrnes" and one who has the "reputation of maintaining good relations with Soviet statesmen as a participant in the Yalta, Tehran and Potsdam conferences."

"Right Man In Moscow's Eyes"

Nacht Express said that Marshall's efforts in China had made him the "right man in Moscow's eyes" to succeed Byrnes.

Berlin Social Democrats expressed apprehension that Marshall's selection might mean a swing in American interest from Europe to the Far East. Party leaders commented that Byrnes had "won the hearts of the majority of German people with his Stuttgart speech, which gave them hope of existence."

General Clay, who becomes United States commander in Europe March 15, said "I think both the United States and Germany are fortunate to have had a man of such great character as Byrnes and a man such as Marshall to succeed him."

FRANCE—The French Press Agency predicted Marshall would try to ease "tension between the United States and the Soviet Union which got under way during Mr. Byrnes's term." The agency said Byrnes was "extremely popular" among Parisians.

French Foreign Office officials observed that Byrnes "was a nice pleasant man," but would go no further.

ITALY—An Italian Foreign Office

spokesman declined to comment, saying: The change was "an internal American matter." Privately, however, officials said they were amazed that the change was not deferred until Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Premier, had completed his mission to Washington.

BELGIUM—Belgian officials, too, were silent, but the Brussels newspaper *Cite Nouvelle* said caustically:

"It does not mean the United States is going back to isolationism. They remain internationalists, but they enforce their internationalism by uncompromising power of their arms and dollars. Where are the bygone Roosevelt conceptions?"

NETHERLANDS—A Dutch Foreign Affairs spokesman praised Byrnes as having played "the main part in the solution of the peace treaties with the five Axis satellite countries."

DENMARK—The newspaper *Information* said Marshall's designation "stresses that America's foreign policy and her economic and military interests point toward the East rather than toward Europe."

INDIA—The *Times of India* said the new appointment might mean that the United States had abandoned her policy of trying to "settle China's affairs."

The *Chronicle*, besides speculating about shifts in the "center of gravity" of Russian-United States relations, asked if the appointment meant a "get-tougher" policy toward Russia.

Selection Of Marshall Wins London Okay

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Selection of Gen. George C. Marshall as United States Secretary of State was received with surprise and approval in official British quarters today.

"General Marshall is a man who personally is highly esteemed in Britain," said a well informed Whitehall source, who reported that the appointment came as a "complete surprise" to the British Government.

"No Stranger To Us"

"His great abilities are thoroughly appreciated," the official added.

A spokesman said the Foreign Office regretted the break in the long and pleasant association with Secretary Byrnes, "but at the same time, General Marshall is no stranger to us."

Slightly more qualified approval of Marshall's selection came from the ranks of labor members of Parliament who late last year "rebelled" briefly against British foreign policy on the ground that it was tied too closely with that of the United States.

Richard Crossman, leader of the dissatisfied "M.P.'s," said Marshall was a "man above party and perhaps the most statesmanlike figure in America."

"Adds One More General"

He said Marshall was a man who could be expected to keep United States foreign policy bipartisan. He continued:

"The only possible objection is that General Marshall's appointment adds one more general to the military figures, such as General MacArthur, who influence American policies. But this is, on the whole, outweighed by General Marshall's outstanding qualifications."

The Belfast telegraph welcomed the appointment, calling Marshall "a close friend of Ulster's Field Marshal Sir John Dill in Washington."

Byrnes Stay Top News

The resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes was treated as the top news by most London newspapers.

The *Times*, which accorded the announcement the unusual distinction of a place on its advertisement-filled front page, said his retirement would cause both regret and surprise.

"All who watched his work at the Big conferences last year," the *Times* diplomatic correspondent wrote, "admired the tenacity and skill with which he presented the policies he judged to be right. He brought a lawyer's persuasive powers to the conference table.

"Able To Make Promises"

"By his care to insure that he always has the support of most members of both parties, Democrats and Republicans alike, Byrnes was able to make promises of American co-operation in Europe beyond all precedent . . . The successes achieved at the end of the year, when the Council of Foreign Ministers concluded treaties with Italy and four satellite countries, owe much to him.

The *Daily Mail's* diplomatic correspondent, and the Communist *Daily Worker* sought to read political significance into the resignation.

"After the Republican successes at the recent elections," said the *Mail*, "President Truman had to face the problem of organizing the presidential campaign of 1948. Undoubtedly, General Marshall's appointment represents one of his first moves."

Communist Version

The *Daily Worker*, which headlined its story "Truman Sacks Byrnes," declared:

"Last April and December the Secretary of State sought to resign on the grounds of health, but in the new Republican setup the fact is that 'Jimmy' is regarded as an old Roosevelt man, whatever hostages he may latterly have given the Republicans."

Paris Is Surprised.

Paris, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The semi-official French Press Agency said today the resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes caused "sharp surprise" in Paris, where it was laid to "party tactics."

Byrnes, the agency said, "leaves at his peak, since the New York discussions of the four Foreign Ministers have been a success—for him especially. It will pertain to his successor to broach the even more difficult question of Germany."

"Apart from this, it is believed his successor, Gen. Marshall, will make a special effort to accentuate the easing of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union which got under way during Mr. Byrnes's term," the agency concluded.

The French capital's afternoon press today gave smash play to the news. French officialdom maintained silence on the change.

Writing in France-Soir, the French commentator Pertinax declared that Marshall's appointment "will be warmly welcomed by Frenchmen."

Reaction Of Rome Press

Rome, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Rome press reflected surprise today over the resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes, which was of unusual interest to Italians because it came in the midst of Premier de Gasperi's talks with United States Government officials in Washington.

The Socialist organ *Avanti* said the news had been received "with bewilderment" by the Italian delegation to Washington, and *Il Tempo's* headlines emphasized what it called "the unexpectedness" of the development.

Il Momento headlined the story of Byrnes's resignation "political crisis in America"—but in Italian journalistic parlance any Cabinet change is "a crisis."

A spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said the Italian Government considered the resignation of Byrnes an internal American matter not likely "to influence relations between the two countries."

Regrets In Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 8 (AP)—The resignation of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes caused considerable surprise among German political leaders here today and many expressed their regret over his decision.

Social Democratic party leaders commented that Byrnes had "won the hearts of the majority of the German people with his Stuttgart speech (September 6), which gave them hope of existence, so that his resignation is bound to provoke a feeling of insecurity, especially in view of the approaching peace conference on Germany."

Soviet Opinion

The first expression of opinion from Soviet-controlled sources came in an editorial in the Russian-licensed newspaper *Nacht-Express*, which welcomed the appointment of Marshall as "a man of more flexible views and policies than Byrnes" and one who has "the reputation of maintaining good relations with Soviet statesmen."

The *Nacht-Express* observed that Marshall's efforts in China to seek reconciliation between the Communists and the forces of Chiang Kai-shek would make him "the right man in Moscow's eyes" to succeed Byrnes. It predicted that Marshall would work for closer co-operation with Russia.

velt to Big Three meetings.

The retirement of Secretary Byrnes will be felt in Moscow. He formed many close personal acquaintanceships with Soviet leaders, including Foreign Minister Molotov, during many conferences. However, General Marshall is certain to be a most welcome guest at the March meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council.

Prime Minister Stalin holds in high regard the wartime operations of the United States Army on the European Continent and knows General Marshall was in large measure responsible for them.

The very fact that General Marshall originally was an appointee of President Roosevelt should do much to add to his prestige among the Russian people. The late President was regarded as one of the greatest foreign friends of the Soviet Union.

The Russians may not agree with all that General Marshall has done as special United States envoy in China for 13 months, but they realize he was carrying out the orders of his Government and his work there should place no obstacle in the way of his personal acceptance here.

However, there may be some who will point out that this is still another military appointment by the United States—such as that of Lieut Gen. W. Bedell Smith as Ambassador to Moscow—and some who may take the view that United States military men are becoming more and more identified with United States foreign polic-

Marshall's Association With Roosevelt Expected to Add to Prestige in Russia

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 8—Announcement of the resignation of United States Secretary of States Byrnes and the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as his successor was received with great interest in Moscow.

Both men are well known in the Russian capital—Mr. Byrnes for his participation in numerous international conferences and General Marshall because he accompanied the late President Roosevelt to Big Three meetings.

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ARGENTINA SEES GAIN

Press Sees Blow to Braden in Exit of Byrnes

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Argentine press, alert to see whether the replacement of James F. Byrnes as United States Secretary of State by Gen. George C. Marshall, might bring a change of United States attitude toward the Perón Government, gave the story maximum front page attention today.

Editorial comment was limited, but the newspaper Epoca, which supports President Juan D. Perón, said the resignation of Mr. Byrnes was "a triumph for Argentina" because "with him go his interventionist collaborators, headed by Spruille Braden."

Mr. Braden, now assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs, formerly was Ambassador to Argentina.

MARSHALL ADVICE RECEIVES MIXED REACTION IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9—(AP) General Marshall's farewell advice to China that more use should be made of liberals in a country caught in a tug-of-war between reactionaries of the two major parties drew praise today from the influential Democratic League.

Lo Lung-Chi, spokesman for that third party, even expressed belief it would be unnecessary for the White House to send another presidential envoy to help achieve a more representative coalition government in China. Lo in an interview praised the "impartiality" of the critical statement issued by General Marshall as he left China to become secretary of state.

Others Less Optimistic

But at Nanking the best informed sources took a less optimistic view. They saw as far in the future the realization of Marshall's suggestion for an assumption of leadership by liberals.

These sources said that leaders of the Kuomintang (Government party), despite the adoption of a so-called liberal constitution, were not inclined to surrender their powers so long as there is a threat from Chinese Communists backed by more than 1,000,000 armed men.

They looked for a long military and economic battle, with the government seeking to defeat the Communists in the field before the cost of supporting a war machine destroys China's economy.

Chinese banking circles in Shanghai predicted no change in America's policy with Marshall's appointment as secretary of state except that it might become "increasingly realistic."

Nanking sources look for a quick folding up of the Peiping executive (truce) headquarters, the machinery by which the United States has endeavored to bring the Kuomintang and Communists together.

Such a development, these sources say, would carry with it the removal of all American troops in China except for fewer than 800 officers, men and military advisory groups in Nanking plus necessary service personnel in Shanghai.

The Nanking group is concerned largely with instructing Chinese armed forces in technical matters and has no connection with Marshall's mission.

Marshall Leaves China; 13-Month Mission Ended

Nanking, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall left China today, his thirteen-month mission as special envoy at an end, to assume the task of handling the foreign relations of the United States.

Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek saw him off at the airport, unaware that he would not return, and unaware that President Truman had called him home to succeed James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State.

"Come back soon, won't you?" Madame Chiang called as the General entered the plane. Then the Generalissimo went aboard for the formal farewell. What he said was not recorded.

Chinese Government Pleased

Hardly had the plane left for Guam than the news arrived that Marshall, who had struggled fruitlessly for more than a year to try to bring the Kuomintang and the Communists together, had been handed the No. 1 Cabinet post.

Chinese Government officials expressed satisfaction, saying Mr. Truman had selected the American best informed on China's complex problems. Communist quarters withheld comment.

Government and Communist spokesmen were evasive about Marshall's farewell statement, which verbally spanked both the Chinese Government and the Communists. Neutral observers, however, called it a "brilliant description of the situation."

"Sincere, Friendly Spirit"

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, speaking for the Government, commented that "many of his ideas are those which he mentioned to me on previous occasions. I am sure General Marshall made the statement in a sincere and friendly spirit, and it is in the same spirit I regard his statement."

Asked if the Government accepted the statement as a fair evaluation of the Chinese situation, Peng said, "I have no further comment."

Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman, said official reaction must come from party headquarters at Yenan. Speaking personally, he said: "The United States is unable to appoint another man for this important post with as much

knowledge of the Chinese situation as General Marshall.

Hits "Unilateral Policy"

"It remains to be seen whether even General Marshall will be able to change the United States' unilateral policy supporting the Kuomintang' (Government party).

The neutral observers said Marshall's statement was a direct challenge to both to end obstructionist tactics and bring peace to China or to retire and make way for liberal leaders willing to do so.

One diplomat said Marshall "laid the cards on the table and let the whole world know that both sides are guilty of dishonest practices during a long period of fruitless negotiations."

Concerned Over Loan

Chinese political circles in Shanghai expressed belief that Marshall's appointment means that the State Department will give its chief atention to Russo-American relations, with emphasis on the Far East.

High Government quarters were reported greatly concerned over whether a $500,000,000 loan President Truman recently promised China conditionally would be granted.

American quarters hailed Marshall's appointment and statement but speculated that the latter would cause resentment among highly placed Chinese in both Nanking and Yenan.

MARSHALL STOPS IN GUAM

Flies on After Refueling — Bars Talk on Policies 'for Present'

GUAM, Jan. 8 (AP)—General Marshall sped toward Washington tonight in his special plane in high spirits but silent as to his course of action when he assumes his new responsibilities as Secretary of State.

During a refueling stop here, he was asked, "Will you follow the same policies which Secretary Byrnes has supported?"

The General smiled and said, "I would be foolish to answer a question like that at this time."

"Can you say anything of your plans at this time?"

"I am sorry; I have to be silent for the present," General Marshall replied.

The General did not know of his appointment to the Cabinet until he heard the news on the radio en route here from Nanking, said his executive officer, Col. J. H. Caughey of Alexandria, Va.

General Marshall, however, knew his appointment was pending. "I had discussed it with the President," he said.

He had asked that his arrival here be kept secret, so he was met with a minimum of ceremony by high ranking Army and Navy officers. There were no photographers.

The General left for Honolulu, about a twenty-hour trip, at 10 P. M., after an hour and forty minute stop. He will meet Mrs. Marshall in Honolulu and she will accompany him to Washington.

Party Chairmen Warn Against Political Play

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Chairman Reece, of the Republican National Committee, said today that Republicans in Congress should concentrate on doing a "workmanlike job," free of presidential politics.

Simultaneously the Democratic National Committee issued a statement declaring that if there is "any deliberate attempt to sabotage" President Truman's legislative program, "we of Democratic national headquarters will see to it that the responsibility is placed where it belongs."

In a "First Things First" editorial in *The Republican News*, national committee organ, Reece remarked:

"Every practical student of government realizes that it is all too easy to use the Congress of the United States as a sounding board for presidential aspirants."

Aspirants Named

No fewer than six Republican senators—Taft and Bricker (Ohio) Vandenberg (Mich.), Lodge and Saltonstall (Mass.) and Martin (Pa.)—and three present or former governors—Dewey, Warren and Stassen—have been mentioned as potential GOP standard-bearers in 1948.

Reece said the first job confronting his party now is the enactment of a "positive legislative program to clean up the mess inherited from fourteen years of Democrat confusion and misrule and to set the nation high on the road to prosperity."

"The second job . . . is the setting of the stage for the election of a Republican President in 1948," he wrote, adding:

"Both of these jobs are important, but it would be unfortunate for the country and the party if the two became confused. That is to say that the party's legislative program, which is the responsibility of the new Congress, should not be complicated by any pre-1948 maneuverings on the part of potential presidential candidates or the friends of such candidates."

Signs Of "Not-Co-Operating"

The Democrats' statement, made public by Acting National Chairman Oscar R. Ewing, asserted there are signs the Republicans on Capitol Hill do not intend to co-operate with the President.

"Already there has been an effort on the part of Republican leaders in Congress to misinterpret the President's message as a partial acquiescence in the intent of the Case Bill which he vetoed last year," Ewing said.

Ewing said Mr. Truman did not espouse the Case anti-strike bill in asking for laws to end jurisdictional strikes, outlaw some secondary boycotts and prevent walkouts over interpretation of contracts.

Says Labor Backs Them

Instead, Ewing declared, these are proposals "that have widespread acceptance of labor itself."

The statement continued:

"Republican spokesmen, holding leading positions in committees that will deal with taxation, have expressed their disapproval of the President's proposal to extend the excise on luxury items . . . levied upon those who can afford to pay them, in the interest of balancing the budget. . . .

"The 'across-the-board' reduction on all incomes up to $300,000, as proposed by the Republicans, would work out as a tremendous gift to the rich.

Truman Warns Departments to Hew to Budget

Forbids Attempts to Get More Out of Congress Than Amount He Sets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Truman has cracked down on Administration officials who he said have tried to wangle larger funds from Congress than the White House asked.

In an unusual memorandum, Mr. Truman directed the Budget Bureau to tell his subordinates that they must:

1. Stop "seizing upon any opportunity which presents itself to indicate an opinion, either directly or indirectly, that my (budget) estimates are insufficient."

2. "Support only the President's estimates in hearings and discussions with members of Congress."

A leading Republican lawmaker who obtained a copy of the memorandum and made it available today to a reporter said that in his view the second point might be construed as instructions to oppose any Congressional effort to trim appropriations requests.

This Congress member, who asked not to be named, noted that the Republicans are committed to a pledge to trim Federal spending to the bone.

Forecasts of the 1948 budget message scheduled to go to Congress Friday have centered around a $37,000,000,000 figure, compared with Republican contentions that government outlays during the year beginning next July 1 should be held close to $30,000,000,000.

As word of the directive spread on Capitol Hill, members said the only recent case of any similarity they could recall was Mr. Truman's instruction to Navy officers during the height of the Army-Navy merger fight last year.

At that time the Chief Executive told the Navy to refrain from any public campaign against unification, although he added that officers were free to express their own views before Congressional committees.

"I have noticed that on several occasions certain department and agency officials have shown a tendency to seek from Congress larger appropriations than were contemplated in official budget estimates.

"The estimates which I transmit to Congress reflect a balanced program for the executive branch as a whole, and each individual estimate is considered in the light of this program, its relationship to other estimates, and the fiscal program of the government. While agency witnesses before Congressional committees must feel free to supply facts in answer to questions of committee members, I cannot condone the practice of seizing upon any opportunity which presents itself to indicate an opinion, either directly or indirectly, that my esimates are insufficient.

"When you notify the heads of the various departments and agencies of the amounts to be included in the 1948 budget for their activities, I wish you would include a reminder that I shall expect them and their subordinates to support only the President's estimates in hearings and discussions with members of Congress."

Strikes Prolonged Life Of The SFA

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Solid Fuels Administration said today that coal strikes slowed national reconversion from war and lengthened the life of the agency by a year.

The SFA was to have gone out of business by the end of the 1945 fiscal year, Dan H. Wheeler, deputy administrator, said in his annual report covering the July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946, fiscal year.

"But the terrific loss of coal resulting from the spring strike caused the industry itself urgently to request that the SFA be continued," he said.

Unless another strike emergency intervenes, the SFA will suspend operations next March 31—the expiration of John L. Lewis's current soft coal truce. The SFA's companion organization, the Coal Mines Administration, will quit June 30.

Estimates Output Loss

Wheeler estimated that a foremen's strike from September 21 to October 17, 1945, resulted in a production loss of 15,000,000 tons, and that the strike of last April and May cost 80,000,000 tons.

The November-December, 1946, strike—not included in the fiscal-year report — cost an estimated 25,000,000 tons, for a total loss of 120,000,000 tons, the equivalent of 60 days of production.

Wheeler said the 1945-46 strikes aggravated a desperate need for coal in Europe.

U.S. Jobs Denied 317 Communists

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—The United States Civil Service Commission reported today that 317 of 580 persons rated "ineligible on loyalty grounds" for Government jobs in 1944, 1945 and part of 1946 were either members of the Communist party or active followers of the Communist "party line."

The 263 other ineligibles were found to be pro-Fascist, pro-Nazi, pro-Japanese or "otherwise of questionable loyalty," the commission said in its sixty-third annual report to Congress.

Reporting on loyalty ineligibles, the commission said 355 persons were ruled out in 1944, 144 more in 1945, and 81 in 1946.

40 NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE

Sayre, Harriman, Gardner Among Those Submitted

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—More than twoscore nominations for a variety of Government jobs, including several of Cabinet and Ambassador level, today were sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Many of the nominees already have assumed their posts as recess appointees, subject to final action by the Senate.

In general, all will get routine treatment—committee consideration with opposition in some cases, and a final vote when the Senate gets around to it.

Sayre Named For U.N. Post

Close to the top of the list was the name of Francis B. Sayre, of Washington, nominated for United States representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Sayre, a veteran diplomatic adviser, recently has been with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

W. Averell Harriman was proposed for Secretary of Commerce to succeed Henry A. Wallace.

Nominated for ambassadorships were:

O. Max Gardner, former North Carolina Governor and Under Secretary of the Treasury, to London.

Warren R. Austin, former Republican Senator from Vermont, to the United Nations Security Council (with ambassadorial rank).

S. Pinckney Tuck, of New York, to Egypt.

George Wadsworth, of New York, to Iraq.

Ministerial Appointments

Ministerial appointments included:

J. Reeves Childs, of Virginia, to Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri, to Lebanon.

A. L. M. Wiggins, of Hartsville, S.C., was nominated to succeed Gardner as Treasury Under Secretary. William Chapman Foster, of New York, was nominated for a comparable post in the Commerce Department.

At the assistant secretary level were these nominations: Willard L. Thorp, of Connecticut, State Department, and John Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island, Navy (for Air).

Douglas W. McGregor, of Texas, was proposed as assistant to the Attorney General.

Other Nominations

Other nominations included:

Carroll Miller, of Pennsylvania, for reappointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a new term expiring December 31, 1953.

Richard F. Mitchell, of Iowa, to the ICC to serve out the remainder of the term of Claude R. Porter, which expires December 3, 1949.

Gordon R. Clapp as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, succeeding David E. Lilienthal, who now is chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Frank Creedon, Housing expediter, and Raymond M. Foley, national housing administrator.

Myer Nominated

Dillon S. Myer, of Ohio, administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

John D. Goodloe, of Kentucky, George E. Allen's successor as a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board of directors.

Vice Admiral Earle W. Mills to be chief of the Bureau of Ships for a four-year term.

Rear Admiral Paul Lee to be chief of naval research for a term of three years.

Rear Admiral Clifford Swanson to be surgeon general and chief of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for a term of four years.

Isadore Lubin, of Washington, United States member of the Economic and Employment Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Mrs. Roosevelt Named

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, member of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, a four-year term.

Edward F. Bartelt, of Illinois, member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's fiscal commission, two years.

Philip M. Hauser, of Illinois, member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Population Commission, two years.

Stuart A. Rice, of Virginia, member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's statistical commission, two years.

Miss Kenyon Selected

Miss Dorothy Kenyon, of New York, member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Commission on Status of Women, three years.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, of Wisconsin, member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Social Commission, two years.

Clarence M. Young, of California, reappointed as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for a six-year term expiring December 31, 1952.

Dillard B. Lasseder, of Georgia, administrator of the Farmer's Home Administration.

Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, to be a civil service commissioner.

Baker Nominated

George P. Baker, of Massachusetts, member of the United Nations Economic and Social Coun-

cil's Transport and Communications Commission, four years.

Mark Foster Etheridge, to be United States representative on the investigation commission established by the United Nations Security Council to inquire into alleged border violations along the frontiers of Greece and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Congress Gets PeaceDraft Bill For Boys 18-20

Universal Training Plan Calls for Year Service, Senate Opinion Divided

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The New Congress today received its first bill to establish universal training, a system advocated by President Truman.

The legislation requiring a year's training for every boy was introduced by Representative Overton Brooks, Democrat, of Louisiana, who sponsored a similar bill last year.

Each boy would be eligible upon his eighteenth birthday or upon graduation from high school, whichever was later. In any event, he would be required to start training before he was twenty.

After four months' basic training, a youth would be given the opportunity to complete his service in several ways including a three-year enlistment in the national guard or organized reserve.

Opinion Is Divided

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The new Republican chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee today called military training a "must" for national defense.

Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, who has just assumed leadership of the naval-military group, told a reporter he hadn't decided on the details of a training program for American youth. "But we must have one," he said.

Senator George Wilson, Republican, of Iowa, who will be a member of the Gurney committee, said he was against military training because "I am against peace-time conscription." Senator Wilson said he may re-introduce a bill to authorize army-operated summer camps at which youths may take military training voluntarily.

Court-Martial Bill Filed In House

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—A House Military group today introduced a bill to overhaul the Army's court-martial system.

Written as the result of a long investigation by a subcommittee headed by Representative Durham (D., N.C.), the legislation is designed to give enlisted personnel the "break" which the Durham committee said GI's need. It would:

1. Enlarge the Judge Advocate General's office and give it more authority.

2. Open court-martial proceedings to the public and to military personnel.

3. Permit enlisted men to serve on military courts in cases involving enlisted personnel.

4. Remove the present mandatory death sentence for rape and permit courts to use their discretion in fixing the punishment.

Would Overcome Criticism

Committee members said the changes would overcome the major criticisms leveled by the Durham group in an earlier report.

That document, approved by the now merged military committee, charged that court-martial proceedings often were used to enforce discipline rather than justice and frequently resulted in more severe punishment for enlisted men than for officers.

The new Armed Services Committee is expected to hold early hearings on the measure.

U.S. Drafts New Protest Against Polish Election

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—The United States today planned a vigorous new protest to Poland in an effort to win greater freedom for the Polish Peasant party in the January 19 election campaign.

Officials expressed a hope that the Soviet Union will heed an American appeal to join with the United States and Britain in demanding an end to political intimidation by the Polish Government, but there was not much optimism that the hope will be realized.

Secretary of State Byrnes made public late yesterday the text of identical notes, delivered to the British and Soviet governments Sunday, urging "the most energetic efforts" to see that the Polish Government makes the January 19 balloting "free and unfettered" in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

British Backing Seen

London reports said British agreement will be forthcoming promptly.

The big question, diplomatic authorities agreed, is whether Russia will agree to intervene. Prevailing opinion is that unless the Soviet Union, with its close ties with the Warsaw Government, will join in, there is no prospect of any improvement in conditions.

The note declared that "authoritative reports" from inside Poland bear out charges by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk that the Polish Government has employed a variety of "reprehensible methods in denying freedom of political action to the Polish Peasant party."

Refused To Join Bloc

Mikolajczyk is leader of the group which refused to join with a bloc of Government parties in presenting a single coalition ticket in which Poles would have no choice but to elect the bloc.

The situation is complicated by the fact that officials here believe the Peasant party could win a majority in a free, secret election.

Methods used by the Government against the Peasant party were described in the note as including "political arrests and murders," dismissal of Polish Peasant party members from their jobs, searches of homes and other repression and terrorism.

Soviet Denial Reported

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP)—An informed source said today that the Soviet Union in reply to a United States statement to Russia and Britain on Polish elections, had informed the United States that it knew of no irregularity in preparations for the balloting unless it was on the part of Right-Wing terrorist groups.

COURAGE URGED IN U.S. LENDING

Harriman Would Help Other Nations Buy In America

Detroit, Jan. 8 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, tonight advocated "a courageous lending policy" to help other countries "to buy American products, to get their feet on the ground and to promote their long-range development."

At the same time, he told the Society of Automotive Engineers that "unless we encourage and expand our use of goods and services of other countries, our whole foreign economic program will collapse."

Discussing "free enterprise and the future," Harriman said that "here, as abroad, there is an increased desire for security. Clearly, we are unwilling to make the choice which is now being made in Europe; that is, to trade opportunity for security. I feel that it is of the utmost significance that the American people, in the demand for security, have no intention of giving up their system of free enterprise. . . .

Want Opportunity, Security

"We want both opportunity and security, and believe that both can be attained."

The attainment of stability with free enterprise, the Commerce Secretary declared, "will have great influence on the course of events in other countries."

A postwar fear that the United States might return to political isolationism, he added, "has been relieved as a result of our strong support of the United Nations and of the principles of its Charter."

This fear, he continued, gave way later to concern that "we would go through periods of 'booms and busts.'"

Can Reduce Business Swings

Declaring that "we can do much to reduce the marked swings in business activity which have characterized our history," Harriman added:

"We can in any event give security to the individual against personal economic catastrophe. Our social security programs should be expanded and be made more generally and fairly effective."

He described the automobile industry as one of the greatest export industries. "Markets for American automobiles abroad depend only upon the ability of other countries to buy," he said. "I hope, therefore, that the automobile industry will give special consideration and support to Government policies to further sound import programs. . . .

Favors Private Investment

"American capital has in the past invested abroad to develop sources of raw materials which we require. Government should encourage private investment abroad for these purposes. . . .

"Our international policies designed to secure peace can be successful only if they are based on sound and farsighted foreign economic policies. A prosperous world is the best insurance of a peaceful world. With the great power of the American economy, we have a unique opportunity in history, in our own enlightened self-interest to help other nations help themselves."

DE GASPERI HAPPY AT FRUITS OF VISIT

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Italian Premier Alcide De Gasperi said today that he had achieved the principal aim of his visit to the United States—"restoration of confidence and active co-operation between our two countries." He told a news conference that "demonstrations here show amply that this has been accomplished. I found the best spirit and good will from every official, from President Truman to the lowest functionary."

De Gasperi termed the resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes "a great surprise," adding that Byrnes had made "and is now making efforts to help Italy."

Discussing the prospects of a United States loan to Italy, he classed as "imagination reports that his country is seeking as much as $1,000,000,000. He mentioned no specific figure, but the Italian Ambassador, Alberto Tarchiani who was present said $100,000,000 "would be very nice."

De Gasperi Given $50,000,000 Check

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, handed a check for $50,000,000 to Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Premier, today and expressed hope it will help Italy rebuild her war-shattered economy.

The money was in payment for services, supplies and facilities bought by American armed forces in Italy with lira advanced by the Italian Government. It brought to $255,000,000 the amount turned over to Italy on that account.

De Gasperi accepted the check with the statement that he regarded it as "additional evidence of the friendship of the American people to my country."

FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA ACUTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — (AP) UNRRA Director General Lowell W. Rooks said today that the food situation in Austria, is "extreme critical" and that Italy, Greece, Albania, Poland and Yugoslavia will also need help to avoid hunger during 1947.

Despite the gloomy outlook for these nations, Rooks expressed hope that UNRRA can wind up its relief program in Europe by June 30 and in China by fall.

Rooks said maintenance of the "meager" level of 1,550 calories daily for Austrians "depends upon a higher level of imports during the remaining months prior to the 1947 harvest."

Koreans Resent U. N. Ban

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP).—The people of Korea resent their exclusion from the United Nations, Dr. Han So Jeai, a Korean woman physician, said today. Dr. Han, who came here to study the Girl Scout movement, said Korean women in particular feel bady because they are seldom invited to international conferences.

Truman Signs Philippine Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Truman today signed an executive order establishing a Philippine Alien Property Administration. The order calls for the appointment by the President of a Philippine Alien Property Administrator who will take over from the Alien Property Custodian the administration and disposition of enemy property (chiefly Japanese) in the Philippine Islands.

Ecuadorian Praises Argentina

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Jose Vicente Trujillo, Foreign Minister of Ecuador, said today that his country believes Argentina "step by step is complying with her international agreements" and is not "a danger to the peace of the world." Here on a visit, Mr. Trujillo told a news conference that if political differences between Argentina and the United States are not immediately resolved the problem should be handled by the Pan-American Union. Relations between the United States and Argentina, he said, "are a hemisphere and a continental problem."

1,000,000 HOUSES TO GO UP IN 1947

Commerce Official Expects Big Rise in Projected Number of Permanent Units

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated today that 1,000,000 new permanent dwelling units will be started during 1947 and that about 900,000 units will be completed by private builders during the year. Last year 675,000 units were started and about 450,000 completed.

Prospects for meeting the nation's construction industry goal of $15,000,000,000, 50 per cent higher than last year, were called favorable by the department in a statement from John L. Haynes, chief of the construction division.

Mr. Haynes estimated that another $6,500,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 will be spent in repair and maintenance.

He said the estimates were based "on the assumption that increases in the cost of construction will be moderate in 1947, and that any increases in the materials price index and labor rates will be, in part at least, offset by the increased volume of building materials."

It was also assumed, he said, "that present remaining controls on non-residential construction will be eased and that there will be no general business recession in 1947 severe enough to impede construction."

By far the largest amount spent in any one class of construction will be $6,000,000,000 for private residential structures, exclusive of farm homes, Mr. Haynes predicted.

Private construction of all types, he added, will make up the bulk of the year's new construction spending and amount to $11,700,000,000, or 49 per cent more than last year. Public construction was forecast as $3,400,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over last year.

30.24-7277

Rent Ceilings Removed on Transient Rooms in Hotels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — (AP) The government today ordered the removal of rent ceilings on transient rooms in hotels, motor courts and tourist homes, effective Feb. 15.

The hotel industry promised immediately that the action will bring no "across the board" rate increases.

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, head of the agency, said controls will be continued on non-transient rooms rented to weekly or monthly guests "under the present quota provisions of the rent regulations."

M. O. Ryan, Washington representative of the American Hotel Association, estimated there are 1,500,000 hotel rooms in the country. Of these, he said, 100,000 are in residential hotels, and "nearly every transient hotel has some permanent guest rooms."

Fleming said decontrol of transient rooms in individual hotels and motor courts will go into effect on or after Feb. 15 "as each establishment applies for decontrol and supplies the Office of Price Administration with a list of its permanent rooms identified by room number or by location."

Ryan issued a statement quoting executives of the hotel association as saying that decontrol of transient rooms "will result in hotel operators adjusting guest room rates in direct relation to increased operating costs, rather than making across the board rent increases."

J. E. Frawley, association board chairman and managing director of the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Mich., said in the statement that "despite the increased cost of doing business 'career' hotel men will maintain present minimum rates and make most of their adjustments in higher priced or luxury accommodations."

Glenwood J. Sherrard, president of the Parker House, Boston, defined a "career" hotel man as one who is in the business "to stay."

Fleming emphasized that no daily rates in hotels or motor courts will be decontrolled before Feb. 15 and that on that date the decontrol will be effective only where landlords have listed the specific rooms that from then on may be rented "for present weekly or monthly rates." He added:

"It is as important to keep control on these permanent rooms as it is to continue our rent ceilings on apartments."

He added that these controls must continue "to protect the thousands of working couples, students, many of them veterans, and other persons of modest means who live in these accommodations. If these rooms were decontrolled and rents rose, the needs of these people would add to the already critically overcrowded housing situation," he said.

OPA said rooming houses are not affected by the decontrol order. The order also does not affect Washington, D.C., where rents are controlled by special statute, the agency added.

An OPA official said the order does provide, however, for decontrol of transient rooms in tourist homes as well as in hotels and motor courts, outside the capital.

The decontrol order follows completion last Dec. 31 of registration by 554,000 landlords controlling about 4,000,000 rooms in hotel, rooming and boarding houses, tourist homes, motor courts, auto and trailer camps. The landlords were required to register their facilities either as transient hotel, residential hotel, rooming house or motor court. This division was ordered by congress when it extended the life of OPA to next June 30.

Fleming said the hotel industry had worked out with OPA the method of decontrolling daily rates and keeping ceilings on permanent rooms, adding:

"Rent ceilings on the transient rooms were very important during the war and the demobilization period where there was necessity for much travel by military personnel, those on vital war business and families of servicemen visiting them in army camps and hospitals. Now that this type of travel has virtually ended, it is possible to take transient rates out from under control. This action is in line with our desire to end wartime controls as speedily as possible wherever it is feasible to do so."

Atomic Age Abloom Seen By 2,000 A.D.

Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Dr. Gerald Wendt, editorial director of *Science Illustrated*, says the atomic age will blossom about the year 2,000 A.D.

Addressing the United States Brewers Foundation here yesterday, Dr. Wendt said it would take 10 to 25 years to control atomic power, more years to develop it, and that possibly cheap power from this cource would be developed about 60 to 75 years from now.

Dr. Wendt said the material that produces atomic power now costs $100,000 an ounce and that a cheaper source than uranium may be forthcoming, possibly from the processing of sea salts.

He said an atomic war would last only a few days or weeks and would be started only by a dictator. "The problem of civilization is to get rid of dictators," he said.

Truman Makes Appeal For Red Cross Support

Specifically Asks Government Workers to Aid Drive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Truman today called for support of the American Red Cross in its annual drive for funds.

Addressing his appeal specifically to government workers, Mr. Truman said in a statement that when disasters threaten "we look to the American Red Cross for prompt and effective emergency help."

Activities of the organization have been turned from the demands of war, he said, to "binding up the wounds of war."

"Large numbers of men will still be in uniform," he added. "There are millions of veterans to whom the Red Cross has an obligation."

Pacific Veteran Gets Admiralcy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Capt. John Hoskins, 48 years old, who lost a part of one foot in the Battle of the Philippines Sea, has been promoted to rear admiral, the Navy disclosed today. Admiral Hoskins was injured aboard the cruiser Princeton, lost in the engagement which played a big part in the liberation of the Philippines from Japanese domination.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN.8-(AP)-MAURICE PATE, A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF HERBERT HOOVER IN STUDYING EUROPEAN RELIEF PROBLEMS, WAS APPOINTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND TODAY.

THE FUND.WAS SET UP BY THONS GE

THE FUND WAS SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST MONTH TO AID NEEDY CHILDREN IN WAR RAVAGED COUNTRIES AND TO STUDY CHILD HEALTH PROBLEMS GENERALLY.

A NATIVE OF PENDER, NEB., PATE WORKED UNDER HOOVER IN 1915-17 WITH THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM AND LAST YEAR ACCOMPANIED HOOVER ON A FOOD SURVEY OF 38 COUNTRIES.

WW838PES

LONDON, JAN. 8-(AP)-A REVOLUTIONARY PLANNING BILL, WHICH WOULD DELEGATE CONTROL OF ALL FUTURE REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT IN BRITAIN TO STATE-APPOINTED PLANNING AUTHORITIES, IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH.

THE MEASURE WILL SUPPLANT A NUMBER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS WHICH DATE BACK TO 1907, BUT WILL NOT AFFECT A NEW TOWNS BILL UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO RELIEVE CONGESTION BY BUILDING A WHOLE SERIES OF SMALL CITIES OF 50,000 TP 60,000 PEOPLE A FEW MILES OUTSIDE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS SUCH AS LONDON, MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE MEASURE LAST NIGHT IN A WHITE PAPER WHICH SAID THAT "ANY RESULTING INCREASE IN LAND VALUE IS TO BE COLLECTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE STATE, IN THE FORM OF A DEVELOPMENT CHANGE, WHICH MUST BE PAID OR SECURED BEFORE THE DEVELOPMENT IS CARRIED OUT.

INCREASE IN LAND VALUE WHICH ACCRUES WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE LEFT WITH THE OWNER.

LEWIS SILKIN, MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, DISCUSSING THE BILL AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, SAID "THERE IS NO REASON WHY A PERSON SHOULD BUY LAND AND MAKE A PROFIT ON THE LAND ITSELF."

SILKIN POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT CENTRAL LAND BOARDS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE BILL WOULD NOT "NECESSARILY TAKE THE WHOLE PROFIT" RESULTING FROM DEVELOPMENT.

THE BILL WOULD SET UP A FUND OF $1,200,000,000 FOR PAYMENTS IN NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT STOCK TO COVER POSSIBLE COMPENSATION OF LANDOWNERS WHO CLAIM THEY HAVE LOST "DEVELOPMENT VALUE."

PARIS, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, ENDING A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE TONIGHT, PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF COAL. ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION CALLED FOR RESEARCH ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICAL RESEARCH TO CONSERVE USE OF COAL.

TA742PES

BERLIN, JAN. 8-(AP)-BEN A.SMITH, JR., OF 233 COLLEGE ST, SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS, WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S WAR CRIMES BRANCH TODAY. SMITH HAS BEEN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER SINCE MAY, 1944, SERVING WITH THE ARMY'S JUDGE ADVOCATE OFFICE BEFORE JOINING THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

WD102PES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN 8-(AP)-STARVING INMATES OF THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP WILLINGLY EXCHANGED THEIR BLOOD FOR BREAD, DR. EUGEN KOGON, FRANKFURT MAGAZINE EDITOR, TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF 23 GERMAN DOCTORS CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES.

THEY GAVE 400 CUBIC CENTIMETERS OF BLOOD FOR 300 GRAMS OF BREAD AND MANY SUBSEQUENTLY DIED, SAID THE EDITOR, WHO HIMSELF SPENT SIX YEARS IN THE CAMP BECAUSE OF HIS ANTI-NAZI PRINCIPLES.

DESCRIBING EXPERIMENTS WITH POISON UPON RUSSIAN PRISONERS, KOGON SAID THOSE WHO FAILED TO DIE WERE STRANGLED TO DEATH SO THEIR BODIES COULD BE DISSECTED WITH THE OTHER CORPSES FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE POISON ON THE STOMACH.

KOGON, 43-YEAR-OLD INTELLECTUAL AND WRITER, SAID SPOTTED FEVER INJECTIONS WERE FOLLOWED BY SWOONING, DELIRIUM AND DEATH OF 50 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS.

HE SERVED AS A CLERK TO THE BUCHENWALD DOCTORS.

HIS TESTIMONY WAS DIRECTED AT S.S. DOCTORS JOACHIM MRUGOWSKY AND HELMUT POPPENDIECK AND AIR FORCE GEN. GERHARD ROSE.

1947

V138PES

VATICAN CITY--FIRST ADD POPE (A94) X X X POLITICAL FIELD."

WITH REGARD TO LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND FILMS, THE POPE SAID:

"MEN, WHETHER AS INDIVIDUALS OR AS HUMAN SOCIETY, AND THEIR COMMON WELFARE ARE ALWAYS BOUND TO THE ABSOLUTE SCALE OF VALUES ESTABLISHED BY GOD. NOW, PRECISELY IN ORDER TO RENDER THIS TIE EFFECT IN A MANNER WORTHY OF HUMAN NATURE, MAN HAS BEEN GRANTED PERSONAL LIBERTY, AND THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THIS LIBERTY IS THE END OF ALL JURIDICIAL ARRANGEMENT WORTHY OF THAT NAME.

"BUT FROM THAT IT FOLLOWS THAT THERE CANNOT BE LIBERTY AND THE RIGHT OF VIOLATING THAT ABSOLUTE ORDER OF VALUES. THE RESULT WOULD BE RATHER TO DO HARM TO IT, AND TO UNHINGE THE DEFENSE OF PUBLIC MORALITY, WHICH IS WITHOUT DOUBT A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON GOOD ON THE PART OF THE STATE.

"IF, TO CITE ONE EXAMPLE, THERE SHOULD BE ALLOWED, WITHOUT REGARD TO THAT SUPREME ORDER, AN UNCONDITIONAL LIBERTY TO THE PRESS AND TO THE FILMS, IN THAT CASE THE RIGHT TO TRUE AND GENUINE LIBERTY WOULD NOT BE RECOGNIZED, BUT THE RESULT WOULD BE TO LEGALIZE LICENSE, IF THE PRESS AND THE FILMS BE PERMITTED TO UNDERMINE THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. TO UNDERSTAND AND ADMIT SUCH A PRINCIPLE, IT IS NOT EVEN NECESSARY TO BE A CHRISTIAN. IT IS ENOUGH TO USE, UNCONFUSED BY PASSIONS, REASON AND SANE MORAL AND JURIDICAL SENSE."

(EDS: IN THIRD GRAF ABOVE READ "XXX OF ALL JURIDICAL ARRANGEMENT" ETC)

FS11AES

BYRNES

VIENNA, JAN. 8-(AP)-GEN. MARK W. CLARK SAID TODAY HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WOULD AFFECT THE PLANS FOR HIS WORK IN HELPING DRAW UP THE AUSTRIAN TREATY AT THE LONDON COUNCIL OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS, ALTHOUGH HE EXPRESSED REGRET THAT BYRNES HAD RESIGNED.

CLARK SAID BYRNES HAD FULLY SUPPORTED HIS PROGRAM IN AUSTRIA AND HAD DONE "A GOOD JOB." HE TERMED GEN. MARSHALL A GREAT SOLDIER AND DIPLOMAT.

ML914AES

MOSCOW, JAN 8-(AP)-MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY TODAY THE FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS MONDAY.

THE STORIES WERE DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO SECTIONS OF THE MESSAGE DEALING WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, ATOMIC ENERGY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS. ALL PAPERS QUOTED THE PRESIDENT AS SAYING THAT WHATEVER DIFFERENCES MIGHT HAVE EXISTED BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO OBSCURE THE FACT THAT THE BASIC INTERESTS OF BOTH NATIONS LAY IN THE EARLY MAKING OF PEACE.

M528AES

brussels, jan. 8-(ap)-gen. marucie delvoie has been designated as belgium's representative on the united nations security council's investigation commission in the balkans.

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ANKARA, JAN. 8-(AP)-AMIDST ASIATIC POMP AND CEREMONY, KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN WAS WELCOMED TO TURKEY TODAY ON A VISIT EXPECTED TO CULMINATE IN A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS.

THE ARAB LEADER WAS GREETED BY PRESIDENT ISMET INONU AS HE ARRIVED ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN IN A SNOWSTORM 24 HOURS AFTER STEPPING ONTO TURKISH SOIL AT ISKENDERUN.

THE KING TOLD TURKISH NEWSMEN AT ADANA LAST NIGHT HE HOPED HIS VISIT WOULD BRING ABOUT A PACT UNITING THE TWO NATIONS IN FRIENDSHIP, BROTHERHOOD AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

THUS IT APPEARS THIS VISIT WILL ADVANCE ONE STEP MORE WHAT SEEMS TO BE A TURKISH PROGRAM TO BUILD CLOSE RELATIONS THROUGH THE ARAB WORLD BY DEALING WITH INDIVIDUAL NATIONS. ABDULLAH CAME HERE IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION FROM INONU.

FLAGS OF BOTH NATIONS SMOTHERED THE STATION. TROOPS STOOD AT ATTENTION AND COLD WIND SHIPPED SNOW THROUGH THE SHEDS AS ABDULLAH AND INONU WALKED ACROSS A BRIGHT CARPET.

INONU PLANNED A RECEPTION FOR THE KING TONIGHT.

FS1127AES

30.24-7279

1947

New Delhi, Jan. 8-(AP)-Government sources said today that Nawab Shaikh Mahbool, political agent of Malakand agency on the northwest frontier had been suspended as the result of tribesmen's attack last October on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru, now chief Indian official in the Interim government, and three members of his touring party were injured slightly.

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NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JAN.9-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DESTROYED SECRET DOCUMENTS UP UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE THE FIRST AMERICANS LANDED IN JAPAN DESPITE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ORDERS TO PRESERVE ALL RECORDS, THE PROSECUTION TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

WHILE THE ORIGINAL ORDER FROM THE WAR MINISTRY HAS NOT BEEN FOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF SECRET TELEGRAMS WAS RECOVERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE KAGOSHIMA KEMPEITAI (THOUGHT POLICE).

THE RECORD SHOWED THAT THE JAPANESE ARMY BEGAN BURNING "ALL CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS" AUG.14, 1945, TOKYO TIME, ONE DAY BEFORE EMPEROR HIROHITO ACCEPTED THE POTSDAM SURRENDER TERMS.

TWO DAYS AFTER JAPANESE EMISSARIES IN MANILA WERE ORDERED BY MACARTHUR TO PRESERVE ALL DOCUMENTS, A GENERAL TELEGRAM DIRECTED ALL KEMPEITAI UNITS TO MAKE CERTAIN NO "SECRET DOCUMENTS" HAD BEEN OVERLOOKED, THE TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD.

JQ1027PCS

1947

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN (270)

BY STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN. 8-(AP)-DUTCH AND INDONESIAN LEADERS ACCUSED EACH OTHER TODAY OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEW FIGHTING IN THE EAST INDIES, AND SOURCES REPRESENTING BOTH SIDES AGREED THAT THE CURRENT SITUATION WAS "EXPLOSIVE."

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS APPEARED TO BE AT THE LOWEST EBB IN MONTHS.

THE INDONESIAN ACCUSATIONS WERE LEVELED AT A MASS MEETING AT THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA IN PROTEST AGAINST FIGHTING ON SUMATRA. SPEAKERS WARNED THAT THE REPUBLIC WOULD STRIKE WITH ALL ITS FORCES UNLESS THE DUTCH HALTED THEIR "AGGRESSION."

"WE STILL WANT TO FOLLOW THE ROAD OF PEACE, BUT DUTCH MILITARISTS ARE SABOTAGING THE POLICY OF THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT," SAID MOHAMMED HATTA, REPUBLICAN VICE PRESIDENT. "WE ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO THROW THEM INTO THE SEA," HE ADDED.

GEN. SOEDIRMAN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY, SAID "WE ARE NOW STRONG ENOUGH TO MEET FORCE WITH FORCE. WE CANNOT ANSWER THE SHAMELESS DUTCH ACTIONS WITH WRITTEN PROTESTS ALONE."

THE NETHERLAND EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT, IN A STRONGLY WORDED STATEMENT, DENIED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERIORATION OF RELATIONS, AND SAID THAT "MEASURES FOUND NECESSARY IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS WERE ALL DUE TO THE INCREASING MENACE OF AGGRESSION WHICH BECAME MORE APPARENT" AFTER A SPEECH DEC. 26 BY SOED IRMAN.

THE DUTCH SAY THAT THIS SPEECH TOUCHED OFF THE FIGHTING ON SUMATRA.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE NETHERLANDS ARMY SAID THAT A LARGE SCALE CLEARING ACTION MONDAY BY DUTCH TROOPS HAD ROUTED INDONESIANS CONCENTRATED AROUND MEDAN, SUMATRA, AND THAT THE NATIVES WERE FLEEING INTO THE INTERIOR IN DISORDER.

THE SUMATRA OIL REFINING CENTER OF PALEMBANG WAS GENERALLY CALM AFTER SOME FIGHTING, THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND NATIVES WERE RETURNING TO WORK THERE.

JT558PES

1947

batavia, jan.8-(ap)-- the netherlands army information service announced today that a dutch mustang fighter on dec.22 had put out of action a 65-foot motor vessel "bearing an indonesian registry number" which was observed abandoned on a sandbank off belawan, sumatra.

the announcement followed by 24 hours a statement by the british consulate general saying it was investigating a report that a small british coastal vessel had been attacked and sunk by dutch aircraft mx off sumatra on the same date.

1947

(200)KWAJALEIN--1ST ADD PRINZ EUGEN (A61FX) XXX NAGATO AND SARATOG

THE EUGEN WAS BROUGHT TO KWAJALEIN SHORTLY AFTER THE BIKINI EXPERIMENTS WERE CONCLUDED AND WAS ANCHORED WITH OTHER REMNANTS OF THE TARGET FLEET TO AWAIT A NAVY DEPARTMENT DECISION ON THEIR DISPOSITION. MOST OF THE SHIPS THEN STILL WERE TOO RADIOACTIVE FOR CREWS TO GO ABOARD.

THE EUGEN WAS RIDING AT ANCHOR WITH THE NEVADA, NEW YORK, INDEPENDENCE, PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER SHIPS WHEN SHE BEGAN SETTLING AT THE STERN AND LISTING TO PORT. TUGS TOWED HER TO A BEACH IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE HER FOR FURTHER STUDY.

NEXT DAY THE SLEEK FIGHTING SHIPS WHICH SCARCELY WAS MARKED ABOVE THE WATER LINE CAPSIZED AND HER BOW PLUNGED TO THE BOTTOM, LEAVING THE

1947

STERN STICKING OUT OF THE WATER.

AFTER THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS THE EUGEN APPEARED TO HAVE ONLY SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE TO HER SUPERSTRUCTURE. SHE WAS ANCHORED ON THE FRINGE OF THE TARGET FLEET, SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE DETONATION POINTS.

SEVERAL TARGET SURVIVORS STILL ARE RADIOACTIVE BELOW THE WATER LINE BUT THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF FURTHER UNDERWATER DAMAGE SHOWING UP AMONG OTHER SHIPS.

AT BIKINI, THE OLD SARATOGA IS SAID TO BE PLAINLY VISIBLE FROM THE AIR AS SHE RESTS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE LAGOON.

NONE OF THE BIKINI NATIVES HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO RETURN FROM RONGERIK, WHERE THEY WERE MOVED BEFORE THE TESTS. HULLS OF THE SUNKEN SHIPS ARE REPORTED STILL RADIOACTIVE.

GG1224PCS NM

1947

CLEVELAND, JAN. 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAID TODAY HE WOULD SPEAK BEFORE THE COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS HERE NEXT SATURDAY AND THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. ANNOUNCED THE SPEECH WOULD BE CARRIED OVER A NATIONWIDE HOOKUP FROM 10 TO 10:30 P.M. (EST)

BESIDES BYRNES, SPEAKERS ON "REPORT FROM THE WORLD"--CONDUCTED BY THE COUNCIL AND TIME MAGAZINE--WILL INCLUDE:

SENATOR ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG, FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN; ALCIDE DE GASPERI, PREMIER OF ITALY; AND DR.V.K.WELLINGTON KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

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WASHINGTON, JAN 8-(AP)-RETIRING SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES LAUGHINGLY SAID TODAY HE IS QUITE CONTENT TO RESIGN AND LEAVE U.S.-ECUADOREAN RELATIONS IN THE HANDS OF A CALIFORNIAN WHO RECENTLY BECAME THE WIFE OF ECUADOR'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

BYRNES REFERRED TO THE FORMER MARIE LOUISE WELLENSIEK, WHO MARRIED JOSE VINCENTE TRUJILLO, THE ECUADOREAN CABINET OFFICER, IN POMONA, CALIF., ON DEC. 14. SHE SAT AT BYRNES' RIGHT AT A LUNCHEON HONORING TRUJILLO, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S OFFICIAL GUEST HERE.

"THE UNITED STATES," BYRNES DECLARED, "HAS AN ADVOCATE IN HER.

"I AM QUITE CONTENT TO RESIGN AND LEAVE THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES IN HER HANDS."

THE SECRETARY SAID THE UNITED STATES IS A FIRM BELIEVER IN THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY.

THE SAME APPLIES TO THE ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER, BYRNES ADDED, POINTING OUT THAT HE "CAME TO THE UNITED STATES AND CLAIMED FOR HIS BRIDE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WHOM I NEED NOT TELL YOU COMES FROM LOS ANGELES, THE CITY OF ANGELS."

TRUJILLO PRAISED BYRNES' WORK AS SECRETARY OF STATE, SAYING HE HAD SUCCEEDED IN LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A JUST PEACE.

THE MINISTER LEAVES BY PLANE TOMORROW MORNING FOR ECUADOR. HE WILL MAKE BRIEF VISITS IN CUBA, PANAMA, AND ECUADOR.

J440PES

1947

BYRNES

NEW YORK, JAN. 8-(AP)-JAMES A. FARLEY, FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL AS SECRETARY OF STATE WAS "AN EXCELLENT CHOICE."

FARLEY, SPEAKING AT A BOY SCOUT BREAKFAST MEETING, DECLARED PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS "VERY FORTUNATE" IN BEING ABLE TO OBTAIN MARSHALL FOR THE POST AND ADDED:

"THE WIDE EXPERIENCE HE GAINED IN THE WAR GAVE HIM AN OPPORTUNITY TO LOOK IN ON DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS. I THINK HE WILL CARRY ON IN THE SAME EXCELLENT MANNER AS DID SECRETARIES BYRNES AND CORDELL HULL."

TU913AES

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RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL,JAN.8-(AP)-GEN.PEDRO AURELIO DE GOES MONTEIRO, FORMER MINISTER OF WAR, IN A PRESS STATEMENT TODAY SAID THE CHOICE OF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL FOR SECRETARY OF STATE WAS "EXCELLENT" BECAUSE HE WAS THE "LEADER OF THE UNITED NATIONS VICTORY, A MAN OF STATESMANLIKE QUALITIES, MODEST, INTELLIGENT, CULTURED AND A GREAT FRIEND OF BRAZIL."

MJ554PES

1947

DETROIT, JAN. 8-(AP)-TERMING HIMSELF "A POLITICAL OPTIMIST," COMMERCE SECRETARY W. AVERELL HARRIMAN SAID TONIGHT TAHAT AMERICA SHOULD NOT BE CONCERNED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A BUSINESS RECESSION.

"TOO LITTLE HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE AMAZING JOB INDUSTRY DID DURING THE WAR," SAID HARRIMAN. "AS FOR THE FEARS OF A BUSINESS RECESSION, WE HAVE MORE ABILITY AND MORE KNOWLEDGE THAN EVER BEFORE AND SHOULD NOT BE CONCERNED. PRICES WILL SHAKE DOWN," HE ADDED.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WAS ASKED DURING THE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT PRECEDED HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS TO COMMENT ON THE RESIGNATITION OF STATE BYRNES.

"WE OWE A GREAT DEBT TO MR. BYRNES, "DECLARED HARRIMAN, "BUT HE FEELS HE HAS TO LEAVE. HOWEVER, GEN. MARSHALL IS A GREAT STATESMAN AS WELL AS A GREAT SOLDIER AS HE SHOWED DURING THE WAR."

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1947

A120 (NYC 081)

NEW YORK, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS WILSON W. WYATT, FORMER HOUSING EXPEDITER AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY, IS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR AN IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE POST IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

WYATT, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE AN APPOINTMENT, POSSIBLY TOMORROW, WITH TRYGVE LIE, U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL, TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBLE APPOINTMENT.

THE STORY SAID A MEMBER OF THE U.N. SECRETARIAT CLOSE TO LIE SAID TONIGHT, WHEN ASKED ABOUT WYATT, THAT LIE HAD TALKED WITH SEVERAL PERSONS ABOUT IMPROVING AND STABILIZING THE U.N. ADMINISTRATION AND THAT AN EA

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PERSONS ABOUT IMPROVING AND STABILIZING THE U.N. ADMINISTRATION AND THAT AN APPOINTMENT MIGHT RESULT FROM THESE CONVERSATIONS.

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CHICAGO, JAN 8-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS FOOD EXPERT SAID TODAY THE WORLD NEEDED A VAST EXPANSION IN THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC FOOD PRODUCTS FOR THE NEXT 15 YEARS AND THAT A WORLD FOOD PLAN WAS UNDER STUDY WHICH WOULD IMPROVE HEALTH AND STABILIZE FARM PRICES.

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID WORLD FOOD PROPOSALS SUBMITTED AT A RECENT INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN WERE BUILT ON THE PREMISE THAT AGRICULTURAL PRICE STABILIZATION IS A WORLD WIDE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED ONLY BY WORLD-WIDE EFFORT.

HE SAID IN A TALK PREPARED FOR THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES:

"THEY (THE COPENHAGEN FAO CONFEREES) AIM TO STABILIZE PRICES IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET BY BUILDING UP RESERVES AND TAKING SURPLUSES OFF THE MARKET IF THE PRICES FALL BELOW A CERTAIN LEVEL. THIS WOULD GREATLY REDUCE THE RANGE OF PRICE FLUCTUATIONS AND TAKE THE STRAIN OFF ALL GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE GIVEN FARMERS A GUARANTEE OF FAIR PRICES. STABILIZATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET IS ESSENTIAL TO STABILIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS."

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HE SAID THAT "TO GO EVEN PART OF THE WAY TO GOOD NUTRITION AND PROVIDE FOR POPULATION GROWTH" THE WORLD WILL NEED IN THE NEXT 15 YEARS AN INCREASE OF 100 PERCENT IN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS, 46 PERCENT IN THE SUPPLY OF MEATS AND 163 PERCENT IN THE SUPPLY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. THE INCREASED MEAT PRODUCTION, HE ADDED, WOULD SUPPLY ADDITIONAL OUTLETS FOR GREATER GRAIN PRODUCTION.

THE WORLD FOOD PLAN IS NOW BEING STUDIED BY A PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE FAO IN WASHINGTON AND A REPORT MAY BE ISSUED LATER THIS MONTH, HE SAID. THE COMMISSION IS COMPOSED OF VOTING DELEGATES OF 17 GOVERNMENTS, OBSERVERS FROM A NUMBER OF OTHER NATIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

WM640PCS

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CHICAGO, JAN 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS IN THE POSITION "OF THE LITTLE BOY WHO ASKED FOR A VOLCANO--AND GOT IT," BUT WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN FORGETTING "THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB HANGS OVER US AND THAT IT ALTERS THE WHOLE OUTLOOK OF LIFE IN AMERICA," DR. ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, EDUCATOR, SAID TODAY.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, DR. HUTCHINS IS CHANCELLOR-ON-LEAVE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

IN AN ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE PUBLICITY CLUB OF CHICAGO, DR. HUTCHINS SAID THE UNITED STATES "IS VULNERABLE FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE, THANKS TO THE SCIENTISTS.

XXX "IN AN ERA OF SUPERSONIC RADIO GUIDED MISSILES AND ATOMIC BOMBS WHICH MAY BE PLANTED BY ENEMY AGENTS, INVOLVEMENT IN VERY SLIGHT DISLOCATIONS MAY LEAD TO THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL OUR CITIES," DR. HUTCHINS SAID. "THE UNITED STATES NOW HAS NO CHOICE. IT IS INVOLVED WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD WHETHER IT LIKES IT OR NOT."

THROUGH ATOMIC ENERGY, DR. HUTCHINS SAID WE MAY EXPECT "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES AND NEW COMMUNITIES WHICH WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY DISINTEGRATION OF OLD COMMUNITIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHOSE CHIEF REASON FOR EXISTENCE IS THEIR PROXIMITY TO OLD FASHIONED SOURCES OF POWER."

DR. HUTCHINS SAID OUR INCREASING LEISURE "HAS BEEN WASTED ON FUTILE EFFORTS TO STAVE OFF BOREDOM BY SPENDING MORE AND MORE MONEY TRYING TO GET SOMEBODY TO AMUSE US."

"AS WE NOW SAVE CHILDREN FROM INFANT'S DISEASES IN ORDER TO PUT THEM IN INSANE ASYLUMS WHEN THEY GROW UP, SO WE HAVE CUT WORKING HOURS FROM 60 TO 40 AND PRODUCED THE COMIC BOOK AS THE SYMBOL OF OUR CULTURAL EPOCH.

"WHEN IN THE ATOMIC AGE WE CAN GET OUR LIVING WITH ABOUT THE SAME EFFORT AND IN THE SAME TIME AS THE FORTUNATE SAVAGES REQUIRE TO PICK UP THEIR DAILY DIET FROM THE BREAD-FRUIT TREES, WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OURSELVES THEN?"

WM634PCS

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ATOMIC CONTROL MUST COME FIRST, U. S. TELLS RUSSIA

HARRY HAUSER

Stands Firm in Face of Red Charge of Stalling on Arms Reduction.

DEBATE IS HEATED

Control of Atomic Energy Is Key to Whole Program, Johnson Declares.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., Jan. 9 —(AP) In the face of Russian charges that the United States was stalling on the whole question of arms reduction, the American delegation to the United Nations stood firm tonight on a demand that control of atomic energy must come first.

"Effective international control of atomic energy is the key to the whole program and must come first," Herschel V. Johnson, U. S. delegate, told the Security Council emphatically at the outset of full-scale debate on the basic arms proposal laid down in December by the General Assembly.

Gromyko Accuses U.S.

Johnson took the floor after Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, recently named a deputy foreign minister, bluntly accused the United States of seeking to delay measures for general regulation and cutting of arms and armed forces. Gromyko said the American delegation had adopted a take-it-or-leave-it attitude.

The Soviet delegate declared that the United States position boiled down to this:

"Either you agree to the American proposals on control of atomic energy and then we agree to the proposals on working out practical measures on the general reduction of armaments and armed forces, or—if everything does not go smoothly with the American proposals on control of atomic energy, then we refuse in general to occupy ourselves with the working out of measures for general reduction of armaments and armed forces."

Gromyko's speech was considered especially significant in that Russia, along with Poland, abstained in the final 10 to 0 vote for the basic Baruch control plan in the Atomic Energy Commission.

"It would be difficult to achieve control without first having atomic control," Johnson declared. "In our view the field of atomic energy is the test case.

"We believe the council should assure substantial progress in the atomic field before taking up control and regulation of conventional arms, which is of subsidiary importance."

Delay Charge Denied

Johnson denied any attempt at delay and said his country was ready to agree to an arms regulation program provided the atomic issue was given priority.

Alexandre Parodi of France agreed there was a danger that atomic control might be immersed in the general disarmament question, but supported a Russian request that the council should immediately set up a commission to implement the assembly's basic arms slashing resolution. However, Parodi said Gromyko's suggested time limit of 90 days on the commission's work was too short.

The council thus bogged down in debate, merely endorsing the assembly's recommendations, after Chairman Norman J. O. Makin of Australia had opened the meeting with an appeal for harmony and speed.

"This is not the time for conflict," he said. "It is not a moment for lining up on one side or the other or for attempting to force through our own favorite ideas at the expense of the ideas of other members of the United Nations."

As the council adjourned at 6:09 p.m. (EST) it already had three offshoots of the basic program before it: The American request for atomic priority, the Russian demand for a "90-day" commission, and a French compromise embodying parts of the Soviet and American proposals.

The council will go back into session tomorrow to vote on the question of Trieste, the territory which the Council of Foreign Ministers has asked the council to administer under the Italian peace treaty. Only Australia directly opposed the agreement when debate began Tuesday.

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U.N. Arms Plan Goes Before Council

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Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—The United Nations basic arms-reduction program goes before the Security Council today with delegates hoping for a minimum of preliminary procedural debate on the far-reaching problem.

As the Council was called into session there were two potential roadblocks to speedy opening of

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the substance of the question.

The Soviet Government has demanded that the Council set up a commission to implement the arms-slashing program laid down by the General Assembly within 90 days, and the United States has countered with an appeal that control of atomic energy be given priority.

Systematic Discussion

Some delegations were said to feel that the proper procedure would be to pass over both motions and begin a systematic discussion of the Assembly resolution. These countries were represented as believing such action would move the Council logically to the core of the problem and allow it to make decisions as consideration progressed.

The United States was reported ready to drop its demand if Russia would follow suit, the American position generally being only one of insistence that atomic energy not be by-passed. There was no indication of what attitude Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko would take.

Covers Both Programs

In effect the basic Assembly resolution covers both the Russian and American motions in that it calls for "prompt consideration to formulating measures" to implement the arms cutting and stresses "early establishment of international control of atomic energy."

While the resignation of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was still a prominent topic in off-the-floor discussions, the development was expected to have no effect on the early stages, at least, of the arms debate.

Byrnes himself indorsed the basic plan before the Assembly and American Delegate Herschel V. Johnson was assigned to speak for his country in the Council.

Austin In D.C.

Warren R. Austin, head of the United States delegation, remained in Washington for further conferences, but it was understood that he would replace Johnson in later meetings.

No one would venture an estimate on how long the arms-debate would go on. At its conclusion, plans drafted by the Council will be put before a special session of the General Assembly. Treaties or conventions approved by that body then will go to the 55 member governments for ratification.

Wyatt To Confer About Post With U.N.

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—Wilson Wyatt, former Federal Housing Administrator, will confer with Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations today regarding possible appointment to Lie's staff, it was reported authoritatively.

An official close to Lie said Wyatt was under consideration for assignment to an administrative post. He added that no action had been taken yet on the hiring and that today's meeting was to be a preliminary conference of the two men.

Hutson Holds Post Now

This official said Wyatt was being considered for the job of assistant secretary general in charge of administrative affairs. That post is currently held by John B. Hutson and there have been persistent reports that he would resign.

There are eight assistant secretaries general, the others being nationals of Russia, Great Britain, China, France, Chile, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands.

The job pays $12,000, plus expenses.

The United Nations official emphasized that no official announcement was being made of the conference and indicated there would be no report issued until and if Wyatt were hired.

Wyatt could not be reached for comment.

British Cabinet Postpones Action on Palestine Issue

German Peace Treaty Gets Priority Over Problems of Holy Land.

LONDON, Jan. 9—(AP) Authoritative sources said tonight the British cabinet had decided to give the problem of the German peace treaty priority over Palestine, amid rumors that the Holy land situation would be eased by a 60-day suspension of violence there.

A scheduled special cabinet meeting, which was to have taken up the Palestine matter, among others, was cancelled without explanation, but the informants said decisions taken after the two weeks' cabinet review of foreign policy concluded yesterday would "gradually become apparent."

Germany Comes First

These sources said the cabinet looked upon the German peace treaty as the toughest of Britain's international problems, in view of the forthcoming March meeting in Moscow of the Foreign Ministers Council.

Preparations went ahead, however, for resumption of the Palestine conference, expected to convene Jan. 21. There was no indication here that Jewish representatives would be present. But in Geneva, Louis Segal, member of the World Zionist organization, said the Zionist Congress might meet immediately if some promising proposal were made by Britain.

Such a proposal, he said, might suggest creation of a substantial Jewish state.

His statement was a new indication that the Zionists do not regard participation in the conference as altogether impossible, although the British attitude up to now has been that no concrete promises could be made to any of the parties in the negotiations until the talks were resumed. Both the Jews and Palestine's Arabs avoided the previous conference sessions.

Other Matters Held Up

Today's cabinet session had been expected to cover a wide range of subjects relating to foreign policy in general, including the problems of disarmament, the Anglo-Egyptian treaty and British demands upon Albania.

With regard to the negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, government sources said the cabinet had agreed to stand pat in a stand that the Sudan must be left free to decide its own future. The demand for its incorporation into Egypt has been a principal obstacle in the way of agreement. Informal talks are continuing in Cairo.

The cabinet also had decided to ask the United Nations Security Council to support British demands upon Albania for reparations for loss of life and damage to two destroyers which struck mines in Corfu Channel, for which Albania has disclaimed guilt.

However, Palestine has been the problem uppermost in the talks being held by Bevin, Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones and Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner.

Cunningham according to a report given wide credence here, has been given more power to deal with Palestine violence.

Britain Cancels Cabinet Talks On Palestine

London, Jan. 9 (AP)—A British Cabinet session on Palestine was canceled today and sources close to Prime Minister Attlee said decisions already taken about the Holy Land would "gradually become apparent."

The Cabinet has had international issues, including Palestine, under review for two weeks and was reported to have decided that peace with Germany was the most important problem to be faced.

The Cabinet was reported to have granted General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, wider powers to deal with violence, but there was no indication of any decision on partition or appeal to the United Nations for settlement.

Truce A Possible Reason

There was speculation in Government circles that rumors of a 60-day suspension of violence by underground groups in Palestine had allowed Attlee and his Labor Government colleagues to delay urgent decisions until after the Palestine conference which is to resume here January 21.

The problem of the German peace treaty, which the Foreign Ministers' Council will consider in Moscow in March, was expected to provide an acid test of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statesmanship.

Predicts Tests Of Patience

Frank King, diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association, said German reparations, and the future German status in Europe's economy, the future government of the Reich and its relations with eastern and western Europe "are certain to be high tests of patience."

The Cabinet is reported to have adhered to its earlier decision that a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty must leave the Sudan free to help decide its own future and not to be incorporated into Egypt, as the Egyptians demand.

Albanian Matters

In the case of Albania, the Cabinet was believed to have decided to be ready to lay before the United Nations Security Council its demands for reparations for the loss of life and damage to two destroyers which struck mines off the Albanian coast.

Palestine has been uppermost in conversations between Bevin, Cunningham and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones during the last two weeks.

Government sources in London said earlier that Bevin and Creech Jones would recommend a partition of Palestine to the Cabinet, as the only hope of peace.

Two Plans Described

Two such partition plans already have been circulated. One, by Nahum Goldman, a prominent Zionist, would give the Jews about 30 per cent of Palestine. The other, by Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison, outlined a federalization scheme, dividing Palestine into four districts under British tutelage.

The Goldman plan at one time was reported to have the backing of President Truman.

A Home Office official reiterated last night that Prof. Johan J. Smertenko, of Woodbury, Conn., vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, would be barred if he attempted re-entry into Britain.

Smertenko, in Geneva, Switzerland, on his way to London, said the action was based on something he was supposed to have said on a previous visit in Britain concerning sabotage in England to support Jewish immigration to Palestine.

Smertenko is due here tomorrow.

[Paris reported this morning that Smertenko, vice president of the American Committee for a Free Palestine, had arrived there en route from Rome to England. He said he would stay in Paris a few days.]

30 JEWS FREED IN PALESTINE

Had Been Held In Probe Of Clash With Arabs

Jerusalem, Jan. 9 (AP)—Police said tonight that they had released 30 Jews arrested in a predawn investigation of a clash between Jews and Arabs in the Arab town of Tubas in which three Jews and two Arabs were injured.

An official source said the clash occurred when a "series of insults" passed between the groups.

Meanwhile, Palestine remained quiet, with no new moves against the British by Irgun Zvai Leumi or the Stern gang, the two Jewish underground organizations involved in the recent wave of floggings and attacks on British troops.

60-Day Truce Reported

Unconfirmed reports have circulated in Palestine that Haganah, largest of the Jewish underground organizations, had succeeded in obtaining from Irgun and the Stern gang a promise for a 60-day truce pending diplomatic efforts for a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

Mrs. Golda Myerson, political chief for the Jewish Agency in Palestine, said today it "probably would not be difficult to get Arabs to agree to a Jewish state in all Palestine if the British Government would firmly resolve that that be the decision."

Would Have Full Equality

She said that "once the Jews are able to talk with equal rights of statehood, then it would not be difficult to get Arabs to agree to a Jewish state. Arabs in a Jewish state would have full equality."

She said that while the Zionists had voted against going to the Palestine conference in London beginning January 21 unless the British guarantee that a Jewish state will be discussed, "we are perfectly willing to conduct direct, informal talks with any or all British leaders."

From the Arab side came an announcement from Emil Khouri, member of the Palestine Arab Executive, that it was completing plans for the merger of the two Arab armies, Nejada and Futuwah.

30 Jews Arrested In Clash With Arabs

Jerusalem, Jan. 9 (AP)—Police announced the arrest of 30 Jews from a communal settlement near Beisan before dawn today "as a result of last night's incident at the Arab town of Tubas," where two Arabs and three Jews were hurt in a clash.

There still were no complete details of the affair, but police flatly denied earlier reports that Jews had raided the town and also withdrew an earlier statement that one Arab had been killed during a fight in which sticks, stones and knives were used as weapons.

In Jerusalem, the opinion was that the clash resulted from a dispute over the ownership of land or some similar domestic issue. Beisan is north of Tubas, near the River Jordan.

Says Arabs Might Agree

Mrs. Golda Myerson, Jerusalem political chief for the Jewish Agency, told a news conference today that it "probably would not be difficult to get Arabs to agree to a Jewish state in all Palestine if the British Government would firmly resolve that that be the decision."

She said Zionist demands, as adopted by the Basel conference recently, were that Jews would not go to London for the coming conference on Palestine's future "unless the British make at least a token step, such as guaranteeing that the conference will talk of the Jewish state. In the meantime, however, we are perfectly willing to conduct direct, informal talks with any or all British leaders."

She said Arabs would have "full equality" in the Jewish state.

Segal Hints at Offer.

Geneva, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Louis Segal, member of the General Council of the World Zionist Organization, said today that the World Zionist Congress would probably reconvene immediately "should any definite well-meaning proposal for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem" be advanced by Great Britain. Segal, general secretary of the Jewish National Workers Alliance of America, stopped off here en route from Rome to New York.

His idea of a well-meaning proposal, he added, was the establishment of a viable Jewish State in a fair part of Palestine, wherein full Jewish independence would be guaranteed. A fair part of Palestine, he said, would be about 40 per cent plus the Negeb.

Brockway to Join Labor Party

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Fenner Brockway, for thirty-five years one of the guiding lights of the Independent Labor party, announced today his withdrawal from the party. In a statement he said "Capitalism is a dying cause, and all over the world imperialism is on the retreat." He has applied for membership in the Labor party.

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FRENCH SAY SIEGE OF HANOI IS LIFTED

Indo-Chinese Leader Reported Offering Cease-Fire Terms —Ho's Control Doubted

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Dispatches from Hanoi said tonight that the three-weeks' siege of the capital of Indo-China by an estimated 10,000 Viet Nam Nationalists had been lifted by French military successes of the past few days.

Meanwhile, a delayed dispatch received from Bangkok said that the Viet Nam President, Ho Chi Minh, had broadcast a message to the French people and Parliament giving the conditions under which the Viet Namese were ready to cease fighting in Indo-China.

Government circles in Paris, however, were awaiting an official report from the Minister of France Overseas, Marius Moutet, who was scheduled to return Sunday from a tour of the troubled colony. M. Moutet has indicated that he does not believe M. Ho is in full control of the rebellious natives.

A French General Staff communiqué said that communications had been re-established with Haiphong on the seacoast and were being reopened with various inland communities.

Food Scarcity Is Easing

Food supplies in Hanoi, which were becoming critically low, now can be restored, the communiqué said.

The Haiphong-Hanoi highway was cleared yesterday by the junction of a column of French troops moving inland from Haiphong with another column that had pushed out from Hanoi. Small mopping-up operations were being conducted in Hanoi.

East of the capital, French motorized units supported by planes drove Viet Nam forces ahead of them in a rapid advance, the communiqué said. The Viet Namese were reported applying a scorched earth policy there.

At Nam Dinh, fifty miles southeast of Hanoi, French parachutists and members of the original French garrison there still were isolated, but French General Staff officers said the situation was considered "entirely satisfactory." The parachutists were dropped several days ago in a move to save the besieged garrison.

The Bangkok dispatch said that the terms offered by M. Ho included a return to the status quo existing prior to the recent outbreak and resumption of conferences aimed at reaching a solution to Viet Nam demands for independence.

OIL PROTEST SENT BY FRANCE TO U. S.

Paris, Jan. 9 (A. P.). — The French Government has protested to Washington and London against the absorption of French oil interests in the Middle East, and demands that the Anglo-French - American petroleum agreement of 1928 be put back into effect, a Government spokesman said today.

Foreign Ministry officials said British and American companies had taken over French properties during the war under a British trading with the enemy act, and naw refuse to return them.

A British combine, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, took over the French Petroleum's property in the northern part of the area, and an American group, including Standard Oil Company (N. J.) and Socony, took over in the South, the Government spokesman said.

He said France had not received any answer from its notes delivered by Ambassadors Henri Bonnet in Washington and Rene Massigli in London.

The American combine, he related, was expanded during the war to include Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company, and all four operate under the name of the Near East Development Corporation.

Prior to the first world war, the spokesman said. the area was shared by French and British interests and then expanded to permit American and Dutch companies to exploit the region's oil resources.

These firms agreed in 1928, he said, to an equal division of interests. Each group—the French Petroleum Company representing two French groups, the Anglo-Iranian Company, the American firms, and the Anglo-Saxon Oil Company, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell—was given 23.75 per cent ownership.

The remaining 5 per cent went to a Turkish national named Gulbenkian on behalf of the original Turkish owners.

France now wants her 23.75 per cent interest returned.

FRENCH COMPLAINT OVER OIL REJECTED

Washington Views Middle East Pact As Private Affair

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP) — The United States has rejected a French complaint over a recent agreement in the Middle East that involved two major American oil companies.

This was disclosed today by a State Department spokesman. He said the United States regarded the matter as a private affair between companies and not an intergovernmental problem.

Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador, saw William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State, Monday to tell him of France's concern over the deal.

The "Red Line" Agreement

The basis of France's representations was that Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum Oil should not have been allowed to buy a reported 40 per cent of the rights to oil in Saudi Arabia.

These two American oil companies and companies belonging to French, British and Dutch interests had agreed not to exploit oil resources within the so-called "Red Line" independently of one another.

German Newsmen Going To Britain For Training

Berlin, Jan. 9 (AP)—The British are taking selected German journalists from their occupation area to England for short training courses.

Paul C. Smith, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, has proposed that the Americans adopt a similar plan for sending German newspaper men to the United States to work for specified periods and observe the workings of a free press.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, indorsed Smith's suggestion but said that private arrangements must be made for financing the plan before it could be instituted.

Under the British program, which is financed by the London Government, approximately ten journalists are included in a group of 35 German professional people, including young political leaders, officials in consumers' co-operatives and trade unionists.

Aranda Now Exiled

Madrid, Jan. 9 (AP) — Gen. Antonio Aranda Mata, Spanish Monarchist leader who reputedly had sought to unseat Generalissimo Francisco Franco, has been ordered into exile for two months by the Franco Government, his associates said today.

According to his friends, the 59-year-old officer, known as an enemy of the Fascist Falange, was told to go to Palma, a town on Spain's Mediterranean island of Mallorca.

During the day Aranda alternately was accused and exonerated of anti-Franco intrigue in a military court where fourteen Leftist leaders were being tried on a charge of "military rebellion" against Franco two years ago.

Called Worthy General

An army captain prosecuting the case cleared Aranda of "any contact which might stain his record." He described Aranda as "one of the worthiest Spanish generals" and praised his record.

However, three of the defendants gave testimony linking Aranda with Leftists plotting to overthrow the Franco regime. Aranda himself had been sought by the defense as a witness. It was announced in court that "for reasons unknown" he would not appear.

Republicans outside Spain have mentioned Aranda as a possible governmental chief in the event of the removal of Franco.

Reported In Barcelona

There was no official announcement of Aranda's expulsion. Dispatches from Barcelona said he had arrived there by train. His friends said Aranda was scheduled to sail tonight from Barcelona for Mallorca, a traditional place of exile for Spanish political personages.

During the trial the prosecutor described the defendants as "Spain's war criminals."

Among the defendants were Regulo Martinez Sanchez, 49, alleged head of the "National Republican Committee for Spain," who said today he was still a Catholic priest; Siegfredo Catala, 39, president of the illegal Socialist party; Vicente Otero Lasso, representative of the Republican party's youth movement, and Carlos Ruano, 31, who was a major on the Spanish Republican Army's general staff in the civil war.

Identified Documents

Ruano identified as Aranda's a document which analyzed the Spanish political situation in October, 1944, and proposed that the Government be placed in the hands of a provisional Junta.

Aranda has challenged the document, but his denial was not admitted in evidence because he was not present to confirm it. He has admitted speaking with one of the defendants, but said he favored only a monarchy brought by Franco and could not listen to any proposal outside of strict obedience of law and maintenance of order.

Martinez testified that he held three conversations with Aranda when the former was released from jail in February, 1944.

Could Not Participate

Otero told the court that Martinez had informed Aranda that the Leftists could not participate with the Monarchists in a *coup d'etat* against Franco. A charge by Leftists that Monarchists were planning such a move was said only last month to have caused a rift in negotiations for Monarchist-Republican co-operation in the event of the downfall of the Franco regime.

Under questioning the defendants told how a man named Luis Alfaro came to Madrid with accreditation from exiled Republican leaders two years ago and opened an office on one of Madrid's central business streets which served as headquarters for alleged conspiracy against Franco. Later, they said, Alfaro betrayed the Leftists to the Madrid police.

Gen. Mata Exiled, Madrid Hears

Madrid, Jan. 9 (AP)—Intimates of Gen. Antonio Aranda Mata, prominent Spanish monarchist, said today he would sail tonight from Barcelona for Palma, Mallorca, and unofficial and unconfirmed reports said he had been exiled for two months.

The General's name figured recently in reports abroad concerning efforts to form a provisional Spanish Government in opposition to that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Leftists On Trial

His departure from Madrid by train last night came on the eve of the opening of a trial of fourteen Leftist leaders charged with conspiracy against the Government two years ago, a case in which Aranda Mata reportedly was to have been a witness, although he had denied statements attributed to him.

The 59-year-old General, who was relieved of active duty in 1942, resigned recently as president of Casino, one of Madrid's oldest clubs, amid reports that he had taken the action under Government pressure.

Exile to Mallorca customarily has been the punishment for highly placed political personages in Spain for many years.

Italy Socialists Split on Policy Of Aiding Reds

Matteotti's Son Says Nenni Hurts Party by Favoring Deal With Communists

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—Matteo Matteotti, twenty-five-year-old firebrand son of Italy's Socialist martyr, threw the Socialist party's twenty-fifth national congress into an uproar tonight by challenging its power to ratify a policy of continued collaboration with the Communist party.

Following his challenge, Pietro Nenni, Acting Premier in the absence in America of Christian Democrat Alcide de Gasperi, offered to relinquish his leadership of the Socialist party if necessary to prevent a split between anti-Communists and advocates of continued collaboration. Nenni, the outstanding exponent of the policy of collaboration, pleaded that "schism tendencies" were against the interests of the working class in Italy.

Matteotti, whose father, Giacomo Matteotti, was assassinated in 1924 when Mussolini established the Fascist dictatorship, loosed pandemonium among the 600 delegates in the great hall of Rome University when he shouted that "the provincial congresses which prepared for this congress were irregular, and we have proof of it." Matteotti is titular leader of the "Socialist Initiative" group which is one of two factions favoring independent Socialist action.

A furious outcry followed his charge that Nenni had exceeded his mandate in lining up the party with the Communists and had acted irregularly in calling the congress to ratify such a policy. Matteotti stalked from the hall after his talk, when Nenni took the floor.

In an eleventh-hour switch in strategy, the Initiative group and the other anti-Communist bloc headed by Constituent Assembly Speaker Giuseppe Saragat, the "Socialist Critics," had abandoned plans to shun the congress and decided to carry their fight to the floor. Saragat himself, however, stayed away.

Matteotti's resolution charged that the Nenni leadership was responsible for the poor showing of the Socialists in the November municipal elections as contrasted with their success in the national balloting of June 2, when the party's 5,000,000 votes gave it second place to the Christian Democrats.

Nenni, pleading for unity, said that if it were a "question of personalities" he would step down in favor of some one agreeable to all. "If the congress thinks that the direction of the party has been at fault, that can be changed," he said. "But do not divide the party." Apparently withdrawing somewhat from the stand on "fusion" with the Communists, he said that subject could be taken up later.

Sicily Labor Protests Killing With One-Hour General Strike

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 9 (AP)—All Sicily was paralyzed for an hour today in protest against the machine-gun slaying of Accursio Miraglia, bearded "millionaire Communist" labor union organizer, latest incident in a wave of violence engendered by the island's bitter class struggle over land reform.

The strike, carried out in an orderly manner, was called by the regional committee of the Italian General Labor Conference (CGIL) to dramatize "popular indignation" over the killing.

Miraglia, 50-year-old secretary of the Sciacca Chamber of Labor and a workers' representative on the "Uncultivated Land Tribunal," was the seventh agricultural labor organizer to meet violent death in this fierce struggle between Sicily's entrenched and semi-feudal landlords and the landless sharecroppers of the island.

Gangsters Employed

Officials of the Communist-directed Chamber of Labor claimed that Sicily's absentee owners of

large estates were employing gangsters of the dread *Mafia* (Black Hand) organization and other "bandits" to terrorize workers' organization and stall Government-decreed land reform.

The strike—called as an hour-long token gesture—passed without incident. Factories and stores were closed for the hour. Streetcars were halted for a half-hour and railroads for ten minutes only, under the orders of the labor confvrence.

Miraglia, a colorful and popular figure, was killed by machinegun fire Saturday night in the south Sicilian coastal town of Sciacca, as he walked toward his home. The labor leader, reputed to have been the possessor of a private fortune made as a businessman, had been responsible as workers' representative for assigning untilled property to the landless.

Landowners Blame Brawls

Officials of the Chamber of Labor charged that Sicily's 1,000 absentee owners were making a last stand against the agrarian reform but a landowners spokesman countered with a charge that the violence grew out of drunken brawls and personal quarrels from which the Communists were making political capital.

The agrarian reform was instituted in Rome under Fausto Gullo, Communist Minister of Agriculture, in April, 1944. It ordered that uncultivated land be turned over to farmer co-operatives. The measure had been strongly opposed at the time by the landowners and the tenants who rent land from owners for purposes of subleasing to share-croppers.

The decree did not become fully effective in Sicily until its legality was confirmed by the first government of the Christian democrat, Premier Alcide de Gasperi, in April, 1946. The present Minister of Agriculture, Antonio Segni, since has added still more radical agrarian reform measures.

violence.

Seven Slain In Three Months

The victim was 50-year-old Accursio Miraglia, secretary of the Sciacca Chamber of Labor and workers' representative on its "Uncultivated Land Tribunal," which is charged with assigning untilled property to the landless. He was killed by several bursts of machine-gun fire as he walked home late Saturday night.

Miraglia was reputed to have accumulated a fortune as a local business man before he became a labor organizer. He was the seventh Sicilian in that field to die violently in the last three months. The Communists charge that all were victims "of assassins in the pay of feudalism."

Landowners' Reply

Officials of the Communist-directed Chamber of Labor say that Sicily's 1,000 absentee owners of large estates are employing gangsters and bandits to terrorize workers' organizations in a last stand against Agrarian revisions decreed by the central government at Rome.

Spokesmen for the landowners reply that most of the violence is the outgrowth of drunken brawls or personal quarrels and that Communists have chosen these seven deaths out of scores to use them for political capital.

The agrarian revisions, instituted by a Communist Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, in April, 1944, gave uncultivated land to farmers' co-operatives and changed the traditional half-and-half share-cropping contracts between landowner and peasant to 40 per cent for the owner and 60 for the worker.

Still More Radical Decree

Gullo's decree met opposition from both the estate owners and the *gavelotti*—tenants who rent land and subdivide it among peasants for cultivation. The decree did not become fully effective in Sicily until confirmed by the first Alcide de Gasperi Government, in April, 1946.

After the June 2 elections, which established the Italian Republic, a Christian Democratic Minister of Agriculture, Antonio Segni, introduced a still more radical agrarian decree.

The Segni law gave farmers co-operatives the right to claim land that was judged "not well cultivated" by a four-man "uncultivated land tribunal." The president of these tribunals was usually the local magistrate.

New violence broke when workers claimed land that the tribunals had judged "well cultivated," or that the owners had transformed into pasture. Demonstrations have sometimes culminated in forcible land seizures by workers. Owners have often instructed their employes to defend property by force.

New Murder Intensifies Battle For Sicilian Land

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 9 (AP)—The unsolved murder of a wealthy labor-union organizer in the south Sicilian coast town of Sciacca added bitterness today to a struggle over land between Sicily's share-croppers and landlords.

A one-hour strike was scheduled throughout Sicily today by the regional committee of the Italian General Labor Confederation (CGIL) as a protest against this latest incident in rising island

Greek Test-Vote Reported Due

Athens, Jan. 9 (AP) — A well-informed source reported today that Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, whose resignation has been demanded by parliamentary opposition leaders as the price for their participation in a coalition government, has decided to put his leadership to a test vote when Parliament convenes on January 16.

There was no immediate confirmation from Tsaldaris himself.

Primary Question

The question of broadening the Cabinet has been a primary political question since early November. The issue was temporarily shoved into the background during the Premier's visit to New York to present Greece's complaints against her northern neighbors to the United Nations Security Council, but was revived upon his return.

The National Union bloc, headed by former Premiers Sophocles Venizelos, Panayotis Kannelopoulos and George Papandreou, has stated that it would not participate in a Government headed by Tsaldaris.

Themistocles Sophoulis, 36-year-old leader of the second strongest party in parliament, has issued a similar statement.

Liaison Member Named

The government, meanwhile, announced that Alexis Kyrou, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed Greek liaison member of a United Nations commission being sent to investigate a Greek complaint of frontier violations by Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The announcement said that Tsaldaris had first offered the post to Basil Dendramis, permanent Greek delegate to the United Nations, but Dendramis declined it.

MARSHALL STORY ATOMICALLY TOLD

Prague, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Prague newspapers carried today the first news to be printed here of the change in the United States State Department.

Most of them illustrated it with cartoons showing an atomic bomb changing hands.

Life In Russia: Fancy Reports Hit By Pravda

Moscow, Jan. 9 (AP)—Soviet officials who inclose business reports to their superiors in "esthetic" covers resembling jubilee blotting pads with gold trimming, flowered designs and silk ribbons got a going-over today from Publicist David Zaslavsky in *Pravda*.

"The folders in general are unnecessary where you can get by with an ordinary envelope," Zaslavsky advised the erring officials, who, he said, were merely emulating old Russian merchant-class manners.

"He wishes to captivate his superior with a pretentious cover for a business report prompts suspicion concerning the report's contents," the writer sternly declared.

Then, warming to his theme, Zaslavsky objected:

"One man senselessly wastes valuable paper on stupid bindings and folders. The next one in a new house built in severe Soviet style allots state funds to himself for a luxurious office in the style of an Indian pagoda or a high-society boudoir or an Oriental inn, all in carpets. All this superfluity, produced by imitation of bad models, is a style of work alien to Bolshevism."

Montgomery Visits Frunze

Sees Russian War Academy; to Leave Tomorrow

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP).—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery—whose four days in the U. S. S. R. already have established him as one of the most feted guests in years—visited the Frunze War Academy of the Soviet Army today, embarking on a new round of social affairs.

Moscow newspapers continued to front-page his doings, which included lunch this noon at the French Embassy and an entertainment tonight at the British Embassy.

Weather permitting, he expects to leave Moscow homeward bound Saturday.

Russia Plans Farm Expansion

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Council of Ministers announced today a program of agricultural expansion in the eastern regions of the U. S. S. R., under which sown areas in Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan would be increased by nearly 20,000 acres by 1949, mainly in winter wheat.

U.S. SENDS NEW NOTE TO POLES

L. Allen (N)

Opposition Renews Threat Of Election Boycott

Warsaw, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States called upon the Communist-dominated Polish Government again today to honor a pledge for free and unfettered elections, while the opposition Polish Peasant party's leadership charged anew that free voting January 19 would be impossible under existing conditions.

Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party (PSL), announced to a news conference to take part in the election in 42 of the nation's 52 electorial districts, the PSL still was prepared to boycott the balloting.

May Reverse Decision

He said the party's executive committee retained power to reverse the decision to participate in the districts where the PSL candidate lists have been accepted, and would do so if coercion, intimidation of voters and the arrest and elimination of candidates continued.

The Warsaw Government has not yet replied to the United States notes of August 19 and November 22 concerning the forthcoming elections. The new American note said that "suppression, coercion and intimidation" as applied to the political opposition in Poland violated the spirit of the Potsdam agreement to which, it reminded Warsaw, Poland was a party.

Britain Sends Two Notes

The note, handed to the Polish Foreign Minister today, expressed concern over "repressive measures which the Government has seen fit to employ against democratic elements not aligned with the pro-Government bloc." It said the United States was interested only in seeing that the Polish people had a chance to express their true will.

Mikolajczyk told his news conference that in the ten districts where his party candidates have been eliminated from the lists, there are 5,342,600 people—22 per cent of Poland's population — and more than 2,700,000 voters who will have no voice. In the ten districts a total of 76 of the 444 deputies will be elected. The Vice Premier said 248 Polish Peasant party candidates had been stricken from the list by district election commissioners.

To Campaign In 42 Districts

The PSL's executive committee announced last night that it would campaign in the other 42 districts. Mikolajczyk explained that, despite existing conditions, he felt these people should be shown the party was acting legally, and should be given an opportunity to express their sentiments. However, he added that there was no chance under present conditions that the true will of the people could be expressed.

In the other ten districts the party will urge its followers to stay away from the polls.

Meanwhile, Stanislaw Radkiewicz, Poland's Minister of Public Security, whose department is under PSL fire, remained aloof from the foreign press and also from foreign envoys. Requests for interviews drew a reply that Radkiewicz would see correspondents "when he chooses."

British Protests Sent

(Britain has sent two notes to Poland along similar lines. In Washington Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed yesterday that notes were sent to Moscow and London charging the Polish government with failure to perform its obligations. In Moscow an informed source said the Soviet Union had replied by denying knowledge of irregularities on the part of the government bloc and described Mikolajczyk's complaints as preparation of the public for his defeat.)

U.S. Again Asks Poles To Honor Vote Pledge (D)

Warsaw, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States called on Poland today to honor her pledge to hold free and unfettered elections.

The diplomatic note to the Polish Foreign Minister charged the provisional Polish regime with continued "suppression, coercion and intimidation" of the opposition, violating the letter and spirit of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

The general election is scheduled for January 19. Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk announced last night that the Polish Peasant party, bulwark of the opposition to the Russian-backed regime, would contest the Government coalition in 42 of the 52 electoral districts despite its charges of intimidation, political arrests and irregularities.

Boycott Still Possible

Mikolajczyk said, however, that his party might yet boycott the elections if at the last minute it appeared that free voting was impossible. He said the party executive committee was empowered to reverse its decision of last night, should abuses continue.

The United States note, one of the last drafted under the auspices of Secretary of State Byrnes, expressed concern over "repressive measures which the Government has seen fit to employ against democratic elements not aligned with the pro-Government bloc."

The note said that if repressive activities "do not cease immediately, there is little likelihood that a free and unfettered election can be held.

Two Notes Still Unanswered

The Government has not yet answered American notes of August 19 and November 22. The new communication said Poland was a party to the Potsdam Agreement of the United States, Russia and Great Britain and emphasized that the United States was interested only in seeing that the Polish people had a chance to express their true will in the election.

The Peasant party, which had threatened to boycott the election on the grounds of irregularities and intimidation, will urge its followers to stay away from the polls only in the ten districts in which the Government denied its candidates the right to file, Mikolajczyk said. This means more than 2,500,000 voters will be left without a choice.

Some observers had said a country-wide boycott by the Peasant party might have impelled the nation toward civil war. The Government has accused Mikolajczyk's party of tieups with subversive underground armies.

30.24-7285

A Government spokesman declared yesterday that Peasant party candidate lists had been rejected in ten districts under an election law provision that any person accused of underground activities might be denied the right to vote or run for office. He said that the districts were underground hotbeds.

Intimidation Charged.

Brig.-Gen. Miktor Groz, Foreign Ministry spokesman, told newsmen that campaigning had been conducted fairly and that the election would be "an expression of the true will of the Polish people."

Mikolajczyk, however, alleged that Government bloc campaigners and the security police had intimidated voters and that his party had been denied representation on local and district election commissions. He reported that the executive committee had decided to protest to the Supreme Court against these alleged election law violations and had condemned underground band killings of election commissioners. He said that he himself was giving evidence of criminal activities to Government prosecutors.

People in many sections of the country have reported that Government bloc organizers, going from house to house, told them that unless they pledged themselves to vote the straight Government ticket, they would lose homes, jobs and even their lives.

Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 9 (AP)—Military tribunals in three Polish districts today sentenced six men to death and thirteen others to long prison terms for underground activities.

Saudi Arabian Prince Plans To Meet Truman

Cairo, Jan. 9 (AP)—Emir Saud, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, who is en route to the United States, said tonight that his trip would give him an "opportunity to exchange views with President Truman, members of his Cabinet and leaders of that country."

The Crown Prince and his party of fourteen plan to visit New York, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and Boulder Dam as well as Washington.

"To know America is something of great importance for our country in particular and the Near and Middle East in general," the Crown Prince said in a statement.

THREE KILLED, 50 INJURED IN BOMBAY RIOTS

G. Hilton-Kelly

Two Trucks Crash Funeral Procession Gone On Wreckage Rampage

(N)

Bombay, *Friday*, Jan. 10 (AP)—Three persons were killed and 50 others were injured, a communiqué issued today said, when two trucks crashed through a funeral procession which had erupted into a rampage of fire setting and window smashing.

The incident was the climax of new communal rioting which began in Bombay yesterday. During the disorders women were beaten with sticks and stones, and acid was hurled into a passing motor vehicle.

Police said three groups of Indians were involved—Hindus, the so-called Scheduled Caste, formerly the Untouchables, and Moslems. In some instances it became a three-cornered battle, with every man for himself, the police added.

100 Taken To Hospitals

S. K. Patil, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress party committee, said his office had reports of 100 persons taken to hospitals. Police opened fire repeatedly to break up clashing mobs.

An earlier police communiqué, which did not mention any fatalities, said there were 23 stabbing incidents, four women were assaulted with sticks and stones, and eight persons in a truck were burned when acid was hurled at them. Thirty persons were jailed.

The British imposed a seven-day curfew to operate between 6.30 P.M. and 6 A.M. Heavy police patrols, armed with rifles and machine guns, cleared the streets as darkness fell. Tension was described as high.

Grew To Fantastic Size

Police said that a funeral procession passing through the Lal Baug section grew swiftly to fantastic size. Many of the processionists went on a rampage of smashing windows, stoning busses and setting fires.

Newsmen on a tour of the affected area in the northern part of the city saw smashed windows, smoldering remains of two large lumber piles and a smoking residential building. Furniture was strewn on the sidewalks.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON BOMBAY RIOTERS

(D)

Bombay, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—Riotous clashes developed today between Hindus and the Scheduled Castes (untouchables), causing about fifty casualties and further complicating the serious communal troubles between the Hindus and the Moslems. The police announced an all-night curfew for the affected northern area of Bombay.

The police fired repeatedly to break up fights, principally by workers. Tension was acute as darkness approached. The fighting resulted apparently, from the stabbing yesterday of a Hindu and a leader of the Scheduled Castes Federation. Two firewood depots, two timber stacks and a house were set afire. A suburban electric railway suspended service for the day because of the fighting.

N.Y.-Bombay Flight Ends

Bombay, Jan. 9 (AP)—The T.W.A. Skymaster plane Taj Mahal landed at the Santa Cruz Airport late today, completing the last leg of its flight from New York to Bombay.

Indian Airmen End Hunger Strike

New Delhi, Jan. 9 (AP)—British military authorities announced today that 60 Royal Indian Airforce members had returned to duty after a four-day hunger strike at the Vizagapatam RAF station. The strike had followed complaints about food and living conditions.

No further developments were reported in a similar strike of Royal Indian Navy seamen at Cochin. Ninety of the men struck Monday for unannounced reasons, but 40 returned to duty yesterday.

Communists Reported Fighting Burma Police

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 9 (AP)—An authoritative informant said today that red-shirted Communist followers of Thakin Than Tun had engaged in a pitched battle with police and forces of the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League in Yamethin, 250 miles north of Rangoon.

The source, who declined to be quoted by name, said the Red Shirts used trench mortars during the fighting. He said he expected the famous British Black Cat Division to be sent into the central area to restore order.

Since the fighting started last week end, four Red Shirts and a policeman and a member of the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League have been killed, the informant said.

Inhabitants were reported evacuating neighboring villages as the fighting spread to the Toungoo district.

[In London a spokesman for the War Office said he could neither "conform nor deny" a report that the Black Cat Division would be used to restore order.]

Ho Broadcasts Terms

Bangkok, Siam, Jan. 8 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Viet-Nam radio broadcast today a message from President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet-Nam republic to the French people and Parliament listing the terms under which the Viet-Namese were ready to stop fighting in Indo-China.

The terms included a return to the status quo existing prior to the time the recent fighting began in the French colony and resumption of conferences looking toward a final settlement of the Viet-Nam republic's independence demands.

Conferences on the Viet-Nam demands were held last summer in Paris, but broke up without conclusive results.

[Colonial Minister Marius Moutet already has said in Indo-China that a military decision would be necessary before any negotiations could take place.]

Viet-Nam Leader Asks People To Forego Fete

Manila, Jan. 9 (AP)—President Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet-Namese resistance movement in Indo-China, today broadcast an appeal to his followers to forego traditional New Year's revelries January 22 "while our combatants are making heavy sacrifices on the war front."

The broadcast was made over the Hanoi radio and recorded here by the Associated Press.

Ho appealed to the population to conserve food and money, to dig trenches and build shelters, to intensify production and to send gifts to soldiers in the front lines.

Feast After Success

"We shall feast and revel when our resistance will be crowned with success," Ho promised, "and when our country will wrest back its independence."

The Viet-Namese radio conceded that two groups of French paratroops totaling 156 men dropped on Nang Tinh village, 50 miles south of Hanoi, Sunday night to help French garrisons in besieged Nam Dinh.

Hanoi reported that a number of paratroops were killed and arms and ammunition were captured by Viet-Namese regulars.

CHINA REGIME EXTENDS BID

Statement Opens Way For Talks With Communists

Nanking, Jan. 9 (AP)—A guarded Chinese Government overture to the Communists was made tonight, following General Marshall's outspoken criticism of both factions in protracted civil strife.

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, issued a statement saying:

"Now that the constitution-making has been successfully concluded, national reconstruction may start in earnest according to the program decided upon at the National Assembly, and the Government may fulfill the long-cherished desire of returning sovereign rights to the people.

Willing To Discuss Truce

"Therefore, the Government is willing to discuss with the Communists a complete plan for cessation of hostilities and government reorganization, so that peace and unity can be achieved at an early date."

Peng gave no explanation of his statement, and Communist headquarters in Nanking said no message had been received from the Government.

It was generally believed, however, that, as a probable result of Marshall's departing "plague on both your houses," the Peng statement was preliminary to actual new offers of negotiation by the Government.

Many Chinese and neutral observers agreed that as United States Secretary of State, General Marshall was likely to exert more influence on Chinese affairs than he had in more than a year of personal mediation.

Popular Sympathy Rising

The profound effect of his parting declaration, praising the liberals as China's only hope of salvation, was being felt in a slow upsurge of popular sympathy for the now-powerless liberals and a corresponding loss of prestige by Government Right-wingers.

Some quarters forecast emergence of liberals in key posts of the Government, with the disappearance of some of the old, feudalistic leaders within the next several days.

An indication of impending changes was seen in the *Chih-Shim Jih Pao*, newspaper published by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters.

Hope For Shift In Party

"We opposed in the past uncompromising elements of the Kuomintang (Government party)," the paper said, "and hope that liberal elements will come out bravely in recognizing the Generalissimo's determined liberalism and exert power and strength to that end that the road to life will be found in the midst of death."

In Shanghai, the Soviet-owned *Russian Daily News* said "reactionary groups in this country saw in Marshall's statement a turn of events unfavorable to them, and now that he is appointed Secretary of State, their worries will certainly increase."

ment "seemed like a 1,000 catty (1,333 pound) stone had been placed on our hearts.

"Both the Reds and the Government continued, under cover of peace talks, to show no concern for the people's suffering. They were only interested in maintaining sovereign powers.

"Both sides still hold tenaciously to old grudges of twenty years standing. Factions in power on both sides have no strong determination to cancel old hates with a stroke of the pen."

The paper welcomed Marshall's appointment as Secretary of State.

Most Americans here are of the opinion that Marshall's statement will lead to the abolition of executive (truce) headquarters here and the withdrawal of the United States Marines from China. One highly-placed American concluded:

"The United States cannot permit the Chinese to conduct a civil war under the auspices of executive headquarters.

"We will have to make the first move toward closing down this organization. Neither the Government nor the Communists will take the responsibility of assuming the stigma attached to dissolving this last peace organization."

It was expected that the United States Marines in North China, now numbering fewer than 15,000, will be withdrawn when executive headquarters is abandoned.

Officially, the Marines are there to maintain the supply route for the American branch of the headquarters.

Marshall's Statement May Split Kuomintang

Peiping, Jan. 9 (AP)—General Marshall's statement on the China situation may have sown the seeds of a new struggle within the Kuomintang (Government party)—between extreme rightists and the splendid liberals" he said were the nation's only salvation.

First signs of an impending party fight appeared in today's *Chih Shih Jih Pao*, published by Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters. Its comments on the Marshall statement were regarded as liberal support for the Generalissimo.

Hails Liberal Faction

The paper recalled "we opposed in the past uncompromising elements in the Kuomintang. We hope liberal elements will come out bravely, recognizing the Generalissimo's determined liberalism, and exert power and strength to the end that the road to life will be found in the midst of death."

It said Marshall's critical state-

China Reds In Road Fights

Peiping, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Chinese press today reported that Communist guerrillas had interrupted motor traffic on the Peiping-Tientsin highway despite repeated reversals and that they threatened the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

Government reinforcements were rushed to Hsiangho, 26 miles east of Peiping, one of several towns and villages where fighting was reported along the highway.

Other Communist troops were attacking two towns 5 and 11 miles south and southeast of Peiping.

Fighting At Tsanghsien

The Tientsin-Pukow railroad was threatened by fighting at Tsanghsien, 60 miles southeast of Tientsin.

At Nanking, a Communist news dispatch said Communists won a three-day battle southwest of Linyi in southern Shantung province.

The dispatch said the Communists recovered Lanlin, southwest of Linyi, and seized near-by Peihsien.

RED PAPER GLAD BYRNES RESIGNED

Shanghai, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The Soviet owned Russian Daily News today welcomed the resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes. His "foreign policy possessed a clearly imperialistic character and in many ways proved an obstacle to solving a whole series of important questions before the U. N.," the paper said editorially.

"His resignation will help towards betterment of the world-wide political situation."

It said that Gen. Marshall's appointment to succeed Byrnes was a possible prelude to a change in United States policy on China, adding:

"It seems hardly likely Marshall will continue the one-sided backing of rightist groups in China followed by Byrnes."

JAP REDS TO DANCE WAY TO VICTORY

Tokyo, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—The Communist Party convention today approved ballroom dancing for Japanese, saying that such relaxation would aid in the struggle against "the ruling class, which is trying to blunt the proletarian offensive."

Troops Reach Japan

Yokohama, Jan. 9 (AP)—Two army troop transports, the Admiral Oyo and the Waterbury Victory, docked today with 2,755 replacements for United States occupation forces.

DUTCH RETURN TO JAVA

Sjahrir Will Defer Accord Until Fighting Is Discussed

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Netherlands Commission General returned to Indonesia by air today, after six weeks of consultations with The Hague Government, to undertake final negotiations preparatory to signature of a formal agreement with the Indonesian Republic.

Meanwhile Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic issued a statement saying that a full exchange of views on the fighting that has been going on between Dutch and Indonesian forces in Sumatra for the last three weeks, would be necessary before the republic would consider ratification of the agreement.

The Dutch commissioners declined to comment on the military situation.

Netherlands Army headquarters reported that Dutch infantry, supported by artillery, had cleared Indonesian Nationalist concentrations from the area southeast of Padang, Sumatra, yesterday. Elsewhere in Sumatra and Java military action was reported limited to patrol clashes.

Dutch to Search British Ship

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Netherlands Navy announced today that the British freighter Empire May Rover had been intercepted at the Port of Cheribon and would be searched for arms under Dutch regulations governing trade with Indonesian Republican ports. The freighter was convoyed by a Dutch warship to Semarang for investigation.

Marshall Lands In Hawaii On Way Home

Honolulu, Jan. 9 (AP)—General Marshall, returning to the United States from China to become Secretary of State, landed at Hickam Field at 11 P.M. last night and was greeted by his wife.

The General looked extremely well rested despite his long flight from Nanking via Guam, where his C-54 transport was refueled. He declined to make any statement on his new position.

"I hope to rest here a few days," he said. "But of course that depends upon what I hear from Washington." Previously, he had planned to stop here three days.

"I'm glad to be back in the United States," he added.

Asked if he considers himself a Democrat, Marshall replied:

"I am an army officer and expect to be Secretary of State."

Secrecy Requested

Before Marshall's arrival, army officers said the General had radioed a request for absolute secrecy. Orders were issued that no one in the Army should give out any information about his plane. An hour before the Big C-54 landed a security agent estimated that fewer than five persons knew Marshall's destination and schedule.

The only officials who greeted Marshall were Col. Albert D. Starbird and Capt. Stephen A. Sherrill, aides to Lieut. Gen. John E. Hull, mid-Pacific commander, who went to Hilo yesterday.

"All right, here I am," Marshall greeted reporters. "You all know what I'm going to say. I have no statement to make as Secretary of State at this time."

GOP STRIKE CURB PROPOSED BY TAFT

Senator Also Outlines Budget And Tax Cut Programs

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) tonight proposed a Republican legislative program designed to "discourage" strikes, cut the Federal budget to $33,500,000,000 and slice twenty per cent off personal income taxes.

In an address before the Economic Club, the chairman of the Senate GOP Steering Committee called also for extension of Federal aid to the states for housing, welfare, education and medical care. He promised GOP efforts to expand social security coverage.

Taft criticized President Truman's economic report to Congress as "inconsistent," asserting that "peeking around all the corners of the report we see the whiskers of the New Deal."

Urged Lower Prices

In this report, Mr. Truman recommended that industry sponsor lower prices while labor settle its bid for higher wages on the basis of what the individual management is able to pay.

The Ohio Senator, explaining he was voicing only his personal views, said the report "recognizes that the best method of bringing real purchasing power to consumers is through the reduction of prices rather than the increase in wages."

But he added that "it hedges on the question like a political report instead of a courageous economic statement."

"The spending theories of Harry Hopkins gradually take command and determine the ultimate recommendation," Taft said. "Then it (the report) seems to adopt the theory that mass purchasing power is the solution of all problems and presents a justification for every New Deal measure. In short, we are again going to spend ourselves into prosperity."

Income Tax Held Threat

Taft said the Republicans feel that "our present personal income taxes threaten the soundness of our economic structure." As a result, he added, he favors an overall twenty per cent reduction.

To make this possible, he declared, Republicans generally feel that from three to four billion dollars can be squeezed out of the $37,000,000,000 budget the President is expected to submit to Congress tomorrow.

Taft outlined as an immediate labor program the bill which he introduced with Senator Ball (R., Minnesota).

In brief, it would set up a mediation board which could delay strikes for 60 days, "equalize" collective bargaining rights of employers and unions, require financial reports by unions, ban jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts and deny unionization to foremen.

Would Ban Closed Shop

Such a program, he said, would be designed to "discourage the strikes which have so seriously interfered with the welfare and progress of the public."

For further study, he continued, the Republicans will give attention to banning the closed shop, limiting industry-wide bargaining, curbing violence in labor disputes, modifying the Wagner Act and providing compulsory arbitration.

The Ohio Senator said he was against compulsory arbitration, although he conceded it might work in cases involving interpretations of disputes.

In the field of general welfare, Taft, who is regarded as a prospective candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, outlined a broad program based on Federal aid to the states for the lower-income groups only.

REPUBLICANS HOLD TO TAX CUT PLANS

No Change Noted After Leaders Confer With Snyder

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, met with a group of Congress members today, including Republicans, but there was no sign of slackening in the announced GOP drive to slash the Truman budget.

Those who conferred with the Treasury head did not divulge much of the conversations. But after they returned to the Capitol, talk of budget cutting continued.

As for taxes, a number of Republicans continued to drive for a twenty per cent individual income-tax cut, while others reiterated their previous stand that the whole fiscal situation must be canvassed before a definite decision is reached.

On Eve Of Budget Message

The meeting was timed on the eve of President Truman's dispatch of his budget message to Congress. The message is reported to call for $37,000,000,000 of Government spending in the year beginning July 1. This is about $5,000,000,000 under the present year's prospective outlay but many Republicans contend there should be a bigger cut.

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), chairman of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Millikin (R., Col.), chairman of the Finance Committee—two of those meeting with Snyder—described their lunch with him as a purely social "get-acquainted affair," but this apparently was the lull before the storm on the budget issue.

The Republican congressional high command on budget and taxes—Millikin, Knutson, Chairman Taber (N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee and Senator Bridges (N.H.), appropriations chairman—held a strategy meeting prior to the Snyder luncheon.

Taber Reiterates Stand

Taber later reiterated that he expects to cut $8,000,000,000 off the President's budget figure if it calls for $37,000,000,000 in new appropriations.

"We can cut the budget to $29,141,000,000, and I've got the figures to prove it," Taber said.

Taber wants 1,000,000 Federal workers taken from the pay roll.

Knutson stood firm on his House Bill No. 1 proposing a twenty per cent slash in personal income taxes this year, but one highly placed Republican senator said privately the idea of an immediate twenty per cent, $3,350,000,000 tax slash does not appeal to him.

Asks About Income, Outgo

"How can you say you are going to cut taxes by any figures until you know what the income and outgo of the Government is going to be?" he asked.

Millikin, who will be the Republican chief tax manager in the Senate, said "I think we can have a tax cut, but I don't say what kind—how much here and how much there."

He said Snyder "offered his cooperation," but there was no serious discussion at the luncheon either of the budget or taxes. With the Republicans and Snyder at the luncheon were the two principal Democratic tax managers, Representative Doughton (N.C.), former chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator George (Ga.), former chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Republican strategy conference has decided to put the job of determining a ceiling for Government expenditures into the hands of a twenty-member subcommittee—ten senators and ten House members.

Under the Congressional Reorganization Act, this budget committee will review all proposed expenditures and will make recommendations to hold a lid on spending.

The subcommittee on the budget will be made up of five members each from the Senate and House Appropriations committees, the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

GOP Opposition Threatens Tariff Slash Agreements

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Republican opposition wrote a big question mark today after President Truman's plan for reducing tariffs by agreement with other nations to promote trade.

It seemed certain to give Gen. George C. Marshall his major homefront headache as Secretary of State.

On the outcome of the dispute may hinge the ability of the American delegation to the International Trade Organization at Geneva in April to realize its plans for tariff cuts and elimination of trade preferences.

Could Obtain Concessions

In his economic report to Congress, Mr. Truman noted that "sales of goods and services abroad, amounting to about $15,000,000,000 in 1946, played an important role in the maintenance of domestic production, employment, and purchasing power and may be expected to do so this year."

By cutting our own import duties, the President added, this nation can obtain similar concessions from other countries along with "elimination of a mass of restrictions, in particular, rigid import quotas preventing our access to foreign markets."

Senator White (Maine), the Republican leader, agreed that "reduction of trade barriers may stimulate international trade, but I do not know at whose cost."

Reports Apprehension

He added that the people of his state "have a general feeling of apprehension about the reciprocal trade program" and "don't like it."

Five other Republican senators—Brewster (Maine), Butler (Neb.), Capehart (Ind.), Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Wiley (Wis.)—also expressed general opposition to the trade-pact program in separate interviews or statements.

"When the world gets back into normal production we cannot compete with coolie labor rates," Wiley remarked. "I want to protect America, the best market in the world, for Americans."

Hickenlooper opposed the trade-agreement program "because it authorizes the President and State Department within their own views to cut tariffs an additional 50 per cent." He added that the "biggest previous cuts" were made in "competitive agricultural products such as wheat, cattle, hogs and dairy products."

Has Protested Plans

Butler already has written the State Department protesting its plans for considering additional tariff reductions this month. The present Trade Agreements Act was extended until July, 1948, but Butler said the new Republican Congress should be given a chance to review the program before it is expanded or changed.

Brewster questioned the need of reducing this country's tariffs in order to "built up dollar balances overseas to bolster our export trade."

Capehart also wants "to protect our American market for our own producers."

House Members Quoted

In the House, Representative Rich (R., Pa.) said in an interview: "Brother, I'm for America, first, last and always."

He suggested representatives of labor, industry, agriculture and the public be sent to the Geneva meeting "to see that American industry is protected from low-cost foreign competition."

Representative Rogers (R., Mass.) said that "we've got to make sure that our own industry is protected," and that foreign competition "does not bring down the standard of living in America."

GOP Legislators At Odds Over Defense Cost

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Congressional Republicans are at odds today over national defense costs.

Representative Taber (N.Y.) is demanding that army-navy outlays be cut drastically, while Senator

Taft (Ohio) is counseling against such a course.

Taber, who heads the new House Appropriations Committee, said he is convinced the military services can get along with $8,000,000,000 between them in the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Taft, chairman of the GOP Senate Steering Committee, said he thinks Senate Republicans want to find budget reductions elsewhere and not make them at the expense of national defense.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), who heads the Senate Appropriations Committee, said, however, that he and others will insist that savings be effected where military purchasing, intelligence and similar operations can be combined and added that he thinks a number of army camps, now being maintained in this country with skeleton staffs, could be closed.

Taber contended that about $2,500,000,000 can be lopped off military expenditures for items and services that were necessary in the past, but no longer needed.

Representative Plumley (R., Vt.), who heads a Naval Appropriations subcommittee, voiced the opinion that "substantial savings" can be made in the navy's budget, in comparison with the present year.

If President Truman fixes total Federal spending at about $37,000,000,000, as generally forecast, Taft said it seemed likely that from $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 of that would be for the Army and Navy.

He said that, while Senate Republicans would favor paring the larger amount, he doubted if they would wish to challenge the smaller, except where it was apparent savings could be made without impairing military efficiency.

Possible Clash Seen Near

Any clash of viewpoints between House and Senate Republicans is likely to come to a head shortly when the taxing and appropriating committees of both houses meet to make their own survey of prospective income and proposed spending. This procedure, a new one, is called for under the Congressional Reorganization Law.

The taxing contingent—Senators Millikin (R., Col.) and George (D., Ga.) and Representatives Knutson (R., Minn.) and Doughton (D., N.C.)—was promised an advance look at the income situation in a conference today with Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder.

Income-Tax Views Vary

That meeting will bring the first headon collision between the Republican drive for a 20 per cent slash in income levies and the Democratic Administration's firm stand against any immediate tax cuts.

Mr. Truman told Congress in his economic report yesterday that taxes should be kept at present levels, because it would be "sound public finance."

Knutson quickly said he could not agree with the President. He added that the Republicans intend to reduce Government expenditures to a point where tax cuts will be possible without endangering the Government's fiscal position.

Plea For FEPC Draws Fire

1947

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—President Truman faced a new threat today to his relations with Congress—opposition within Democratic ranks to his indirect but renewed espousal of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Southerners flared up angrily over the President's action, which threatened to split the Administration's party into two camps, as it had done in previous years.

Mr. Truman did not mention the now-expired FEPC by name, but he asked in his economic report to Congress yesterday for permanent legislation to deal with the problem of race and religious discrimination against workers.

Southerners Promise Fight

Southern Democrats, whose opposition blocked the selection of Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts as Democratic floor leader, said they would fight the proposal anew and predicted for it the same fate it has met in previous years.

Both Mr. Truman and his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, have urged Congress on many occasions to set up a permanent FEPC, but the southern-dominated Rules Committee heretofore always has blocked action in the House and Southerner-instigated filibusters have stalled the plan in the Senate.

Avoid Showdown

Although both Republican and Democratic presidential platforms have indorsed the principle of preventing discrimination because of race or creed, leaders of both parties have been reluctant to bring the issue to a showdown.

In the absence of any move by party heads, Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) said he would introduce immediately a bill to carry out Mr. Truman's recommendation.

Representative Sabath (D., Ill.), who headed the House Rules Committee under Democratic control, noted that Republicans will have a two-to-one voting edge in the committee this year and could send the legislation to the floor if they were so inclined.

Old Declaration Cited

Republican leaders themselves withheld comment except to point to the party's 1945 policy declaration in which the GOP legislators went on record in favor of the FEPC.

"They can't get this bill passed," commented Representative Rankin (D., Miss.). "The people will not have it rammed down their throats."

Rankin said he does not believe the Republicans really favor the FEPC anyhow, while Representative Cox (D., Ga.) added:

"Both parties have made politics out of it to get the Negro vote. I'm just as much against it as I ever was."

Foreign Policy Unity Is Shown

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP) — The dominantly-Republican Congress put the world on notice today that American foreign policy has the same united backing in peace as it had in war.

The chorus of Senate unanimity with which Gen. George C. Marshall won his sensationally-swift confirmation as successor to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes demonstrated not only congressional confidence in his ability, but also solidified bipartisan agreement on the necessity for an unbroken foreign policy.

The unanimity of the action did not still, however, the rumblings of an impending congressional battle over the Administration's program for international economic disarmament through removal of trade barriers and reduction of tariffs.

This program — regarded by American diplomatic chiefs as essential to implement the work of the United Nations and affiliated agencies working on problems of world stability—was expected to encounter strong opposition, particularly from dairy, wheat, meat and shoe production areas.

Two Bases For Support

The support for Marshall, bridging party differences, apparently rested on twin bases: (1) His record during and since the war, and (2) the conviction that he not only will pursue the "patient but firm" policies of Byrnes but will carry on his predecessor's practice of working closely with Congress.

This was reflected in a growing legislative demand for Marshall to address a joint congressional session before he leaves for the March 10 meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow.

It raised, too, the likelihood that Marshall will seek to have Senators Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Connally, its ranking Democratic member, at his side for that meeting.

Both Vandenberg and Connally have indicated strong reluctance to abandon their legislative chores for future international conferences, but Marshall may prevail upon them to change their minds on the grounds that he will need their background.

It will be the problem of assimiliating that background which may prove the most pressing for Marshall in the brief period between now and his scheduled huddle with the diplomatic chiefs of Britain, France and Russia.

SENATE PROBERS PLAN TO TACKLE WAR CONTRACTS

1947

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(AP) The Senate War Investigating Committee intends to find out who made how much in profits from the billions of dollars in war contracts, Senator Brewster (R-Me) said today.

Brewster, new committee chairman, told reporters the group also plans a "complete inquiry" into the housing shortage with special emphasis on veterans housing.

The committee's authority soon will expire and it must obtain a fresh grant of power from the Senate if it is to continue operations.

Board Likely to Continue

That new grant became virtually assured today when the rules committee voted to recommend it. The Senate, which may act tomorrow, seldom turns down its rules committee's recommendations.

The rules committee, headed by Senator Brooks (R-Ill), also decided the senate should continue to have a special committee to investigate problems of small business.

However, it voted to create a new committee in this field rather than continue one from the last Congress.

The practical effect of this maneuver was to put Senator Wherry (R-Neb) in line to be chairman because he introduced a resolution for a new committee. If the old committee had been continued, Senator Wilson (R-Iowa) would have been in line for the chairmanship as the Republican member who had served on it longest.

Democrats on the rules committee voted against both actions. They protested that Democratic senators had not had opportunity to adopt a policy stand.

After the rules meeting, Brooks told reporters that neither Brewster nor Wherry had asked any funds to carry on their special committees.

More Funds Needed 1947

Brewster said the war investigating group had sufficient money to go ahead with present work for about two months. The senate has been providing it with about $200,000 a year since it was first established under President Truman when he was a senator.

The committee already has conducted some hearings on war profits but Brewster described these as "a few individual cases which seemed to be abuses." He said it is now planned to "review the whole situation."

He said the committee also would review its earlier plans to probe conduct of American forces and the military government in Germany and other occupied former enemy areas. Such an investigation of Germany was sidetracked just before start of the recent Congress on request of the State department and some senators.

Since then, Brewster commented, Gen. George C. Marshall has been named to succeed James F. Byrnes as secretary of state and the United States military leadership in Germany and Austria had been changed.

Gardner, Austin Approved By Senate Group

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—The confirmation of O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, as ambassador to Great Britain was unanimously recommended today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee also acted unanimously in approving the appointment of former Senator Warren Austin, of Vermont, as United States representative on the United Nations Security Council, with the rank of ambassador.

The committee's actions put the nominations before he Senate tomorrow. Confirmation there is considered certain.

Others Approved 1947

Other nominations approved by the committee included:

S. Pinckney Tuck, of New York, to be Ambassador to Egypt.

George Wadsworth, of New York, to be Ambassador to Iraq.

J. Rives Childs, of Virginia, now minister to Saudi Arabia, to serve concurrently as minister to the kingdom of Yemen.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri, to be Minister to Lebanon.

Mark F. Ethridge, Louisville (Ky.) publisher, to be the United States representative on the United Nations commission established to inquire into alleged violations of the Greek border.

Meanwhile, at least two top-rank nominations sent to the Senate by President Truman face possible confirmation fights, a highly placed Republican senator said today. They are:

Miss Frances Perkins to be a member of the Civil Service Commission; and

Dillon S. Myer, of Ohio, as administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

The senator said that both nominations were criticized recently in the Republican steering committee. The two are already serving in their new posts through recess appointments—that is, Congress was in recess when they were named.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), Steering Committee chairman, blocked a vote on Myer's nomination last August 2, the last meeting day of the Seventy-ninth Congress. Taft has privately said that most of Myer's experience is in agriculture, not housing.

Senator Moore (R., Okla.) has repeatedly voiced opposition to Miss Perkins.

BILL TO SCRAP ALL RENT CURBS NOW IN SENATE

O'Daniel's Move Follows Truman's Plea to Extend Control.

LANDLORDS PUSH DEMANDS

Protest Restrictions on Rentals After Order to Free Hotels and Motor Courts.

1947

Washington, Jan. 9 (A. P.).—President Truman's appeal for extension of rent control beyond June 30 collided in the Senate today with a bill to junk the whole program on February 1.

Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) sponsored the legislation to eliminate controls and Senators Wherry (R.-Neb.), Moore (R.-Okla.) and Bushfield (R.-S. D.) lined up in support of his proposal. Several other Senators said that controls should continue but that landlords should be permitted to increase rents as much as 15 per cent.

Spurred by a decision of the Office of Temporary Controls to eliminate ceilings on transient rooms February 15, organized real estate representatives renewed their demands that rentals of houses and apartments also be freed.

"There is not a single reason for motor courts and hotels to get decontrol that doesn't apply to apartment owners," Herbert U. Nelson, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards declared in an interview.

In urging the scrapping of rent controls, O'Daniel recalled that he had demanded the end of all OPA restrictions last June.

Handwriting on Wall.

"After the November election the New Dealers finally saw the handwriting on the wall and got rid of most controls," he said. "I think it's time now, if we want to follow the Constitution, to throw all of them out and turn the Government back to the people."

Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.), chairman of the Banking Committee, which will consider whether to extend rent controls, said that he is reserving judgment until the hearings are held.

So did Senator Buck (R.-Del.), also a member of the committee. But he said that landlords should be allowed a 10 per cent increase in rents. A like increase was suggested by Senator Ellender (D.-La.), as a condition for extension of control.

Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) said

that he favors an increase of up to 15 per cent, and Senator Flanders (R.-Vt.) urged a boost of "say 5 per cent every six months starting now" until economic conditions start rents on the down trend.

Senator Taylor (D.-Idaho) said that if he votes for extension "I also will vote for a reasonable increase in rents.

Senator McGrath (D.-R. I.) commented that it is absolutely necessary to extend restrictions, but that there should be a rent increase.

Wants Evidence of Need.

Senator Cain (R.-Wash.) said that before voting for continuance of rent ceilings he wants evidence to indicate without question whether there is any reasonable excuse for controls.

Meanwhile hotel owners rejoiced over the Government decision to remove ceilings on rentals of transient rooms on February 15. Although some announced plans for early hikes in room rates, M. O. Ryan, Washington representative of the American Hotel Association, said that members would not institute an across the board increase. He added that most increases will be applied to luxury accommodations.

Arthur Newman, president of the Louisville (Ky.) Hotel Association, said that hotel rates there will be increased about 20 per cent.

Rent control will continue over rooms occupied by permanent guests on a weekly or monthly basis. The quota system requiring hotels to rent a portion of their rooms on such a basis will remain the same, announcement by the Office of Temporary Controls said.

"It is as important to keep rent control on these permanent rooms as it is to continue our rent ceilings on apartments," Major-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, OTC administrator, declared. "The rent regulations will continue to offer these permanent guests protection against eviction similar to that provided for apartment dwellers."

The decontrol program for transient rooms will not operate automatically. Each establishment must apply separately and furnish the OPA division of OTC with a list of its permanent rooms. The agency said that application forms will be available at OPA area rent offices shortly after February 1.

Rooming houses are not affected, nor are hotels in the nation's Capital, where rates are fixed by a separate law.

Extended Control Urged

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—A Civilian Production Administration official said today the agency has recommended to President Truman that its powers to control tin and synthetic and natural rubber be extended beyond March 31. The agency allocates and regulates use of these materials.

Also recommended, he said, was "possible extension," of controls over antimony and cinchona bark, and of inventory controls which are designed to prevent hoarding of scarce materials and manufactured products.

March 31 Deadline

All other CPA controls over industry, he said, will be junked before March 31, the date set by Congress for termination of the agency's powers under the second War Powers Act.

Even though Congress should refuse to extend any of the controls, the official declared, the agency, as a branch of the Office of Temporary Controls, probably will continue to assist with the Administration's housing program.

The official said CPA's staff would be needed to help carry out enforcement provisions of the non-housing construction limitation. This prohibits the start of new construction on such things as industrial and business buildings, schools and churches without CPA approval.

NEW ECONOMY PLAN IS SET UP

Rockefeller Aims To Boost Standards In Other Countries

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—Nelson A. Rockefeller today announced formation of the International Basic Economy Corporation, a $2,000,000 "experiment to raise co-operatively the standards of living in other areas of the world using American agricultural and industrial techniques."

The 38-year-old former Assistant Secretary of State said hybrid seed corn and hog production programs already have begun in southern Brazil. Other "companies" now being organized as part of the corporation's activities in that country will introduce modern warehousing methods, fruit and vegetable truck gardening and improved dairy processes. Under study is a program to develop rural transportation facilities.

Rockefeller, for five years coordinator of inter-American affairs, said Brazilian capital was being encouraged to join United States investors "to increase production and availability of goods, things and services and thus to better standards of living." Local capital would assume majority ownership of the individual companies after ten years' guidance by the parent organization.

Rockefeller recently returned from a three-week trip to Brazil, where he said initial response from potential investors and others was "enthusiastic." He reported a number of United States industrial organizations had expressed deep interest in the venture.

To Fight Low Standards

The corporation's activities will be extended into other Latin American countries and, if successful, to other parts of the world wherever low standards of living endanger democracy and private industry, Rockefeller said in an interview.

Rockefeller said, "the Basic Economy Corporation will enter less profitable areas and attempt to prove that financial returns can be realized by employing scientific, modern technical methods.

"United States capitalism and private enterprise producing approximately 50 per cent of the world's goods with only seven per cent of the world's population will have to answer many urgent questions from other less fortunate peoples unless we can justify our favored position.

Exports Exceed Imports

"United States exports over imports now total some eight to nine billion dollars yearly. We cannot maintain that balance unless and until the purchasing power of other nations is raised permanently, not by temporary dollar loans but by helping them to help themselves."

Rockefeller added "food is the basic need of most of our less fortunate neighbors. That is why our corporation is commencing in the agricultural field."

Acheson Agrees To Stay In Under Secretary Job

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, it was learned tonight, has advised President Truman he will remain in the State Department as long as the new Secretary, Gen. George C. Marshall, feels he is needed.

Acheson had told Mr. Truman and Secretary Byrnes that he wanted to leave some time this month and return to his private law practice.

Mr. Truman is understood to have urged Acheson to reconsider and stay on the job to help Marshall. Acheson agreed to do so. The length of his stay, at least for the next several months, will depend on how long Marshall wants him to stay. Acheson has fixed no deadline.

U.S. TO TAKE REPARATIONS

Two Officials State Plan To Collect In Japan

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—State and War Department officials said tonight the United States is determined to start collection of reparations from Japan immediately, even without full agreement on terms with Russia and other wartime allies.

James K. Penfield, deputy director of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, said an urgent directive to General MacArthur is under consideration to start removals soon of Japanese industrial plants and equipment.

For Start On Recovery

Howard C. Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War, advised that General MacArthur and the Japanese should be told as soon as possible what levels of industry Japan will be permitted to keep "so that the Japanese can work out their economic recovery on a realistic basis and cease to be a charge on the American budget."

The two officials, discussing United States policy in Japan on a broadcast, said the plan is to advise the Far Eastern Commission of the action taken but not to wait formal approval.

Occupation forces in Japan currently number 124,000 Americans and 40,000 British commonwealth troops, Petersen said.

Accord Called Disappointing

Penfield said agreement has been reached with Russia for the repatriation of Japanese prisoners but said it is "disappointing" that arrangements thus far provide only for 50,000 a month.

The United States, Petersen said, has shipped well over 2,000,000 tons of food to Japan but "we expect her to pay for this." He said some 20,000 bales of Japanese silk have been sold for export for approximately $25,000,000 but the total is considered "disappointingly small."

DR. KOO CALLS FOR QUICK RETURN OF DAIREN TO CHINA

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9—(AP) China's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Wellington Koo, called tonight for a "prompt return" of the Manchurian port of Dairen to China control.

He also asserted the Chinese government could not wait for the Chinese Communists to give their cooperation toward national unity, but must proceed with post-war reconstruction.

In a speech at the opening session of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs' 21st annual institute, Dr. Koo referred to Soviet Russia's half ownership and control of the principal railway across Manchuria, and to the United States' recent note on relinquishing Dairen to Chinese control.

Other Speakers

Tonight's session of the three-day institute, co-sponsored this year by Time Magazine, was devoted to Asia, and will be followed by sessions on Latin America, western and central Europe. Saturday night, retiring Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will summarize the American position on world affairs.

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal followed Dr. Koo to the platform tonight with a declaration that "the United States will not withdraw its interest or its influence from either Europe or Asia."

Forrestal said America would "do all it can to succor those in distress," and would strive to maintain its strength as a world power by remaining strong on the sea and in the air.

To maintain America's world position, said Forrestal, "the great majority of this country is agreed on the basic essentials, a balanced budget, confidence in the national currency, retirement of debt, and a strong military establishment."

Dr. Koo said an "admittedly difficult and abnormal situation" in northeast Asia calls for fullest cooperation on both sides. He added:

"Prompt restoration of Dairen, for example, to Chinese control, in accordance with the Sino-Soviet treaty—a matter which has just aroused the interest of the United States government and been the subject to an American note in identical terms to Nanking and Moscow—will be much appreciated by China.

Peace Forum Lists Byrnes

Cleveland, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Institute on World Affairs began its twenty-first annual meeting today—a three-day session dedicated to programs for lasting peace.

Ezequiel Padilla, former Mexican Foreign Minister and a recent candidate for president of his country, was scheduled to speak and was expected to outline his support of American democratic ideals and the United States pattern of government.

An address by retiring Secretary of State James F. Byrnes Saturday night will highlight the institute meeting. He is scheduled to speak on foreign affairs.

The speech — the first since Byrnes resigned—will be carried over a nation-wide network by the national broadcasting company from 10 to 10.30 P.M.

Editor Henry Luce of *Time* magazine, cosponsor of the institute, will open the first "report from the world" forum tonight with an address on Far Eastern affairs.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States and the first signer of the United Nations Charter at the San Francisco meeting, secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of New York's Union Theological Seminary, will conclude the institute's first program.

'Fear of Hollywood' Seen Big Handicap to Unesco

Benton Says Some Nations Dread U. S. 'Cultural Imperialism'

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP).—William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, said today that some nations' "fear of Hollywood" confronts the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its fight for world understanding.

"Before the Paris meeting we had heard that some of the other nations—particularly some of the smaller nations—feared what they called 'American cultural imperialism,'" Mr. Benton said in a speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

"What it boils down to is largely the fear of Hollywood. The very technical genius of Hollywood, which makes its pictures sought after and beloved by the masses of the peoples of the world, terrifies the scholars and intellectuals and politicians in these countries when they hear their children speaking English with an American accent, using American slang, and discussing love, divorce and murder in Hollywood epigrams.

"The great world-wide impact of Hollywood is but little understood here in the United States, and it is greatly feared abroad."

Mr. Benton said despite its small first-year's budget — $6,000,000 — "no experiment in international co-operation ever held less danger or more promise for the future peace and wel lbing of mankind" than the Unesco.

Capital to See Drone Test

Army Air Forces to Maneuver Crewless Bomber From Florida

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Army Air Forces will show the capital next Monday how it could be bombed with a crewless drone bomber operating from a far-away base.

A B-17 drone will take off from Eglin Field, Fla., fly out to sea, drop a dummy bomb on a target, proceed over Washington and then return to its base—all under the control of the pilot in an accompanying mother B-17 capable of operating the drone from distances up to fifty miles.

Just in case, a pilot and co-pilot will be aboard the drone to take over if the drone and its mother plane have control difficulties.

Prisoner Of War Held In Contempt

Detroit, Jan. 9 (AP)—An alien prisoner of war was convicted of contempt of an American court today in an action reportedly without precedent in this country's legal history.

Tall and slight Rudolph Soelch, 24, fugitive from a California camp, was found guilty by United States District Judge Arthur F. Lederle for refusing to answer questions at the trial of two persons accused of aiding his flight.

The one-time Bavarian chimney sweep, who fought for Hitler in Italy and Africa, was a Government witness against James M. McBride, 40, and his wife, Joan, 42, who also are charged with harboring Soelch.

Earlier a relative of Mrs. McBride told of a fight between McBride and Soelch, who the Government says had come to be rivals for her affections after the couple had helped the former German soldier's escape.

Mrs. Grace Redner, sister-in-law of Mrs. McBride, said the fight took place at her former home in Berkeley on a visit by the three during which they shared one bedroom. She said her husband ordered all three to leave the house because of the fight.

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1947

Red Cross Fund Goal Set At $60,000,000

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, today set a goal of $60,000,000 for the 1947 Red Cross fund campaign scheduled for March 1 to March 31.

"Never in time of peace has the American Red Cross been called upon to render such extensive services to the military forces at home and abroad and to veterans as are now required by the armed forces as a military necessity," O'Connor said, in a statement.

MAN WHO SWAM ASHORE HELD AS STOWAWAY

Veteran Boarded Ship In Scotland, Left It 11 Hours Off Florida

Detroit, Jan. 9 (AP)—A 26-year-old army veteran, who reportedly plunged overboard from a freighter in the dead of night and swam for 11½ hours to the Florida coast last September, was held by the FBI on stowaway charges today.

Principal in the unique story is William Shaieb, a short, stocky former Detroit amateur boxer.

Harry T. O'Connor, special agent in charge of the Detroit FBI office, gave this version of the story today and added that Shaieb made formal statements supporting it.

Shaieb went into the Army in 1941 and served overseas. He was in France with a tank battalion in the 30th Infantry last summer when he received word that his father was ill at Detroit.

Placed In Handcuffs

Sergeant Shaieb deserted and made his way to Glasgow, Scotland, where he boarded the freighter, Francis Scott Key, and hid until discovered when the boat was at sea.

Ship's officers placed him in handcuffs in the brig pending arrival in the United States.

But when the vessel was off the Florida coast September 27, Shaieb made his spectacular bid for freedom.

He broke the connecting link in his handcuffs in some unknown manner, plunged over the side of the vessel and headed for the distant shoreline.

After 11½ hours in the water, he landed on Miami Beach and then hitchhiked to Detroit in four and a half days.

Released Under Bond

FBI agents in Miami were notified by ship's officers and swore out a stowaway warrant, O'Connor said.

The sergeant was apprehended in Detroit by FBI agents late Wednesday. He was released under $1,000 bond after Federal Court appearance today pending a January 20 hearing on Government attempts to remove him to Florida to face stowaway charges.

Agent O'Connor said it had not been decided whether Shaieb would ultimately be arraigned in Federal Court at Miami or turned over to military authorities to face desertion charges on file against him.

The FBI official said Shaieb would face a maximum sentence of one year and/or $500 fine for stowing away. He declared the FBI's interest in the case originated because the reported stowaway incident was a Federal offense committed at sea.

1947

SECOND LEAD DAY U.N. (130)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 9-(AP)-SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO TODAY ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF SEEKING TO DELAY THE DRAFTING OF A WORLD-WIDE ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

TAKING THE FLOOR IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AT THE OPENING OF FULL-SCALE ARMS DEBATE, GROMYKO ATTACKED THE AMERICAN SUGGESTION THAT CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY BE GIVEN PRIORITY, WITH THE DECLARATION THAT THE AMERICANS MEAN THIS:

"EITHER YOU AGREE TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS ON CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THEN WE AGREE TO THE PROPOSALS ON WORKING OUT PRACTICAL MEASURES ON THE GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES, OR--IF EVERYTHING DOES NOT GO SMOOTHLY WITH THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS ON CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY, THEN WE REFUSE IN GENERAL TO OCCUPY OURSELVES WITH THE WORKING OUT OF MEASURES FOR THE GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES."

"THIS IS NOT THE TIME FOR CONFLICT," NORMAN J.O.MAKIN, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE AND COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, DECLARED AT THE OUTSET.

MAKIN THEN SUGGESTED A COMPROMISE HOPING TO SATISFY BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, WHICH HAVE INTRODUCED CONFLICTING MOTIONS. RUSSIA SEEKS TO HAVE A COMMISSION DRAFT AN ARMS-SLASHING PLAN WITHIN 90 DAYS AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WANTS CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY GIVEN PRIORITY.

UNDER MAKIN'S PLAN, THE COUNCIL WOULD ACCEPT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S ARMS REDUCTION RESOLUTION AND THEN TAKE THREE DEFINITE STEPS:

1. ESTABLISH, ALONG LINES SUGGESTED BY RUSSIA, A COMMISSION TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY ON MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE ASSEMBLY DECISION AND SET UP INTERNATIONAL CONTROL TO ASSURE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND FORCES.

1947

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2. ACCEPT THE REPORT OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AS A BASIS FOR CONTINUATION OF ITS WORK AND THE EXPEDITING OF A CONVENTION FOR INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL.

3. REFER TO THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY THE QUESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE FOR USE BY THE UNITED NATIONS, TAKING NOTE OF THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ASKING ALL MEMBER GOVERNMENTS FOR INFORMATION ON TROOP STRENGTH.

IN EFFECT X X X PICKING UP SIXTH GRAPH (A24 IN EARLY DAY REPORT) IF DESIRED.

TU413PES

A70 LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 9-(AP)-SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL LEAVE TOMORROW ON A THREE-WEEK AERIAL TOUR OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

SN839PES

1947

EIGHT LEAD U.N.-WATT (130)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 9-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION OF THE UNITED STATES AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE SAID HUTSON HAD AGREED TO SERVE UNTIL A SUCCESSOR WAS APPOINTED AND THAT "A NUMBER OF PERSONS ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION."

HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR, WHO CONFIRMED SPECULATION. IMMEDIATELY CENTERED ON WILSON WYATT, FORMERLY FEDERAL THE DAY. U.N. OFFICIALS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON WYATT'S STATUS BUT HE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE THE LEADING CANDIDATE.

$15,000 A YEAR PLUS $7,000 EXPENSES. THE POSITION, ONE OF EIGHT ASSISTANTSHIPS, CARRIES A SALARY OF

IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION HUTSON SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT WAS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED AND THAT "IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE THAT NEW PHASES OF THE WORK SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY SOME PERSONS WHO EXPECT TO BE WITH THE ORGANIZATION FOR A LONG PERIOD."

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1947

london, jan. 9--(ap)--four burmese political leaders, intent on obtaining their country's independence from britain, arrived by air tonight to begin discussions with cabinet members monday on immediate self-government.

u aung san, leader of the anti-fascist peoples freedom league, headed the delegates who came in response to the labor government's invitation. prime minister attlee announced last month that britain had extended to burma the same independence offer made to india.

mc 805pes jan 9 wells 1-second 2340apl

LONDON, JAN. 9-(AP)-DR.MAX GOTTSCHALK, DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, SAID TONIGHT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS MUST RECONCILE THEMSELVES TO REMAINING IN EUROPE, AND URGED THAT "THE DISPLACED PERSON MENTALITY" BE ELIMINATED.

"RATHER THAN WASTE THEMSELVES IN VAIN EFFORTS AT MIGRATION," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, "THEY WOULD BE WISE TO RECONCILE THEMSELVES TO REALITY. RESTITUTION OF CONFISCATED JEWISH PROPERTY IS GRADUALLY TAKING PLACE. REINTEGRATION OF JEWS INTO THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY LIVE MUST BE THE NEXT STEP. THE DISPLACED PERSON MENTALITY MUST BE ELIMINATED. IN ITS STEAD MUST COME ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL READJUSTMENT."

DR.GOTTSCHALK, EN ROUTE HOME AFTER TWO YEARS IN EUROPE, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT MANY EUROPEAN JEWS CANNOT BE HAPPY IN EUROPE."

"SOME SINCERELY WISH TO SETTLE IN PALESTINE, AND OTHERS LOOK WITH YEARNING TO THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER LANDS WHERE THEY MAY FORGET THE BITTER PAST," HE SAID. "FOR THESE THERE SHOULD BE NO HINDRANCE. IN ROME A FEW DAYS AGO I WAS GRANTED AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE, WHO EXPRESSED HIS EARNEST HOPE THAT OTHER COUNTRIES WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE SET BY BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA IN WELCOMING IMMIGRATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS."

BERLIN, JAN. 9-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ROBERT W.HARPER, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ARMED FORCES DIVISION, SAID TODAY THAT THE FOUR ALLIED OCCUPATION POWERS HAD "VIRTUALLY COMPLETED" PHYSICAL DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT A "WAR POTENTIAL" STILL EXISTED IN THE MINDS OF SOME GERMANS.

GEN.HARPER, DESCRIBING GERMANY AS "PROBABLY THE MOST MILITARISTIC NATION IN HISTORY," SAID THAT GERMANS STILL MUST BE KEPT UNDER CAREFUL OBSERVATION BY TRAINED ALLIED PERSONNEL AND THE LONG RANGE TASK OF REEDUCATION STILL MUST BE COMPLETED.

BUT HE DECLARED THAT THE NATION, WHICH EVEN AT THE WAR'S END HAD AN ARMY OF SOME 11,000,000 MEN AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF VOLKSSTURM UNITS IN RESERVE, HAD BEEN STRIPPED OF ITS ARMS "THROUGH A VERY HIGH DEGREE OF COOPERATION AMONG THE FOUR POWERS."

ALL GERMAN WAR MATERIAL WILL HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF OR DEMILITARIZED BY NEXT JULY 1, HE REPORTED.

"THE GREATEST PROBLEM IN OBTAINING AGREEMENT (AMONG THE FOUR POWERS)," HARPER SAID, "HAS BEEN ON THE QUESTION OF QUADRIPARTITE REPORTING AND INSPECTION OF THE OVERALL PROGRESS OF DEMILITARIZATION, BUT THIS SUBJECT IS NOW BEING RECONSIDERED FAVORABLY."

WH1140ES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 9-(AP)-MAJ. DAVID F. WATSON OF BURLINGAME, CALIF., REFUSED TODAY TO ANSWER A SERIES OF PROSECUTION QUESTIONS WHEN HE WAS CALLED TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIS FORMER SUPERIOR OFFICER ACCUSED IN THE $1,500,000 KRONBERG CASTLE JEWEL THEFTS.

WATSON RECENTLY RECEIVED A THREE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR CONSPIRACY IN THE THEFTS. HE ASSERTED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS "WOULD INCRIMINATE" HIM AS HE SAT POKER-FACED BEFORE THE COURT MARTIAL TRYING COL. JACK W.DURANT OF CHICAGO.

THE QUESTIONS, POSED BY PROSECUTOR MAJ. JOSEPH S.ROBINSON OF NEW YORK CITY, CONCERNED WATSON'S MEETINGS WITH DURANT AND DURANT'S WIFE, FORMER WAC CAPT. KATHLEEN NASH, WHO HAS RECEIVED A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR A PART IN THE THEFTS.

THE COURT ORDERED WATSON REPORTED TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES FOR "WHATEVER ACTION" MIGHT BE TAKEN AGAINST HIM.

GH120ES

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NUERNBERG, JAN.9-(AP)-GERMAN DEFENSE LAWYERS IN TWO NUERNBERG WAR CRIME TRIALS THREATENED TODAY TO STRIKE FOR MORE FOOD.

THE ATTORNEYS SAID THEY GET ONLY ONE AMERICAN MEAL, AT LUNCHTIME. THEY HAVE GERMAN FOOD FOR BREAKFAST AND DINNER, GETTING BLACK BREAD AND ERSATZ COFFEE FOR BREAKFAST.

THEY CONTEND THAT ATTORNEYS AT THE ORIGINAL NUERNBERG TRIAL, THE DACHAU TRIAL AND OTHER TRIALS RECEIVED THREE AMERICAN MEALS.

B1248PES

BUDAPEST, JAN.8-(AP)-JENO SZATMARI, A CORRESPONDENT OF BASEL AND STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED POLITICAL POLICE DEC.30 ON A CHARGE OF COMPLICITY IN WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS CALLED A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT, WAS RELEASED TODAY.

HE TOLD NEWSPAPER REPORTERS HE BELIEVED "THERE HAS BEEN A BASIS" FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S REPORTS OF EVIDENCE OF EFFORTS TO UNSEAT IT AND RESTORE THE REGIME OF FORMER REGENT ADM.NICHOLAS HORTHY.

SZATMARI IS PRESIDENT OF THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION IN BUDAPEST. HE SAID AT LEAST 175 PERSONS WERE HELD AT POLITICAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGED PLOT AND THAT 30 PERSONS WERE IN HIS CELL ALONE.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER SZABADSAG CARRIED ITS FIRST REPORT OF SZATMARI'S ARREST, GIVING NO DETAILS BUT DECLARING THAT HE HAD BEEN "SENDING LYING STORIES" TO THE "CAPITALISTIC PRESS" CONCERNING THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC AND THE SOVIET UNION.

B1234PES

BUCHAREST, JAN.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ROMANIAN CIRCLES MANIFESTED INTENSE INTEREST TODAY IN THE NEWS OF SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' RESIGNATION BUT WERE WARY OF COMMENT, BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS MERELY REFLECTING VIEWS EXPRESSED IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH BROADCASTS.

THE MAIN INTEREST HERE IS THE FUTURE COURSE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL TAKE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO HER RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

ROMANIANS FRANKLY HOPE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE TENSION SO THAT THIS COUNTRY MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING CIRCUIT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OF THE STATE OF THE NATION WAS FEATURED PROMINENTLY IN BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS TODAY, PUBLICATION BEING DELAYED BY INTERVENING RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS.

BD739AES

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 9-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER STOCKHOLMS-TIDNINGEN SAW A SIGN OF APPROACHING UNITED STATES MILITARY IMPERIALISM TODAY IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPOINTMENT OF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL TO BE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE. THE PAPER SAID THE APPOINTMENT PROBABLY WOULD CAUSE THE RUSSIANS "TO WITHDRAW INTO A SHELL OF UNYIELDINGNESS."

OTHER PAPERS HERE EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE REPLACEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WITH MARSHALL.

THE GOVERNMENT MOUTHPIECE MORGONTIDNINGEN TERMED THE SHIFT "PERPLEXING," BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF A CHANGE IN U.S.POLICY TOWARD EUROPE WAS UNLIKELY. MORGONTIDNINGEN INTERPRETED THE CHOICE OF MARSHALL AS A SIGN OF WASHINGTON'S DESIRE TO HAVE AN EXPERT AVAILABLE "WHEN FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS ARE TO BE SETTLED IN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET, NOTING THAT LT.GEN.WALTER B.SMITH WAS AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, FOUND IT "STRIKING" THAT ANOTHER HIGH ARMY OFFICER HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO U.S. DIPLOMACY "IN A WAY WITHOUT PARALLEL IN OLD EUROPEAN MILITARY MONARCHIES."

WD745AES

[redacted] THE CORDIAL RELATIONS WHICH FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY ALREADY HAS ESTABLISHED HERE WERE REFLECTED TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MARSHAL A.M. VASILEVSKY HAD ACCEPTED MONTGOMERY'S INVITATION TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN THIS SPRING OR SUMMER.

MONTGOMERY HIMSELF DISCLOSED VASILEVSKY'S ACCEPTANCE LAST NIGHT AND SAID THE RUSSIAN WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER HIGH RANKING SOVIET MILITARY MEN.

THE CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL STAFF EXPRESSED GREAT SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRESS OF HIS VISIT HERE, WHICH HAS TURNED INTO SOMETHING OF A PERSONAL TRIUMPH. SELDOM HAS A FOREIGN VISITOR BEEN RECEIVED HERE WITH SUCH GREAT FRIENDLINESS.

MONTGOMERY ENDED A BUSY DAY YESTERDAY BY ATTENDING A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY LT. GEN. WALTER B. SMI

+BD-MOSCOW-(MONTGOMERY)-XXX SATURDAY.

IN HIS HONOR BY LT. GEN. WALTER B. SMITH THE U.S. AMBASSADOR. HIS ACTIVITIES INCLUDED INSPECTION OF THE NEW STALIN TANK.

MARSHAL VASILEVSKY'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION TO VISIT BRITAIN LED TO REPORTS IN INFORMED FOREIGN CIRCLES IN MOSCOW THAT AN INVITATION HAD BEEN TENDERED HIM BY GEN.EISENHOWER TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN ANXIOUS FOR SOME TIME TO GET HIGH SOVIET COMMANDERS TO AMERICA FOR A VISIT, AND ADDED THAT THE SAME KIND OF AN INVITATION PROBABLY WOULD BE EXTENDED TO MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF RUSSIA'S GROUND FORCES.

RQ811AES

INDOCHINA

RANGOON, BURMA, JAN. 9-(AP)-DR.BA MAW, SPONSOR OF THE GREATER BURMA ORGANIZATION, ADVOCATED TODAY ALL OUT AID FOR THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC IN INDOCHINA AND COUNTRYWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE FORMER PREMIER SUGGESTED THAT A VOLUNTEER BURMESE CORPS JOIN THE VIET-NAM FORCES IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN INDIAN VOLIAHNYTNOCPQ WHICH SARAT CHANDRA BOSE HAS ADVOCATED.

BO YAN NAING, SON-IN-LAW OF BA MAW, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE HAD SELECTED 100 BURMESE YOUTH TO BE SENT TO INDOCHINA. HE CALLED FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT ACTIVELY ALONGSIDE THE VIET-NAMESE AGAINST THE FRENCH.

WD855AES

MIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JAN.10-(AP)-AN OFFICER OF JAPAN'S WAR-TIME PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU TESTIFIED TODAY THAT THE U.S. PROTEST TO THE EXECUTION OF THE DOOLITTLE FLIERS WAS NOT ANSWERED "BECAUSE THERE WAS SENTIMENT IN ARMY CIRCLES AGAINST MAKING ANY REPLY."

THE OFFICER, COL.SHIGERU YAMAZAKI, TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL THAT THE BUREAU WAS DIRECTLY CONTROLLED BY HIDEKI TOJO IN HIS CAPACITY OF WAR MINISTER AS WELL AS PREMIER.

ONLY 22 DEFENDANTS WERE IN THE DOCK, INCLUDING TOJO. SADAO ARAKI, FORMER WAR MINISTER, WAS CONFINED TO HIS BED IN SUGAMO PRISON WITH A SEVERE COLD. TWO OTHER DEFENDANTS

LSO ARE ILL.

WITH WASHINGTON.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JAN.10-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF REPARATIONS SAID TODAY THEIR PLANS ARE COMPLETE AND THE REMOVAL OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES FROM JAPAN COULD BEGIN AT ONCE.

WHILE NO DIRECTIVE HAS BEEN RECEIVED TO BEGIN THE REMOVALS, HEADQUARTERS HAS EARMARKED ABOUT 100,000 PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD HERE THAT RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO INCLUDE AS REPARATIONS THE PLANTS SHE TOOK FROM MANCHURIA IS ONE STUMBLING BLOCK FOR THE REPARATIONS PROGRAM, BUT THE UNITED STATES IS READY TO GO AHEAD ANYWAY.

JQ1058PCS NM

TOKYO,JAN.9-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCES TODAY ANNOUNCED THE IDENTITY OF FIVE CREWMEN KILLED IN A B-25 CRASH ON LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES NOV.29.

FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE FIRST REPORTED THE CRASH A FEW DAYS AGO. HEADQUARTERS SAID REMAINS OF ALL FIVE HAD BEEN RECOVERED. THE CREW, GUAM-BASED, WAS FLYING FROM SAMAR TO CEBU.

THE CREWMEN, WITH NEXT OF KIN, INCLUDED SGT.JOHN D.JOYCE, FLIGHT ENGINEER; MRS.JULIA LULU JOYCE, 312 W.SPENCER ST., ITHACA,N.Y.

T/SGT.ARDEN E.HYLL, RADIO OPERATOR; MRS.VELMA GOURON, 664 W.26TH ST., ERIE,PA.

FJ626ACS

TOKYO,JAN.9-(AP)-NORTHWEST AIR LINES HOPES TO OPEN ITS ORIENTAL ROUTE ON MAY 1, WITH THREE ROUNTRIPS WEEKLY FROM NEW YORK AND SEATTLE TO SHANGHAI.

DONALD KING, NORTHWEST VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORIENTAL OPERATIONS, TOLD NEWSMEN THE TRANS-PACIFIC AIR ROUTE WAS ONE IN WHICH PLANES WOULD NEVER BE MORE THAN AN HOUR'S FLYING TIME FROM AN AIR FIELD.

KING ALSO SAID HIS COMPANY HAD ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO REQUEST EMERGENCY LANDING FACILITIES ON THE RUSSIAN-HELD KURILES, WHICH PARALLEL PART OF THE ROUTE.

PLANS CALL FOR FLIGHTS FROM NEW YORK AND SEATTLE TO ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, THEN WESTWARD TO SHANGHAI.

THE NEW YORK FLIGHT WOULD PROCEED VIA MINNEAPOLIS, ST.PAUL, AND EDMONTON,CANADA, TO ANCHORAGE. THE SEATTLE-ANCHORAGE RUN WOULD BE A NON-STOP FLIGHT.

FJ629ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD

CHICAGO, JAN.9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI OF ITALY, IN HIS FIRST MAJOR SPEECH SINCE ARRIVING IN THIS COUNTRY TO SEEK ECONOMIC AID, SAID TONIGHT "ALL WE ASK FOR IS THE POSSIBILITY OF WORK."

"WE HAVE LAID DOWN OUR PLANS BEFORE AMERICAN ECONOMIC EXPERTS, SHOWING THE CAPACITY OF OUR FACTORIES," HE TOLD 1,000 ITALO-AMERICANS HONORING HIM AT A RECEPTION IN CHICAGO'S CONGRESS HOTEL.

"WE TOLD THEM 'FURNISH US THE MONIES TO PUT THEM INTO OPERATION AND WE WILL REPAY YOU THROUGH OUR OWN PRODUCTION.'"

SPEAKING IN ITALIAN WITH MUCH OF THE FIRE OF HIS BETTER CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ADDRESS, DE GASPERI SAID:

"WHAT DOES IT MATTER IF I'M NOT A MINISTER TOMORROW? I DON'T CARE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF A POSSIBLE FIASCO IN THE FACE OF THE RECOGNITION WE HAVE RECEIVED IN THESE DAYS.

"ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO WE RECEIVED A COLD RECEPTION IN PARIS."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT "I HESITATED WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT INVITED ME TO COME TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS AND OTHER MATTERS."

HE SAID HE TOLD HIMSELF: "IF YOU GO AND THEY DON'T GIVE YOU ANYTHING YOU WILL AUGMENT THE EXASPERATION IN ITALY. ABOVE ALL YOU RUN THE RISK OF HAVING PEOPLE SAY YOU MADE A FIASCO."

"THERE ARE FRIENDS OF MINE IN ITALY," HE DECLARED, "WHO WOULD NOT MIND IF IT WAS A FIASCO."

DE GASPERI SAID HE WOULD LEAVE LATE TONIGHT FOR CLEVELAND TO ADDRESS AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FORUM TOMORROW. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW YET WHETHER HIS MISSION WOULD HAVE ANY CONCRETE RESULTS IN TERMS OF A LOAN.

HE SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD TOLD HIM THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO HELP "BUT NOT BECAUSE OF ANY POLITICAL OR STRATEGIC AIMS."

-BASH-

(EDS: 4TH GRAF READ IT XXX ASSEMBLY ADDRESSES, DE GASPERI XXX ETC.)

QZ1146PCSNM

CLEVELAND,JAN.9-(AP)-EZQUIEL PADILLA, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF MEXICO, TODAY TOLD THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PREVIEW LUNCHEON TO THE INSTITUTE ON WORLD AFFAIRS THAT THE DEMOCRACIES AND COMMUNISM ARE IN A FIGHT TO THE FINISH FOR WORLD DOMINATION.

SPEAKING BEFORE MORE THAN 1,000 AT HOTEL CARTER, PADILLA ALSO DECLARED THAT "WHEN THE SECRET OF THE ATOM BOMB IS MADE KNOWN, BECAUSE OF ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, IT IS GOING TO BE A DAY OF SADNESS FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD."

"UNDERNEATH THE RESTLESS DEBATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE SAID, "THERE WAS PRESENT ALWAYS THE CLASHING OF COMMUNISM AND DEMOCRACY, WHICH WILL LAST UNTIL COMMUNISM CONQUERS THE WHOLE WORLD, OR DEMOCRACY TRANSFORMS COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP IN A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

"THAT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN AN ARMED STRUGGLE, BUT IT WOULD BE BLIND TO IGNORE THAT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THERE IS RAGING A WAR OF IDEOLOGIES FOUGHT WITH GREAT DISADVANTAGE TO DEMOCRACY.

"THIS STRUGGLE IS NOT GOING TO BE WAGED IN SOVIET TERRITORY. THIS ONE-SIXTH PART OF THE WORLD IS INVULNERABLE TO DEMOCRATIC PENETRATION.

"AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, SOVIET RUSSIA WAS AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS. BUT A YEAR LATER, SHE WAS ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA. THE TOTALITARIAN POWERS HAVE THE POLICY OF DIVIDING THE POWERS OF THE AMERICAS.

"RUSSIA, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GREAT POWERS, HAS ACHIEVED THE GREATEST EXPANSION MODERN HISTORY KNOWS. IN LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTHONIA, POLAND, GERMANY, ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA, SHE HAS INCREASED HER POPULATION 180,000,000. CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA AND FINLAND, WITH 26,000,000 INHABITANTS, STRUGGLE UNDER CONTROL OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

"FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT MILLION PEOPLE IN AREAS OF THE GREATEST POTENTIALITIES OF THE WORLD WILL EVERY YEAR THROW THE SPRING TIDAL WAVE OF THE MOST NUMEROUS YOUNG MEN THAT ANY COUNTRY RENDERS FOR THE DEFENSE OF ITS IDEOLOGIES AND POWER.

B82CD

"WE KNOW HOW COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IS ADVANCING IN REGARD TO WESTERN EUROPE. THE LAST EVENTS OF FRANCE AND ITALY SHOW US THE EVOLVING MENACE OF THESE TWO NATIONS TOWARD THE SOVIET BLOC OF EUROPE, AND NOW IT BEGINS TO POINT TO THE POSSIBILITIES THAT RUSSIA MAY AT

30.24-7293

LAST EMERGE AT THE ATLANTIC SHORES."
PADILLA WILL PARTICIPATE IN FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S INSTITUTE PROGRAM, WITH EDUARDO RODRIGUEZ LARRETA, FOREIGN MINISTER OF URAGUAY; OSVALDO ARANHA, FORMER BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE. VICTORIA OCAMPO, ARGENTINE AUTHOR AND EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE "SUR," ALSO SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE, WAS REPORTED ILL TONIGHT WHICH LED TO REPORTS SHE MIGHT NOT ATTEND THE SESSION.
PB1206AES NM

(200) HULL-MARSHALL
WASHINGTON,JAN.9-(AP)-FORMER SECRETARY CORDELL HULL CONGRATULATED GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL TODAY ON APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY OF STATE AND CALLED HIM "SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED IN EVERY ESSENTIAL RESPECT TO MAKE A GREAT RECORD."
HULL HAS BEEN IN RETIREMENT FOR THREE YEARS. AT HIS REQUEST, THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC TELEGRAMS HE SENT TO MARSHALL AND TO RETIRING SECRETARY JAMES F.BYRNES.
HE TOLD MARSHALL:
"I OFFER MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR APPOINTMENT. YOU ARE SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED IN EVERY ESSENTIAL RESPECT TO MAKE A GREAT RECORD AS THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THE COUNTRY IS INDEED FORTUNATE TO HAVE A STATESMAN OF YOUR UNUSUAL QUALIFICATIONS AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME FOR THIS POSITION OF CRUCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.
"PLEASE ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT GOOD WISHES AS YOU UNDERTAKE THIS TREMENDOUS TASK."
THE MESSAGE TO BYRNES:
"I AM DEEPLY DISTRESSED THAT ILLNESS HAS COMPELLED YOUR RESIGNATION AS THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND HAS THUS INTERRUPTED YOUR LONG AND FRUITFUL CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE. YOU HAVE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION IN ALL THREE BRANCHES OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND HAVE MANY GREAT AND LASTING ACHIEVEMENTS TO YOUR CREDIT.
"I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOUR HEALTH WILL SOON IMPROVE. THE COUNTRY NEEDS THE CONTINUED BENEFIT OF YOUR OUTSTANDING ABILITIES AND VARIED EXPERIENCE."
FR109PES

NEW YORK, JAN.9-(AP)-AS COZY AS A TEA-COZY WAS TODAY'S TEA PARTY AT THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION WHERE 30 BRITISH BRIDES OF FORMER GI'S MET WITH THE PRESS TO REFUTE CHARGES IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS THAT BRITISH BRIDES IN THIS COUNTRY WERE BADLY TREATED.
ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH BRIDES WHO TURNED IN THEIR COMPLAINTS TO THE BRITISH PRESS CLAIMED SNUBS AND POVERTY WERE THE LOT OF MANY OF THEIR SISTERS IN THIS COUNTRY, THE TEA PARTY BRIDES TODAY HAD A GOOD WORD FOR ABOUT EVERYTHING AMERICAN EXCEPT NEW YORK CITY'S SUBWAYS, FINDING THEM "TOO CROWDED AND DRAUGHTY." (SO DO MANY NEW YORKERS.)
SIR FRANCIS EVANS, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL HERE, SPOKE AT THE TEA, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE "HAPPY FACES" PRESENT AND SAYING THAT "THESE GIRLS ARE MORE TYPICAL OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MARRIAGES THAN THOSE FEW UNFORTUNATE CASES" WHO WERE QUOTED IN THE LONDON PRESS.
BD137AES NM

Truman's 37-Billion Budget Proposal with 'No Tax Cut' Is Blasted by Republicans

PRESIDENT SEES GOVERNMENT IN BLACK NEXT YEAR

Challenges Opponents to Cut Figures and Still Balance Budget.

HIT BY HALLECK

Will Find Ways, Means to Reduce Spending, G.O.P. House Leader Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP) President Truman today proposed a $37,528,000,000 spending program for the government in the next fiscal year and Republicans promptly blasted at it as far too high.

Mr. Truman, in an annual message, called his budget realistic and "hard boiled" but Chairman Taber (R-NY) of the House Appropriations committee set out to trim it by at least three or four billions.

"Excessive in many respects," snapped Taber.

Pleads Not to Slice Taxes

In submitting his budget for the 12 months beginning July 1, Mr. Truman coupled with it a plea not to cut taxes. He said that by continuing high taxes it will be possible to show a slight margin in above expenditures for the first time in 18 years."

Chairman Bridges (R-NH) of the Senate Appropriations committee called the message "a cold shock to the American taxpaying public" which had expected "tax reduction, debt reduction and cost-of-living reduction."

However, Rep. Cannon (D-Mo), former chairman of the House Appropriations committee, called it "a timely, sound and constructive program."

Senator Aiken (R-Vt) said that the 20 percent cut in income taxes advocatedn by Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the House Ways and Means committee "is out of the question."

Aiken Backs Truman

Aiken, as did several others, proposed going slow on tax reduction in favor of reducing the public debt, as Mr. Truman suggested.

But House Republican leader Halleck of Indiana said the Republicans in Congress "will find ways and means to cut below this budget without interfering with essential government functions."

Mr. Truman estimated the government would wind up $202,200,000 in the black by June 30, 1948, when the fiscal year ends, provided income taxes are left alone. Further he said in his annual budget message, this surplus would swell to $1,800,000,000 if Congress (1) continues luxury taxes now due to come down July 1 and (2) increases rates to wipe out the postal deficit.

These are big "ifs" in the face of Republicans' contentions that they can make a healthy slash in taxes and still balance the budget.

Claims Budget 'Realistic'

Mr. Truman indirectly challenged them on this, saying that his budget "is realistic and as complete as we know how to make it."

At a seminar Wednesday in which he and top-ranking advisers went over the 1,434-page budget with newsmen, the President showed a touch of pride in saying:

"The budget which I shall transmit to Congress on Friday is balanced. If the estimates are realized, the budget will be in balance for the first time since 1930—18 years.

"It is a tight budget . . . No department or agency feels that its needs are fully met.

"In every borderline case, the decisions has been to eliminate expenditures rather than to include them. It has been necessary for us to be more hard-boiled in making many decisions than I like to be."

Aides Can Howl Later

If department heads squealed at Mr. Truman's ideas of economy, they are likely to howl at the Republicans.

It had been commonly reported for several days that Mr. Truman's budget would be around $37,000,000,000 and Senator Taft (R-Ohio) commented that he thought this could be trimmed by $3,500,000,000.

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the House Ways and Means committee is plugging for a 20 per cent reduction in the income taxes of most people and says "we are going to adopt a budget that will enable us to cut taxes."

"I cannot recommend tax reduc-

Annual Budget Message Of The President To Congress Excerpts

Truman Estimates '48 Fiscal Year Needs

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP) — Textual excerpts from President Truman's message submitting his budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, which begins July 1, 1947:

Expenditures under existing and proposed legislation are estimated at 37.5 billion dollars and revenue under existing tax laws at 37.7 billion dollars, leaving a very slight margin of surplus.

I strongly recommend that the Congress take early action to continue throughout the fiscal year 1948 the war excise-tax rates, which, under present law, will expire July 1, 1947. . . .

I also recommend that the Congress increase postal rates sufficiently to wipe out the postal deficit.

1.8 Billion Surplus

These recommendations would reduce expenditures to 37.1 billion dollars and increase revenues to 38.9 billion dollars. We would then have a budget surplus of 1.8 billion dollars.

As long as business, employment, and national income continue high, we should maintain tax revenues at levels that will not only meet current expenditures but also leave a surplus for retirement of the public debt.

There is no justification now for tax reduction. At today's level of economic activity, our present revenue system will not yield so much in 1948 as in the current year. We shall no longer collect large sums from the excess-profits tax, and sales of surplus property will decline. . . .

Better Business Assumed

In this budget, it has been assumed that, with minor fluctuations, business activity will average slightly higher than in the calendar year 1946. A recession in business would cause tax yields to drop. . . .

For the fiscal year 1947, it now appears that receipts will amount to 40.2 billion dollars and expenditures to 42.5 billion dollars. The 1-billion-dollar increase in expenditures over the August estimate occurred largely in veterans' programs. . . .

Let me now review the expenditure side of the budget, taking first the large items which practically determine the size of the total.

1. Interest on the national debt will be $5,000,000,000. This is an obligation that must be met.

2.1 Billion In Refunds

2. Refunds due under the tax laws are estimated at 2.1 billion dollars. These are fixed obligations under present law.

These two items total 7.1 billion dollars.

3. National defense is estimated at more than 11.2 billion dollars, almost all for the operating expenses of the Army and Navy.

Though we expect the United Nations to move successfully toward world security, any cut in our present estimate for 1948 would immediately weaken our international position.

This large part of the budget, in my judgment, represents a proper balance between security and economy.

The total so far is 18.3 billion dollars.

Sharp Reduction

4. International affairs and finance will call for 3.5 billion dollars, a sharp reduction from the 6.4 billion dollars required in the fiscal year 1947.

We still have contractual commitments to make good in connection with our loan agreement with the United Kingdom and under the reconstruction lending program of the Export-Import Bank.

We must discharge our occupation responsibilities in Europe and the Far East.

We must provide for war damage restoration in the Philippines and for the relief and resettlement of displaced people of Europe. We must continue to give relief to some other countries which are most urgently in need.

Must Back U.N. Units

The work of the United Nations and the specialized organizations associated with it is of the highest importance. We must not fail in our support. . . .

Our international affairs budget is important for peace, security and our own prosperity. To reduce it would delay the restoration of a peaceful and prosperous world. . . .

5. Veterans' services and benefits will cost more than 7.3 billion dollars. This country has provided generously for the successful return of veterans to civilian life and for the care of the disabled. . . . Veterans' benefits under present law appear to be adequate.

5 Items Total 29.2 Billion

These five items—interest, refunds, national defense, international affairs and veterans—require expenditures of 29.2 billion dollars, or almost four fifths of the total budget.

6. Programs for regulation and improvement of the transportation and communications systems and for development of natural resources will amount to 2.6 billion dollars.

The largest single item is $443,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission. Our major effort now must be to exploit to the full the peacetime uses of this great discovery.

About 1.2 billion dollars of the expenditures on these two programs is for public-works construction, and much of the rest is for the promotion of our merchant marine and other aids to transportation. . . .

1.4 Billion For Farms

7. Our agricultural program will amount to 1.4 billion dollars. This includes the price supports guaranteed by law, the conservation of farm land, and our investments in rural electrification. In addition, the Department of Agriculture will continue its program to promote research in agriculture and better marketing methods.

This brings the total to 33.2 billion dollars.

8. The budget programs for social welfare, health, and security, and for education and general research amount to 1.7 billion dollars.

This total excludes unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors insurance, which are financed through trust-account operations that do not appear in budget expenditures.

Rail Retirement Fund

It does include $481,000,000 in payments to the railroad retirement trust fund. More than half of the remaining expenditures is for aid to the aged and other dependent persons.

The rest is largely for protection of public health, for crime control, and for grants to states for vocational education.

9. The Federal housing program is estimated at $539,000,000. The bulk of the housing expenditures is for purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of guaranteed home loans to veterans and for continued operation of revenue-producing war housing in overcrowded communities.

Our social-security program and our education and housing programs can hardly be considered adequate. . . . I recommend that the Congress lay the legislative ground work now for the needed improvements, including general health insurance and a long-range housing program.

The costs of social welfare, education, and housing bring the cumulative total above 35.4 billion dollars.

The remainder of the budget totals 2.1 billion dollars. Nearly one third is for war liquidation, including the overhead cost of disposing of surplus property.

Business And Labor

The rest is for services to business and labor through the Commerce Department and Labor Department, for general functions of the Treasury, the General Accounting Office, the legislative branch, the judicial branch and the executive office of the President, and for many other items.

These services, with a total cost of less than five per cent of the budget, are an indispensable part of the machinery of the Government.

The budget total of expenditures thus comes to 37.5 billion dollars. . . .

The Federal Government, as shown by the size of its budget, has far greater obligations than at any time before the war. Although the budget reflects the urgent need

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tion," Mr. Truman wrote. "At the present time, in my judgment, high taxes contribute to the welfare and security of the country."

33 Billions Irreducible

He took the stand that any extra money should be applied against the public debt and said his budget provides for nibbling it down from $260,400,000,000 to $260,200,000,000 in the forthcoming fiscal year.

Mr. Truman is known to consider $33,000,000,000 of his budget as irreducible and the balance to be essential to government services.

Taber thinks the Army and Navy can get along with $8,000,000,000 together, whereas Mr. Truman allotted them $11,587,000,000.

Military Responsibilities High

The Army had asked for about $9,200,000,000 and the Navy wanted $6,400,000,000 for a total of $15,600,000,000. The President's figure for the Army was $6,658,000,000 and for the Navy $4,423,000,000. Such related activities as terminal leave pay and stockpiling of critical materials rounded out the $11,587,000,000 total.

"Expenditures for national defense remain by far the largest category in the budget," Mr. Truman wrote. "We still have large responsibilities arising out of the war. Military occupation in Europe and the Far East must continue."

Mr. Truman takes the view that national defense, fixed charges such as interest on the public debt, tax refunds required by law, international affairs and aid to veterans amount to an irreducible total of nearly $33,000,000,000.

The remainder in the $37,500,000,000 budget covers spending by departments and agencies in programs for which they asked considerably more.

Postal Rates Hike Urged

Mr. Truman plans to ask Congress to raise postal rates to eliminate the annual deficit incurred in carrying the mail. Among other things, indications are that he wants at least to reduce the benefits granted newspapers and magazines through the cheaper, second class mail privileges they enjoy as distributors of information.

Mr. Truman upped his estimates of spending for the present fiscal year ending in June. The revised figure is $42,523,000,000, a billion dollars more than he estimated in August. The President explained that larger-than-expected response to veterans programs was mainly responsible.

By asking no money to operate the draft, Mr. Truman indicated he expects Congress to let Selective Service die March 31. On the other hand, he asked $10,150,000 to start universal training, a point of controversy in Congress.

The Army-Navy funds are calculated to pay for an average armed forces strength of 1,640,000 men, about 500,000 less than in the present fiscal year.

Calls for Less Subsidies

On the farm front, Mr. Truman predicted the government would lose at least $330,000,000 in supporting prices of 1947 crops. He asked Congress for measures to prevent excessive spending on surplus crops and called for a cut in subsidies paid farmers for soil conservation.

Mr. Truman acknowledged that crop support prices would have to be increased, along with unemployment benefits, should there be a drop in prices.

But he took no allowance of one. He said his new revenue estimates are based on the assumption that business activity will average slightly higher than in the calendar year 1946.

He estimated that collection of income taxes from individuals will rise by $483,000,000 to $19,120,000,000 —with the "if" that there is no rate cut. He expects revenue from corporations to drop by $957,000,000 to $8,270,000,000 because of the end of excess profits levies.

Suggests Various Reductions

Mr. Truman's $37,528,000,000 spending figure for fiscal 1948 is about four times greater than the pre-war average. His income figure of $37,730,000,000 is about six times greater.

For atomic energy development in the new year, Mr. Truman set $443,000,000. This compares with $385,000,000 in the current year. The increase is mostly a proper one due to the bringing under one head of activities formerly budgeted in some other categories.

In the field of goverment corporations, Mr. Truman:

Recommended ending the rubber-buying Rubber Development corporation and four lesser agencies.

Proposed to strip the Reconstruction Finance corporation of lending, buying and selling authority not essential to peacetime activities.

Suggested that the RFC and the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation return $379,000,000 of unneeded funds to the Treasury.

Announced that most corporation programs hereafter would produce revenue and should pay the current rate of interest, 1.8 percent, on loans from the treasury, rather than the preferred rate of 1 percent.

Other items included:

International affairs—$250,000,000 for loans, Army administration and relief costs in occupied countries, an unspecified amount for relief in "a few countries still in desperate straits," and $3,510,000,000 for other relief activity and foreign loans and membership in the United Nations, the world bank and other bodies.

Seven Billion For Vets

Veterans—$7,343,000,000 for various services and benefits. This is a reduction of $258,000,000 made possible by a tightening-up and because "no major new programs of assistance appear necessary."

Social welfare—$1,654,000,000 for welfare, health and security. This is an increase of $84,000,000, largely attributed to an expected increase in old age benefits.

Housing and community facilities —$539,000,000, a decrease of $5,000,000 made possible in part by halting subsidy payments for scarce materials.

Education and research—$88,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 to cover new activities by the Library of Congress, Census Bureau, the Bureau of Standards and the Coast and Geodetic survey.

Agriculture—$1,382,000,000, an increase of $264,000,000 to allow for expanded research, more electrification loans and expected higher costs of crop support prices.

Natural Resources

Natural resources—$1,101,000,000, including atomic energy development under the new civilian control commission and increases for river basin development, dam building by the Tennessee Valley authority and general research.

Transportation and communication—$1,530,000,000, an increase of $625,000,000 to permit increases in airport and highway construction and merchant marine promotion.

Finance, commerce and industry —$426,000,000, an increase of $343,000,000 for more work by the anti-trust division of the Justice department, Federal Trade commission, Federal Power commission, business census and financial aid to business.

Labor — $118,000,000, reflecting a drop of $16,000,000 largely because of an easing of training and placement work by public employment offices.

General government — $1,492,000,000 for legislative and judicial functions and executive department management and control. This carries a reduction of $83,000,000 attributed to lessened costs of disposing of a dwindling amount of surplus goods.

Interest on the public debt— $5,000,000,000.

Tax refunds—$2,065,000,000.

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for rigorous economy in the execution of every program, expenditures are inevitably large. The American people surely will not shirk their new responsibilities at home and abroad. They will supply the necessary funds to meet these responsibilities. . . .

Taxes

I cannot recommend tax reduction. . . . At the present time, in my judgment, high taxes contribute to the welfare and security of the country.

Under the wartime tax system, millions of taxpayers with small incomes are called upon to pay high taxes. When the time comes for taxes to be reduced, these taxpayers will have a high priority among the claimants for tax relief. . . .

In the corporation section of this message, legislation is recommended which will require return to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of certain capital funds totaling $379,000,000.

I also recommend that the Congress reconsider the extent to which fees should be charged for services rendered by the Federal Government. . . .

Debt

The public debt reached a peak last February at 279 billion dollars. During the remainder of the calendar year, the debt was reduced b over 20 billion dollars and stoo near 259 billion dollars at the en of December. . . .

The annual interest charge about 5 billion dollars is less tha three per cent of our current n tional income. It is well within ou capacity to pay, particularly if w keep up a high volume of nationa production. . . .

Our debt-management policy designed to hold interest rates a the present low level and to pre vent undue fluctuations in th bond market. This policy has ease the financial problems of recon version for both business and Gov ernment. . . .

Defense

Expenditures for "national defense" remain by far the largest category in the budget. The cost of maintaining the military, air, and naval forces necessary in the fiscal year 1948 will be high. . . .

We still have large responsibilities arising out of the war. Military occupation in Europe and the Far East must continue. The lines of communication and supporting installations for the occupation forces must be maintained. Recruits must be trained as replacements. . . .

I have again urged establishment of a single department of national defense. This is an important step in the search for economy and efficiency in organization and administration of the armed services. . . .

The estimated expenditures of 6.7 billion dollars for the War Department in the fiscal year 1948 include 132 million dollars for public works under supplemental legislation.

The navy expenditures of 4.4 billion dollars also include 77 million dollars for ship construction and public works under supplemental legislation. . . .

Effective defense under modern conditions requires us to push ahead in scientific and technological fields. Toward this end, expenditures for research and development by the Army and Navy are projected at $530,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948—slightly above their 1947 rate.

Similarly, we must keep alive the knowledge of military skills among our citizens. To provide for an orderly expansion of citizen-reserve organizations, expenditures of $308,000,000 are projected in 1948—about two thirds more than the outlays in the current fiscal year when these programs are getting under way. . . .

International Affairs And Finance

The budget for our international program is designed to contribute to a peaceful world and a stable world economy. We have definite responsibilities to our wartime Allies and in occupied countries. Our international lending program is an essential part of our efforts to achieve a world economy in which private trade will flourish. . . .

I urge the Congress to provide adequate support for the international refugee organization, now in process of being formed under the United Nations. It is also necessary that we provide a modest relief program for a few countries which are still in desperate straits. . . .

More than half of our expenditures in the international field in the fiscal year 1948 will be loans for reconstruction or trade expansion. Disbursements will be predominantly under existing commitments. . . .

During the fiscal year 1948, the War Department will incur expenditures for administration and relief in Germany, Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus and for administration in Austria. We must continue to provide subsistence to prevent disease, hunger and unrest, and to provide proper administration, if these lands are eventually to become democratic and self-supporting.

Germans Must Pay

Moreover, shipments of food and other supplies are required to maintain the working efficiency of the populations and to stimulate production. . . .

The recent agreement for economic unification of the British and United States zones in Germany will increase exports from those zones and help to make them self-sufficient by the end of the calendar year 1949. All costs incurred for the support of the German economy are to be repaid out of future German exports as quickly as recovery permits. . . .

Aid for the Philippine Republic includes assistance in rebuilding its economy, payments to fulfill our pledge to compensate partially for war damage and maintenance of training programs for Philippine citizens. The 1947 total includes a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $75,000,000 for aid in financing the current budget of the Republic. . . .

Veterans

Since the main purpose of our veterans' program is to re-establish former servicemen in civilian life, we must carefully avoid types of assistance which would encourage, or unnecessarily prolong, dependence upon Government subsidy.

Any other policy would not only put an intolerable burden upon the taxpayer, but would be a great disservice to veterans themselves. . . .

Social Security

The Federal Security Agency has recently been given broader jurisdiction over the social-welfare activities of the Government. As previously recommended, I favor creating a well integrated, yet flexible, Cabinet department of health, education and social security to supersede this agency.

I hope that the studies already undertaken by congressional committees will result in the prompt expansion and integration of the present social-security system. . . .

The old age and survivors insurance system at present leaves out 40 per cent of those who earn their living. Even greater numbers are outside the unemployment compensation program.

It is unjust to deny these agricultural workers, public employés, and other excluded groups the protection of social insurance. The system should be extended to cover them.

At the same time, retirement benefits for the aged should be liberalized to reduce the necessity for piecing out insurance benefits with public - assistance payments. . . .

I again urge the Congress to enact a health-insurance program which will make adequate medical care available to everyone and provide protection against the economic hardships of sickness. Such a program should be almost entirely self-financing through payroll contributions. . . .

Housing

I have urged the Congress to enact the essential features of the general housing bill which was passed by the Senate last year.

The most urgent immediate requirements are for incentives and aids to private lenders and builders to provide lower-cost housing, especially rental housing, for assistance to local communities in their programs for urban redevelopment and low-rent housing, and for a permanent agency to supervise the major housing activities of the Federal Government. . . .

Education

Our generous provision for education under the veterans' program should not obscure the fact that the Federal Government has large responsibilities for the general improvement of educational opportunities throughout the country. . . .

I have long been on record for basic legislation under which the Federal Government will supplement the resources of the states to assist them to equalize educational opportunities and achieve satisfactory educational standards.

The relationship of the Federal Government to higher education also demands serious consideration. . . . A presidential commission on higher education is studying the matter because of its great importance to the future of the nation. . . .

I recommend again that a national science foundation or its equivalent be established. . . .

Agriculture

Because of high consumer incomes in the United States and the continuing world shortage of many foods, the demand for farm products will doubtless remain strong throughout the fiscal year 1948. Agricultural production goals for the 1947 crop year, with a few exceptions, will call for another year of maximum output.

The demand for American farm products, however, cannot be counted upon to continue indefinitely at the present high level. Under present legislation the Department of Agriculture is required to support prices of most agricultural commodities until December 31, 1948.

We must design our agricultural policies to work toward a better balance of supply with demand and so avoid excessive expenditures for price support.

We should facilitate the transfer of unnecessary farm labor and resources from agriculture to industrial and other pursuits.

We shall need also to devise ways of supporting farm income which will retain export markets for wheat, cotton, and tobacco, and at the same time give the American consumer the benefit of increasing efficiency in farm production.

Shift From Subsidy

A year ago the budget message recommended gradual reduction of these payments (soil conservation) and that recommendation is now renewed. More than 60 per cent of the total payments go to about one eighth of the nation's farmers. . . .

We should shift our effort from this kind of subsidy to providing technical guidance to all farmers for soil conservation and management, along the lines of the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service.

I therefore propose that the Appropriation Act limit the conservation and use program for the crop year 1948 to $200,000,000 dollars instead of the $300,000,000 program to which we are committed for the crop year 1947.

This will not affect expenditures materially until the fiscal year 1949. . . .

Atomic

The harnessing of atomic energy was a war achievement and it remains of major military significance.

With the appointment of the Atomic Energy Commission last fall we have entered on a new phase of development. . . . Our aim is to bring the benefits of atomic research to industry and medicine and to enrich standards of well-being.

In line with the shift in emphasis, the atomic energy program, since December 31, 1946, is classified in "natural resources. . . ."

In order to push forward basic research in development and use of atomic energy, I am recommending a program which will involve expenditures of $444,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948. This compares with total outlays of $385,000,000 in the current fiscal year, of which $179,000,000 are shown in "national defense. . . ."

Transportation And Communication

Six years of deferred maintenance and improvement must be made up before the basic postwar needs of motor and water transportation are met.

The highway system, particularly, has fallen far behind the standards which should prevail under conditions of rapidly growing use. Urban congestion is again becoming a serious problem.

Likewise, the enormous expansion of civil aviation since V-J day has thrown an increasing burden upon inadequate airway and airport facilities. An expanded program is essential if undue hazards in the air are to be avoided and if the development of aviation is to continue without serious technical impediment.

At the same time it is hoped to restore pre-war service standards in the postal service. . . .

Still Running Ships

It is the policy of the Government to withdraw from ship operation as rapidly as possible and to dispose of vessels in a manner that will promote a large and effective merchant fleet under our flag. But, since private operators see little prospect of profit in the coastwise trade and much of the overseas traffic is regarded as temporary, Government operations have continued. . . .

As the rapid growth of aviation continues, I believe it is unwise to place the entire burden of expanding, improving, and maintaining the airways upon the general taxpayer. Instead, civil aviation should bear a reasonable share. . . .

Unless legislative action is taken to revise postal rates, the post office deficit threatens to be the largest in history. Mail volume has expanded enormously, but current operating costs have increased even more rapidly. This is the chief cause of the deficit. . . .

Finance, Commerce And Industry

By the end of the current fiscal year, almost all wartime controls of business will have ended. I recommend that the Congress extend the authority for rent control; price control on sugar and syrups, and rice; sugar rationing; export and import controls; priority and allocation controls on a few commodities still in extremely short supply; and a few other minimum controls which are indispensable for the time being. . . .

Labor

The facilities of the Federal Government for dealing with the welfare of labor and with labor-management disputes provide for the encouragement of collective bargaining, administration of laws and regulations to protect the working force, assistance to states in promoting employment opportunities, and gathering of basic labor information.

In my message on the State of the Union, I have asked that the machinery in the Department of Labor for facilitating collective bargaining and expediting the settlement of labor-management disputes be amplified and strengthened. I have included administrative funds for this purpose under proposed legislation.

I recommend also that the Congress authorize grants to states through the Department of Labor for programs fostering safe working conditions. The toll resulting from industrial hazards reduces the productive capacity of the labor force. The new program should be administered by state departments of labor under Federal standards. . . .

General Government

The principal types of expenditures in "general government" are for (1) legislative and judicial activities, and executive management and control; (2) the Government payment toward civilian employés' retirement; (3) other services covered by appropriations which relate to more than one function, and (4) a few special programs necessitated by the war, such as disposal of surplus property, which do not logically belong in any other category.

Expeuditures for these functions in the fiscal year 1948 are expected to decline only moderately from the comparable total for 1947, because they will still include a substantial amount for war liquidation. Such activities will account for more than one third of all the expenditures in this category. . . .

The return of war dead from overseas is a civil function of the War Department which is just getting under way. The total cost of this program is estimated at $234,000,000. . . .

Refunds Of Receipts

Tax refunds will be a large item in the budget for some years to come, largely because of overpayment of individual income tax under the current payment system and settlement of the wartime income and profits tax liabilities of corporations. . . .

The refunds to corporations, attributable to wartime tax liabilities, will be spread over the next several years because of the time required to effect final settlement in many cases where the various carry-back and other relief provisions are applicable. . . .

Civil Public Works

In the budget, construction projects are listed in the programs which they serve. In total the expenditures for civil public works are estimated at 2.1 billion dollars in 1948 compared with 1.7 billion dollars in 1947. . . .

Federal Civilian Personnel

This budget reflects the continuing decline in Federal civilian em-

ployment. Federal agencies have reduced their civilian personnel to 2,300,000—including those in the territories and possessions and in foreign countries—from a wartime peak of 3,770,000 in June, 1945. The budget estimates contemplate further reductions. . . .

Three agencies—the Veterans Administration, the Post Office and the Treasury—together have almost as many employés as the 1939 total of 900,000 for the whole Federal Government. . . .

Corporations

I now recommend that the authority of Government corporations to issue guaranteed obligations to the public be repealed and that such agencies be authorized to obtain their funds solely by borrowing from the Secretary of the Treasury. . . .

From now on most corporation programs will be revenue-producing. Accordingly, I recommend that corporations be required to reimburse the Treasury for the full cost to it of money advanced to the corporations. . . .

I recommend that the statutory authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be extended beyond the present expiration date of June 30, 1947. . . .

Cut Borrowing Power

The new charter to be submitted will provide for the repeal of all powers not required for peacetime activities. It will also provide for a reduction of 2.5 billion dollars in the corporation's borrowing authority. . . .

In this budget, I am also recommending return of capital to the Treasury by certain mixed-ownership corporations. The Federal Land Banks will complete retirement of Government-owned capital stock during the fiscal year 1947.

In the fiscal year 1948, it appears that they can repay the outstanding paid-in surplus of $37,000,000. These transactions will return the land banks to the status of cooperative institutions owned by the farmers they serve.

In addition, I recommend a further small retirement of the capital stock of the Federal Home Loan banks.

The corporation supplement to the 1947 budget indicated that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation could soon begin to retire its capital stock. . . . Accordingly, I recommend that the Congress authorize the corporation to repay all of the 139 million dollars of capital furnished by the Federal Reserve System.

Since the Reserve banks have already replaced these funds from earnings in recent years, the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System has proposed that the Congress at the same time authorize the payment of the Treasury of the 139 million dollars.

Repay 100 Million

I also recommend that the Congress authorize the corporation to repay 100 million dollars of the 150 million dollars furnished by the Treasury Department.

By the close of the fiscal year 1948, after these repayments, the corporation will still have capital surplus and reserves of about 1 billion dollars—the objective set several years ago.

The board of governors has made a further recommendation, in which I also concur, that the Congress repeal the existing, largely dormant, authority of the Federal Reserve banks to make direct loans to industry, releasing to the Treasury the funds reserved for this purpose.

The gold increment fund now includes 112 million dollars reserved for such loans, and an added 28 million dollars has been advanced to the Federal Reserve banks. These sums will be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

These transfers from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve banks and the gold increment fund will add a total of 379 million dollars in miscellaneous receipts in the fiscal year 1948.

Summary Of Truman's Financial Budget

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—A tabular summary of President Truman's financial budget, with comparative figures for the 1946 and 1947 fiscal years, follows:

SUMMARY OF BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
BY FUNCTION
(Based on Existing and Proposed Legislation)

	Actual, 1946	*Estimate*, 1947	*Estimate*, 1948
BUDGET RECEIPTS			
General and Special Accounts:			
Direct taxes on individuals	$19,008,026,332	$18,637,000,000	$19,120,000,000
Direct taxes on corporations	12,905,687,938	9,226,980,000	8,269,990,000
Excise taxes	6,695,859,906	*7,283,020,000	*6,118,010,000
Employment taxes	1,713,671,530	1,955,300,000	2,693,700,000
Customs	435,475,072	495,700,000	517,300,000
Miscellaneous Receipts:			
Existing legislation	3,479,869,559	3,986,626,787	2,619,866,388
Proposed legislation	.....	.....	378,599,557
Total receipts, General and Special Accounts	44,238,590,337	41,584,626,787	39,717,465,945
Deduct net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,200,791,529	1,354,700,000	1,987,100,000
Net budget receipts	43,037,798,808	40,229,926,787	37,730,365,945
BUDGET EXPENDITURES—			
General and Special Accounts:			
National defense	45,065,933,859	15,149,457,635	11,587,114,769
Veterans' services and benefits	4,414,433,474	7,601,388,963	7,342,771,835
International affairs and finance	1,830,726,458	5,637,691,909	2,820,129,298
Social welfare, health and security	1,112,697,825	1,569,846,599	1,654,114,593
Housing and community facilities	157,799,827	525,566,578	225,400,508
Education and general research	87,939,522	71,493,844	88,069,598
Agriculture and agricultural resources	1,034,783,240	1,582,473,122	1,602,949,215
Natural resources not primarily agricultural	275,313,559	727,275,809	1,098,921,243
Transportation and communication	866,437,611	935,588,293	1,532,911,801
Finance, commerce and industry	215,566,939	175,886,084	112,326,889
Labor	104,436,080	124,004,518	117,517,596
General government	988,925,286	1,482,779,087	1,426,534,322
Interest on the public debt	4,747,492,077	4,950,000,000	5,000,000,000
Refunds of receipts	3,119,396,585	2,154,647,147	2,064,803,500
Reserve for contingencies	.....	10,000,000	25,000,000
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	996,745,649	.....	.....
Total expenditures, General and Special accounts	65,018,627,991	42,698,099,588	36,698,565,167
Checking accounts of wholly owned Government corporations and credit agencies with United States Treasury (Net)			
National defense	†53,441,000	†423,572,000	†330,927,000
International affairs and finance	†367,282,839	756,232,000	690,223,000
Social welfare, health and security	8,766	.....	.....
Housing and community facilities	†337,452,935	18,492,000	313,654,000
Agriculture and agricultural resources	†283,287,559	†465,629,000	†222,215,000
Natural resources not primarily agricultural	†18,445,891	1,000,000	1,900,000
Transportation and communication	†42,815,000	†30,555,000	†2,600,000
Finance, commerce and industry	†185,354,000	†93,260,000	313,696,000
General government	†16,588,116	62,140,000	65,621,000
Net expenditures, wholly owned Government corporations and credit agencies	†1,304,658,574	†175,152,000	829,352,000
Total budget expenditures	63,713,969,417	42,522,947,588	37,527,917,167
Excess of budget expenditures over receipts	20,676,170,609	2,293,020,801	‡202,448,778

EFFECT OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

Public debt at beginning of year	258,682,187,410	269,422,099,173	260,400,000,000
Change in public debt during year:			
Net budget receipts	43,037,798,808	40,229,926,787	37,730,365,945
Budget expenditures:			
General and special accounts	65,018,627,991	42,698,099,588	36,698,565,167
Checking accounts of wholly owned Government corporations and credit agencies with United States Treasurer (net)	†1,304,658,574	†175,152,000	829,352,000
Total budget expenditures	63,713,969,417	42,522,947,588	37,527,917,167
Excess of budget expenditures over receipts	20,676,170,609	2,293,020,801	‡202,448,778
Trust account receipts	7,674,854,351	6,050,760,719	5,587,298,297
Trust account expenditures	4,530,692,472	2,985,781,887	2,780,473,038
Net accumulations in trust accounts	3,144,161,879	3,064,978,832	2,806,825,253
Trust account investments in United States securities	3,667,749,089	3,472,061,760	3,220,752,692
Excess of trust account expenditures and investments over receipts	523,587,210	407,082,928	413,927,439
Treasury cash balance at beginning of year	24,697,729,351	14,237,883,295	2,515,680,393
Treasury cash balance at end of year	14,237,883,295	2,515,680,393	2,104,201,732
Change in Treasury cash balance during year	—10,459,846,056	—11,722,202,902	—411,478,661
Total change in public debt during the year	10,739,911,763	—9,022,099,173	—200,000,000
Public debt at end of year	269,422,099,173	260,400,000,000	260,200,000,000

°Assumes that the reduction in excise tax rates becomes effective July 1.
†Excess of credits, deduct.
‡Surplus.

Highlights of Message

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Some key quotations from President Truman's Budget Message to Congress follow:

SPENDING

Expenditures under existing and proposed legislation are estimated at $37,500,000,000 and revenues under existing tax laws at $37,700,000,000, leaving a very slight margin of surplus.

NEW TAXES

I strongly recommend that the Congress take early action to continue throughout the fiscal year 1948 the wartime excise tax rates which, under the present law, will expire July 1, 1947. I also recommend that the Congress increase postal rates sufficiently to wipe out the postal deficit.

SURPLUS

We would then have a budget surplus of $1,800,000,000 (June 30, 1948).

INCOME

I cannot recommend tax reduction. At the present time, in my

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judgment, high taxes contribute to the welfare and security of the country.

DEBT

Interest on the national debt will be $5,000,000,000. Refunds due under tax laws are estimated at $2,100,000,000. National defense is estimated at more than $11,200,000,000.

BIGGEST OUTGO

These five items—interest, refunds, national defense, international affairs and veterans—require expenditures of $29,200,000,000, or almost four-fifths of the total budget.

ATOM

The largest single item (for natural resources) is $443,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission. Our major effort now must be to exploit to the full the peacetime uses of this great discovery.

INTEREST

The annual interest charge of about $5,000,000,000 (on the national debt) is less than 3 per cent of our national income. It is well within our capacity to pay, particularly if we keep up a high volume of national production.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Expenditures for "national defense" remain by far the largest category in the budget. We still have large responsibilities arising out of the war. Military occupation in Europe and the Far East must continue.

VETERANS

Although some amendments to veterans' legislation may still be required, no major new programs of assistance appear necessary.

HOUSING

I have urged the Congress to enact the essential features of the general housing bill which was passed by the Senate last year. The most urgent immediate requirements are for incentives and aids to private lenders and builders to provide lower cost housing, especially rental housing.

EDUCATION

I have long been on record for basic legislation under which the Federal Government will supplement the resources of the States to assist them to achieve satisfactory educational standards.

AGRICULTURE

The demands for American farm products cannot be counted upon to continue indefinitely at the present high level. We must design our agricultural policies to work toward a better balance of supply with demand and so avoid excessive expenditures for price support.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Federal agencies have reduced their civilian personnel to 2,300,000 from a wartime peak of 3,770,000 in June, 1945. The budget estimates contemplate further reductions.

Presidential Budget Items In Brief

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Here, in brief, is President Truman's budget estimate of how the Government will spend and collect in the 1948 fiscal year which starts July 1:

TOTAL OUTGO: $37,528,000,000. This compares with $42,523,000,000 during the current year.

TOTAL INCOME: $37,730,000,000. This would jump to $38,860,000,000 if Congress continues all wartime tax levels as Mr. Truman recommends. Income this year is put at $40,230,000,000.

SURPLUS: $202,000,000. This would jump to $1,800,000,000 if Congress votes to continue wartime excise-tax rates, doesn't cut income taxes as some Republicans propose, and increases postal rates "to wipe out the postal deficit." For this year a $2,293,000,000 deficit is expected.

NATIONAL DEBT: Will drop from an all-time peak of $279,000,000,000 last February to $260,400,000,000 next July 1. The reduction has been made by retiring securities with the huge cash balance built up by the Treasury during the war. A $202,000,000 surplus for 1948 would cut the debt to $260,200,000,000.

WHERE MOST OF THE MONEY GOES: $11,587,114,769 to national defense; $7,342,771,835 to veterans' services and benefits; $5,000,000,000 interest on the national debt; $2,820,129,298 for international affairs and finance; $2,064,803,500 for tax refunds; $1,654,114,593 for social welfare, health and security; $1,602,949,215 for agriculture; $1,532,911,801 for transportation and communication; $1,426,534,322 for general government.

SOURCE OF INCOME: $19,120,000,000 in individual income taxes; $8,269,990,000 in corporation income taxes; $6,118,010,000 in excise taxes (up another $1,130,000,000 if Congress continues the war-excise taxes.)

THE ATOM: $443,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission to promote the use of atomic energy. This compares with $385,000,000 being spent this year.

Legislation Proposed

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—New legislation recommended in President Truman's budget message, for which 1948 appropriations are required:

Contributions to new international trade, health and refugee organizations, etc., $75,718,000.

Relief for Austria, Germany, Korea, and a few other countries, $250,000,000.

Increased public assistance benefits, including dependent children, the blind, etc., $73,500,000.

Control of penicillin and streptomycin, $242,000.

Long-range housing program, as provided by the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, $14,000,000.

Census of business, $10,150,000.

Census of mineral industries, $218,000.

Grants to States to foster industrial safety programs, $1,300,000.

Strengthened conciliation and mediation services of Labor Department, $1,295,000.

The following are proposed extensions of existing legislation, for which funds are needed in 1948:

Costs of induction machinery for the proposed universal training program, when approved, $10,150,000.

Benefits for United States civilians injured by enemy action, $138,000.

Extension of rent control, rice and sugar price control, sugar rationing, export and import controls, priorities and allocations of "a few commodities," and a few other controls, $47,610,000.

Mr. Truman also proposed extension of the authority of certain Government corporations, but did not show appropriations since most will be on a paying basis. The legislation:

Extension beyond June 30, 1947 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation and United States Commercial Company.

Reduction of borrowing authority of RFC and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Increase in limit on RFC loans to States and local Governments for construction authorities.

Uncle Sam Expects $2,400 Take From Bribes—And It's No Secret

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Government blandly admitted today it is looking forward to receiving $2,400 in bribes next year.

Also $500 from selling town lots in Alaska.

And $10,040,000 for doing somebody's laundry and dry cleaning.

Those and some other pretty startling items were in the national budget among the receipts which President Truman is counting on to total $37,730,000,000 in fiscal 1948. He hopes.

The Government is playing its cards close to its vest on the bribery item. It took in $5,898 in bribes to its officers in the year which ended last June 30. But who knows how business will be next year? The budget officer put down a cautious $2,400.

Government Keeps Bribes

[It seems that if you give a Federal agent a bribe, and the agent reports you, the Government not only puts you in jail but it keeps the money.]

The sales of Alaskan lots by the United States brought in $603 last year. And by taking in washing and pressing pants, the Government made $22,421,266 in 1946. The budget man cut this figure in half for next year. Maybe it's because soap's coming back; maybe because there won't be so many GI duds to wash.

A nickel here, a nickel there . . . it soon counts up.

Look how: We ought to drag in at least $20 for furnishing fire protection for timber of private owners. Six thousand bucks for admission fees. The nation's commission on pay telephones in Federal buildings—a nice $2,200,000. Vending machines? Put down $8,600; that will pay a congressman's salary for nearly seven months.

No Free Seeds

The effects of army deserters ought to worth $200. "Unclaimed odd pennies in employés pay roll allotment accounts for war savings bonds" — another five grand. There's a $116,200 item from the sale of dairy products.

People just up and donated the Government $218,844 last year, but the pessimistic Budget Bureau figures it won't run more than $10,800 in '48. The income tax collector's shadow fell across his crystal ball.

Congressmen used to send their constituents free seeds. Sorry, Mac, that's all changed now. Seed sales figure out a cool $100.

PRESIDENT CITES 'HARD-BOILED' CUTS

Truman Says Budget Requests for Worthwhile Projects Were Reduced Sharply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman made the following statement to a news seminar which he held Wednesday to discuss his budget message:

The budget which I am transmitting to Congress is balanced. If the estimates are realized, the budget will be in balance for the first time since 1930—eighteen years.

It is realistic, and as complete as we know how to make it. It is based on a careful study of the needs of the various departments and the funds required to carry out the obligations of the Federal Government under programs established by the Congress.

It is a tight budget. I believe it is fair to say that no department or agency feels that its needs are fully met. In its preparation I instructed the Director of the Budget to require thorough and conclusive justification for every item which he recommended to me. In every borderline case, the decision has been to eliminate expenditures, rather than to include them. It has been necessary for us to be more hard-boiled in making many decisions than I like to be. We have had sharply reduced requests for a number of programs which in my opinion would be worthwhile were it not for our urgent need to cut expenditures.

I have been told by my staff that this budget has been more difficult to prepare than any ever issued before. I can believe it.

The corporations and war agencies have been included in detail in the budget for the first time. Last year we sent up three budgets at different periods of the year. The annual, the war supplement and the corporation. This year they have all been integrated into one budget. For four years the war agencies have been presented in special budget supplements in the spring and only a preliminary estimate of their total was included in the January budget.

In this year's budget, expenditures and appropriations are grouped under a new functional classification in order to present to the Congress and the people a clearer picture of the purposes for which Federal funds are intended. I hope the press will use the new classification. We have put the figures for ten years (1939-48) on this basis. The new classification is a part of a continuing effort to make our budget understandable in spite of its inherent complexities.

ARMS BUDGET IS 11 BILLIONS

Truman Says Any Less Will Weaken U. S. Position

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman today sent Congress an $11,000,000,000 national defense budget, patterned to the international picture and new techniques of war.

Recommending that the Army be given $6,658,000,000 and the Navy $4,423,000,000 to be prepared at home and carry out commitments abroad in the next fiscal year, with other money for stocking up on critical raw materials for war goods, the President buttressed his proposals with these statements:

1. Some "optimistic assumptions" made in planning for the current year failed to materialize or develop to the extent predicted. As an example, peace treaties have not been concluded.

"Occupations Must Continue"

2. Military occupations in Europe and Japan must continue.

3. By any cut in his estimate for 1948 we "immediately weaken our international position."

4. The advent of new weapons capable of striking vast distances without warning compels provisions for an adequate reserve force of trained men to support the regular armed forces in repelling a sudden initial attack.

5. Defense under the mode of modern war "requires us to push ahead in scientific and technological fields"—so the Army and Navy together should receive $530,000,000 for research, slightly above the rate for this year.

"Larger Forces Required"

6. The present defense establishment requires larger forces, more complex mechanized equipment and more extensive developmental activity than before the war.

Mr. Truman said that the cost of national defense was "high" but that his $11,537,000,000 figure (almost a third of the total budget) was only one eighth of the outlay for the peak wartime year of 1945. And he contended it was a proper balance between security and economy.

It was quite possible that his latter statement was made with an eye on the new Republican Congress where Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.) of the House Appropriations

Committee had asserted recently that $8,000,000,000 should be sufficient.

The Army and the Navy both got less in the budget than they had requested, the Navy proportionately less than the Army. The White House whittled about 31 per cent off the Navy's request, about 28 per cent off the Army's.

Where the reductions in operations of the two services will be effected was not clear, pending official analysis of the budgets.

The strength of the combined forces will average for the year beginning next July about what the Army and Navy planned, a total of approximately 1,640,000 men. But the services will have $4,519,000,000 less than they reckoned on when they planned that strength.

Presumably, the savings must be accomplished in such fields as functions of the Army and Navy, operations, scaling down of plans for overseas bases, operation of the fleet and the air force.

Half-billion for Atom Asked

Development for Industry and Medicine Is Listed Under 'Natural Resources.'

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The tiny atom is a big item in the new budget. It rates a recommendation for a half-billion-dollar outlay.

President Truman's budget message to Congress today estimated that the new Atomic Energy Commission—responsible for both military and industrial development of nuclear fission—would spend $443,000,000 in the year beginning next July 1. However, provisions for a full $500,000,000 program are made by means of a recommended appropriation of $250,000,000 in money and authorization for the commission to contract for another $250,000,000 worth of work.

Importance Emphasized.

Atomic development, which until recently had been solely a military project, was given a new position under the budetary heading of "natural resources.' Its continued importance as a weapon was emphasized by the President, however, in these words: "The harnessing of atomic energy was a war achievement, and it remains of major military significance."

Mr. Truman added: "With the appointment of the Atomic Energy Commission last fall we have entered on a new phase of development. This commission has assumed direction of the Manhattan Engineer District project (the military unit that developed the atom bomb). Our aim is to bring the benefits of atomic research to industry and medicine and to enrich standards of well-being.

"In line with the shift in emphasis, the atomic energy program, since December 31, 1946, is classified in 'natural resources.' This transfer in the middle of the current fiscal year and the inclusion on a full-year basis in 1948 are major reasons for the increase in expenditures for resource development in both years."

The atomic energy appropriation for the current year was about $375,000,000, a fund transferred to the commission when the Manhattan District was absorbed by it.

New Projects Planned.

The estimated $443,000,000 expenditure for the next fiscal year will include contract costs for the construction of several new research projects as well as the operation of existing facilities.

The commission has contracted for the building of a chain of new laboratories including Argonne at Chicago, Brookhaven at Camp Upton, Long Island, and the Knolls, near Schenectady. These laboratories will be run by private industries or universities under contracts with the commission.

Also operated under the contract system are the older plants, including those at Hanford, Wash., Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Los Alamos, N. M. Los Alamos is where the five atom bombs exploded up to now were assembled.

The commission's own pay roll presumably is a substantial item. About 40,000 persons are employed, all but a handful civilians and many of them technicians and scientists.

—Truman Budget Details—
$1 Out Of Every $5 Earmarked For Vets

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Veterans will get approximately one dollar out of every five in the 1948 budget sent to Congress today by President Truman.

The funds earmarked directly for veterans' benefits amount to $7,343,000,000 in a total outlay of $37,528,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

This is about $258,000,000 under the estimated expenditures for the current year but still greater than all Government spending in many peacetime years.

Not Including Furlough Pay

The veterans money does not include $250,000,000 tabbed for furlough payments to enlisted men and women leaving the armed services. That expense is chalked up against the Army and Navy under the heading of national defense.

The money assigned specifically to veterans will go for pensions, unemployment compensation, for the expenses of training and schooling veterans, for hospital and medical treatment, other similar benefits and administrative costs. The Veterans Administration calculates that 3½ cents out of each dollar is spent for administration.

VA To Get Bulk Of Funds

VA will receive the bulk of the funds, although the Federal Works agency and the War Department are cut in for expenses of hospital construction and services.

FWA embarked last August upon a $75,000,000 program of providing surplus buildings and some equipment for schools and colleges to meet the needs of ex-GI students. Typical of this work is the conversion of Fort Devens, Mass., near Boston, into Massachusetts State Branch College.

The War Department draws up plans and supervises work on VA's $500,000,000 hospital construction program.

Readjustment Item Biggest

The biggest item for veterans is $3,462,000,000 for so-called readjustment benefits, which include unemployment allowances, education costs and loan guarantees. Other broad categories are pensions, $2,402,000,000; insurance, $73,000,000, and hospitals, other services and administration, $1,326,000,000.

President Truman commented in his budget message that the principal aim of the veterans program is to re-establish the ex-service men in civilian life and asserted that no major new programs of assistance "appear necessary."

INCREASE ASKED IN AIRWAYS FUND

Development In Civil Flying Foreseen By Truman

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman estimated today that 171,000 civil aircraft will be flying in the United States next year, compared with 85,000 now.

His budget message asked increased funds for airways and navigation aids.

Mr. Truman said the Government should recover a "reasonable share" of the cost of specialized transportation facilities, such as airways.

The new budget calls for $54,552,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to operate the airways, compared with $39,993,000 this year. The proposal for establishment and operation of navigation facilities is $25,194,000 for 1948, compared with $19,622,000.

New Facilities Needed

Mr. Truman told Congress that "air transport will be seriously retarded unless new air-navigation facilities are promptly supplied."

"Inadequate facilities and services have caused serious congestion and a threat to air safety," he wrote. "The expansion and modernization of the airways system provided in these estimates is essential for the continued progress of the industry and could not be reduced without great risk.

"As the rapid growth of aviation continues, I believe it is unwise to place the entire burden of expanding, improving and maintaining the airways upon the general taxpayer. Instead, civil aviation should bear a reasonable share. The Department of Commerce is considering the feasibility of various methods to recover part of the expense from the users."

Increase Foreseen

He estimated that the airways system would increase from 46,750 miles this year to 49,560 miles in 1948. The immediate need, he said, is for instialation of more instrument landing systems "and addition of improved facilities, now available through developments in the field of radar technology."

The budget calls for sizable increases in aeronautical research. Funds for national advisory committee for aeronautics were raised from $26,500,000 to $33,880,000, with an additional $4,543,000 for new construction.

Hike In Postal Revenue Sought

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman, advising Congress that local first-class postage will revert from 3 cents to 2 cents on July 1, asked today for increased mail rates to erase a threatened record postal deficit.

The cut in wartime rates will result from Mr. Truman's proclamation ending hostilities on December 31, but the White House announcement at that time did not mention it and today's budget message reminder caught Capitol Hill by surprise.

The budget sent to Congress today notes, however, that this will contribute to a prospective $352,000,000 deficit in postal operations for fiscal 1948—more than double the 1946 deficit.

Recommendations Asked

Mr. Truman said he has asked Postmaster General Hannegan to prepare a "comprehensive" recommendation for rate increases, and to make "all operating economies consistent with reasonable service."

"Unless legislative action is taken to revise postal rates, the Post Office deficit threatens to be the largest in history," the budget message said.

"Mail volume has expanded enormously, but current operating costs have increased even more rapidly. That is the chief cause of the deficit."

Wartime Increases End

Besides dropping local postage 1 cent an ounce six months hence, postal officials said, the end-of-hostilities announcement will wipe out these other wartime increases authorized by the Revenue Act of 1943:

A one-third increase in fees on registered mail; a 3 per cent increase on parcel post; and certain increases on special services in connection with registered and insured mail.

The 3-cent rate for out-of-city postage will not change.

The rate revision asked by Mr. Truman might forestall the drop in local first-class postage, and perhaps the other changes as well. The study is virtually certain to explore possible increases in in second-class rates, under which newspapers and magazines move, because the Administration tends to regard present rates as "subsidies."

Rate Investigation Urged

Senator Langer (R., N.D.) already has introduced in the new Congress a resolution to investigate postal rates.

The House post office committee recommended increased parcel post rates last year, but the measure which died in the Senate hands when Congress adjourned.

Total post office operations are expected to cost $1,545,089,250 in fiscal 1948, an increase fo$27,000,000 over the 1947 estimate.

Since the pay roll amounts to 80 per cent of postal costs, recent salary increases are a major cause of the department's difficulties.

TRUMAN FOR END OF 5 CORPORATIONS

Rubber Development Concern Is Chief of Those Proposed for Liquidation Now

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman recommended today the liquidation of five Government corporations and return to the Treasury of $379,000,000 in funds of other corporations.

Government corporations to continue, Mr. Truman told Congress in his budget message, should be "revenue-producing."

Chief of those proposed for liquidation is the Rubber Development Corporation—a possible sign that the Government plans shortly to quit the rubber-purchasing business and restore it to private trade.

Mr. Truman recommended dissolution also of:

The RFC Mortgage Company (a depression-born agency to take mortgages on real estate when private credit was lacking).

The Inter-American Educational Foundation.

Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives.

Warrior River Terminal Company.

Would Extend the RFC

The latter company would be absorbed by the Inland Waterways Corporation, while the "residual functions" of the rubber and mortgage corporations would go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Truman urged extension of the RFC beyond its mid-year deadline under existing law, but stripped of wartime powers and under orders to reimburse the Treasury for the cost of Treasury funds advanced to RFC and other Federal corporations. These have enjoyed bargain rates on their Treasury borrowings.

The new RFC charter to be submitted for Congressional approval would repeal "all powers not required for peacetime activities," the Presidential message said, and would lop $2,500,000,000 from RFC's borrowing authority. This will not hamper the agency, since its authority approximates $18,500,000,000.

Along with RFC, extension was recommended for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which buys and sells to support farm prices; the Export-Import Bank of Washington, which makes foreign loans; and the Virgin Islands Company, which makes rum and cultivates sugar cane. All are due to expire June 30.

FDIC Banks Called Strong

Most of the $379,000,000 to be drawn into the Treasury from corporations in the fiscal year of 1948 under Mr. Truman's plan would be in repayment of capital by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, whose resources had grown rapidly and whose insured banks, the President said, were in "exceptionally strong position."

All the $139,000,000 in capital lent to FDIC by the Federal Reserve System would be repaid, and Federal Reserve would pass it on to the Treasury. In addition $100,000,000 of the $150,000,000 lent by the Treasury itself would be handed back. This still would leave FDIC with capital and reserves of $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Truman recommended that Congress repeal the authority of Federal Reserve banks to make direct loans to industry—a power seldom used—releasing $140,000,000.

These make up the sum of repayments dependent on new legislation. Another $37,000,000 probably will be repaid by the Federal Land Banks, completing the retirement of Government-owned capital stock.

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330-Million Cost Seen For Farm Price Support

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman today foretold Government losses of at least $330,000,000 in supporting prices of 1947 crops and asked Congress for measures to prevent "excessive" expenditures on surpluses.

The loss forecast was made in the Chief Executive's budget message in which a cut in Government subsidies to farmers for soil conservation also was urged.

Under Mr. Truman's recommendation, $300,000,000 authorized for soil conservation payments in 1947 would be cut to $200,000,000 in 1948.

His estimate of a $330,000,000 loss on price support operations is based on the assumption of "continued general prosperity." He said losses would be much larger should farm markets be depressed.

Does Not Include All

These outlays would not include losses which ultimately might be sustained on surplus wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and other products which are expected to be stored under Government price-supporting loans to growers.

The losses would result from Government purchase of surplus perishable products expected to be given away, sold at cut-rate prices or wasted for lack of a market. Except for a loss of about $80,000,000 on potatoes, price-support outlays have been negligible this year.

However, with wartime demands declining and with agriculture geared to record production levels, officials have stated that price-support operations might cost as much as $1,500,000,000 annually within two or three years.

New Program Needed

With this prospect in mind, Mr. Truman told Congress that the nation needs farm programs designed to balance supplies with demands so as to prevent "excessive expenditures" for price supports.

"We should facilitate," he said, "the transfer of unnecessary farm labor and resources from agriculture to industrial and other pursuits."

While anticipating increased costs for price supports, the President recommended that Agriculture Department funds for the next fiscal year be cut $73,588,033 from this year's $1,252,159,351.

In urging a slash of soil conservation subsidies, Mr. Truman said most of the money is being paid to farmers who, "because of their strong position in agriculture," would undoubtedly continue the best farm management practices without the "persuasion of a bonus from the Treasury."

He said the Government should shift from the sudsidy program to a less costly program providing all farmers with technical guidance on good soil use.

Would Continue CCC

The President recommended also that the department's $4,750,000,000 Commodity Credit Corporation—the agency which finances the price supports—be rechartered by Congress. It is now operating under a charter for which congressional authority expires June 30.

Other appropriation recommendations included:

The Federal-state school lunch program, $75,000,000, or the same as this year; grower subsidies under the sugar control program, $55,000,000, compared with $53,500,000 this year; the Rural Electrification Administration, $250,000,000, or the same as this year; the Farmers Home Administration for aid to low-income farmers, $171,750,000, compared with $181,789,582 this year; and agricultural research, $78,206,958, compared with $56,375,000 this year.

REPUBLICANS ASSAIL BUDGET

Total Held Too High And Some Call Estimates Misleading

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Republican congressmen almost unanimously assailed President Truman's $37,528,000,000 budget as too high today and some called his estimates misleading.

Democrats for the most part supported the estimates. But Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), for one, said that "there should be vast savings made in the armed services outlay without impairing national defense if duplication of effort and waste were eliminated."

"Shocking Disappointment"

Chairman Bridges (R., N.H.), of the Senate Appropriations Committee, called Mr. Truman's proposed outlay "a shocking disappointment." The New Hampshire Senator noted that the amount exceeded the $35,860,000,000 originally proposed in the budget message of a year ago.

Bridges expressed amazement at finding "the proposed budget maintaining high wartime levels of taxation and expenditures and a pitifully small reduction in our depressing national debt.

"Without additional legislation returning capital funds of Government corporations to the Treasury," Bridges said, "expenditures in the President's 1948 budget would actually exceed income by approximately the same amount that his budget now contemplates a surplus."

[If Congress agrees, the corporations will kick back $379,000,000 to the Treasury. Except for this, the budget's estimate of a $202,000,000 surplus would be a $177,000,000 deficit.]

"Cold Shock To Public"

"This is a cold shock to the American taxpaying public, Bridges declared.

"On November 5 the people went on record for Federal expenditure reduction, tax reduction, debt reduction and cost-of-living reduction. The President would give them none of these satisfactions."

Bridges said: "The American people willingly paid high taxes and loaned billions of dollars of their savings to fight a two-front war. This is no reason to assume that they will now shift their patriotism to an entrenched bureaucracy.

"I believe that the Republican Congress must now assume the task of reviewing the laws and regulations which allow the President to continue easy spending of public dollars.

"It must look behind profligate [illegible] more for civilian peacetime purposes during the coming fiscal year than is being spent for the same purposes this year. Except for national defense and tax refunds, the Administration proposes to spend $9,721,000,000 more in 1948 than in 1946—the last war year.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine)—The President himself cut $2,000,000,000 off last year's budget by executive order last August. That shows there is always room for reductions. I hope we can trim off $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000.

But Senator Aiken (R., Vt.), opposed any tax cut "until we have balanced the budget and have reduced the national debt by a reasonable amount."

Cut "Out Of The Question"

He said the twenty per cent cut in income taxes advocated by Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee is "out of the question." Aiken said that if Congress does go through with a tax cut "we will be doing well if it averages ten per cent."

As for proposed expenditures, the Vermont Senator said "I had hoped they could be cut to about $35,000,000,000 instead of to $37,500,000,000."

Noting Mr. Truman's no-tax-cut stand, Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), last year's chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said he had "hoped taxes could be reduced." As for estimated expenditures cited in the budget message, McKellar said only that he favors "the greatest economy possible and the fastest possible return to a peacetime basis."

spending proposals, since the President seemingly has not. It must truly strive to lower Federal spending, taxation, debt and workers' cost of living."

Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.), of the House Appropriations Committee—There are many items for appropriation which do not show the correct picture. For instance, there is $100,000,000 concealed in a transfer from the navy stock fund and $50,000,000 from the clothing and small stores fund. The estimate for expenditures is excessive in many respects.

Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), Former Appropriations Chairman—I don't know where these proposed huge cuts that I've been reading about in the newspapers can be made without effecting a serious danger to the country.

House Republican Leader Halleck (Ind.)—We will find ways and means to cut below this budget without interfering with essential Government functions.

$5,000,000,000 Too Much

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.)—The President's figure is $5,000,000,000 more than Congress will appropriate. Mr. Truman hasn't said anything in any of his messages about reducing Government expenses.

Representative Clarence J. Brown (R., Ohio)—The President's budget message is an astounding document. While it seems unbelievable, the only reduction the President proposes in Federal spending is at the expense of national defense, international affairs, and veterans' services and benefits. He actually is asking that the Congress spend $1,771,000,000

TRUMAN BUDGET RAPPED BY BUNTING

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—(AP) Earl Bunting, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said in a statement today "the $37,500,000,000 budget estimate submitted by President Truman is the most extravagant and discouraging ever proposed in peacetime."

Exclusive of amounts proposed for the Army, Navy, veterans and interest on the public debt, "this budget reflects an increase of 74 per cent over the immediate prewar year," Bunting said.

"For months the public has been looking forward to relief from the burdensome load of our taxes," he added. "If this budget is adopted these hopes go out the window.

"Not only does the President propose nothing in the way of tax relief and nothing in the way of debt reduction, but, actually, in this proposal the government would spend $2,000,000,000 more than it collects in taxes—this difference being made up by anticipated recoveries from the sale of war surpluses.

"It is unbelievable that the American public, through the Congress, will accept such a financial program at this time.

"If the American citizen is to get the tax relief necessary to assure a continuation of full employment and prosperity, it will be up to the new Congress to supply that relief."

BUDGET STARTS TAX CUT TALKS

Cannon Formally Attacks GOP Plan In House

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Truman's budget message touched off the first formal congressional speechmaking on taxes today with Representative Cannon (D., Mo.) assailing Republican plans to cut personal income taxes by twenty per cent.

Cannon, who headed the House Appropriations Committee before the Republicans won control, took the House floor and declared:

"Our public debt today is above $259,000,000,000. I am not one of those who believe that it should be passed on to generations 100 years hence, with the possibility of the superimposition thereon of many more billions."

Most Democrats Back Truman

In comments off the floor, most Democrats backed the President's stand against cutting taxes.

Support also came from some Republicans. Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) said he considered a twenty per cent cut in income taxes "out of the question" until the national debt has been reduced.

The twenty per cent slash, advocated by Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.), of the House Ways and Means Committee, has been indorsed by Senator Taft (R., Ohio), a principal Senate policy maker.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) said that like Mr. Truman he is "in favor of maintaining the present tax structure."

Would Favor Higher Taxes

"I would vote for even higher taxes if that should become necessary," Thomas declared. "While people are prosperous they ought to pay sufficient taxes to keep the country on a pay-as-you-go basis."

In similar vein, Cannon told the House:

"Our people were never better circumstanced. The banks are surfeited with deposits. Wages are at top levels. Employment is at top levels. Business at present and prospectively has never been excelled in time of peace.

"Does not that all point to the wisdom of making as much inroad upon the public debt as existing sources of income may permit as long as such a healthy state of affairs obtains?"

Not Party Question

Asserting it is "not a political or party question," Cannon said, "it is a question of general national concern, not alone as regards the present but as regards many tomorrows."

"I am for reducing tax rates wherever and as promptly as such a course would appear to be in the public interest," he continued. "I shall need much persuasion, however, to support any move that would reduce Federal income at this time."

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), taking note of Mr. Truman's no-tax-cut stand, said he had "hoped taxes could be reduced."

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) said: "Mr. Truman hasn't said anything in any of his messages about reducing Government expenses. Of course, we can't reduce taxes if we spend the amount he wants to."

U.N. COUNCIL TO SUPERVISE TRIESTE RULE

Charges Filed By British Against Albania Over Mining Of Adriatic

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council today cleared the last apparent obstacle to signing of the Italian peace treaty by agreeing to take over administration of the free territory of Trieste.

United Nations supervision of the Adriatic port, provided for in the treaty drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York last month, was accepted by the Security Council by a 10-to-0 vote, with Australia abstaining over legal questions.

British Move Against Albania

The treaty is scheduled to be signed in Paris February 10 and then will go to the governments concerned for formal ratification.

Upon acceptance of the treaty the Security Council will name a governor for Trieste and he will be responsible to the United Nations for administration of the territory.

In another development affecting that area, the British Government filed formal charges with the Security Council against Albania over the mining of Adriatic waters off the coast of the Balkan country. Two British ships were damaged in the Corfu Straits last October with a loss of 44 lives and the London Government is seeking an apology and compensation for damages and loss of life.

A Procedural Tangle

The charges were formally filed after fruitless direct negotiations with the Albanian Government and marked the first complaint ever to be filed with the United Nations by Great Britain.

The Security Council took nearly three hours to reach a final vote on Trieste because of a procedural tangle over how it should advise the Council of Foreign Ministers of its action. China raised the issue by objecting to direct notification to Russia, France, the United States and Great Britain, the powers sitting in the Ministers Council on the Italian treaty, with the contention that the reply should go directly to the Council of Ministers

itself.

Group's First Vote In 1947

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese delegate, made it clear that China was a part of the Ministers Council on some questions and thus objected to the direct communication to individual members. The issue finally was settled by striking out all reference to notification and leaving procedure to the secretary general.

In announcing his abstention, Norman J. O. Makin, of Australia, the Security Council chairman, reiterated the Australian arguments that the United Nations had no legal right within the Charter to assume the obligation of administering Trieste.

Today's vote was the first one taken in the Security Council in 1947 and came on the first anniversary of the opening of United Nations sessions in London. That first meeting was of the General Assembly.

Meeting Set For Wednesday

Herschel V. Johnson, United States delegate, took note of the date with a statement declaring that the greatest achievement of the peace agency in its first year was in organizing itself. As other major accomplishments he pointed to setting up of the Trusteeship Council, passage of a basic arms reduction resolution in the General Assembly, "95 per cent unanimity" on the report calling for control of atomic energy, and "increasing areas of agreement" on many issues.

The American representative envisioned progress toward the arms-slashing objective and the control of atomic energy as the major problems facing the United Nations for 1947.

The Security Council adjourned at 5.53 P.M. until next Wednesday at 11 A.M. when debate on the general arms-reduction question will be resumed.

Australia Seen As A Holdout On Trieste

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—Australia appeared today to be the only holdout against the big Power Foreign Ministers' decision to place Trieste under the administration of the United Nations Security Council.

The Council was scheduled to meet late today to accept responsibility for the Adriatic port as its first peace-maintenance project under a governor to be appointed by the Council after the signing of the Italian peace treaty in February.

The big powers now have abandoned hope for unanimity on the decision on Trieste, debate on which began last Tuesday with Australia dissenting on principle.

Time For New Members

At that time, the new members of the Council—Belgium, Colombia and Syria, asked for more time to study the proposal, but since have indicated that they would vote for the project.

Australian Delegate Norman J. O. Makin, the current chairman of the eleven-national Council, argued that there was no specific Charter provision for an administration such as that arranged for Trieste.

Britain, the United States, Russia, France and China, all permanent members of the Council, joined in the counter argument that the Council had broad powers under the Charter to work for the maintenance of peace.

Consulted With Advisers

Before last-minute consultations with his legal advisers, Makin indicated he might abstain from voting. The big powers were assured of at least eight votes on a proposal needing an affirmative majority of seven, and they could probably muster a total of ten.

The Trieste problem was put over on Tuesday until this afternoon in the hope that the vote of acceptance would be unanimous.

Arms-Plan Debate

In the meantime, the Council yesterday began a prospectively long and stubborn debate centering on the United States and Russia over the world-wide arms-reduction program recommended by the General Assembly in December.

The main contenders came to grips immediately, disregarding Makin's opening plea for harmony and an Australian compromise proposal that would put an arms-reduction commission to the drafting task immediately, as demanded by Russia, and also give a free rein for further development of the American atomic-control program adopted by the Atomic Energy Commission. Under the Australian proposal these efforts would converge at some time in the future.

Hutson Resigns

Secretary General Trygve Lie, who is departing today for a three-week aerial tour of Central American and Caribbean capitals, announced the resignation last night of John B. Hutson, of the United States, as Assistant Secretary General in charge of administrative affairs.

Lie said "a number of persons are under consideration" for the post. During the day Lie conferred with Wilson Wyatt, former Federal housing administrator, who was looked upon as a leading candidate.

Silent on U. N. Trusteeship Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The report on Pacific island bases made public today by the House Military Affairs subcommittee of the Seventy-ninth Congress, contained but a single reference to the United Nations, saying merely that "many matters will be settled on an international plane" by that organization.

Nor did it mention at all the United Nations Trusteeship Council, or the possibility that any or all of the islands might be placed under United Nations supervision. Instead, the report said at one point that island air landing strips could be maintained at a low cost, "using natives supervised by military government personnel."

The subcommittee recommended that air strips built by the United States "at great cost in blood, lives and money" on the Pacific islands should be "kept in repair and readiness for use at any time." They would be valuable not only for "strategic outposts, but many can be classed as emergency fields for transpacific air travel," it added.

In discussing the former Japanese naval base of Truk, specifically, the subcommittee said:

"All now fully appreciate the magnitude of the threat to our national security which resulted from our acquiescence in the occupation of the islands of the Central Pacific by a militaristic and potential enemy power."

The subcommittee said that "prior to the outbreak of another war in the Pacific, it would be imperative that such sites (as Truk) be developed to the maximum possible degree in order to provide for adequate defense of the atoll."

Austin Appointed To U.N. Atomic Body

Washington, Jan. 10. (A. P.).—President Truman today formally nominated former Senator Warren Austin of Vermont as United States member of the United Nation's Commission on Atomic Energy.

Austin's appointment went to the Senate as the White House disclosed that Bernard Baruch, who resigned last Saturday from the U. N. atomic post had arranged to confer with Mr. Truman this afternoon. Austin also has been nominated as United States representative to the United Nations and its Security Council, a position he has held under a recess appointment.

WYATT WON'T JOIN U. N.

Returns to His Louisville Law Practice After Talk With Lie

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10 (AP)—Wilson W. Wyatt, former Louisville Mayor who resigned recently as Federal Housing Administrator, said here today he would resume his law practice here instead of taking a post with the United Nations.

Mr. Wyatt returned home last night after conferring with United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie in New York. Mr. Wyatt had been mentioned for appointment as Assistant Secretary General in charge of United Nations administrative affairs.

"I have no comment to make on my discussion with Mr. Lie," Mr. Wyatt said, "but I'm going back to the practice of law here."

Arabs From Palestine Expected At Conference

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—Britain invited the Palestine Arab Higher Executive Committee today to attend the forthcoming London conference on Palestine's future. Informed sources predicted that the committee would accept and said, in fact, that it had practically agreed in advance to do so.

The committee, these sources said, had agreed to a British demand that the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem must not be named as a delegate.

Since Palestinian Arabs boycotted the first phase of the conference because the Mufti was barred, the report suggested the possibility that a "bargain" had been reached.

Such a "bargain" could include altering Britain's Palestinian policies in favor of the Arabs, but there was no official indication that any policy revision was contemplated.

LONDON SEEKS NEW PALESTINE BARS, REPORT

Wants Stricter Control

Of Mediterranean Ports, Jerusalem Says

Jerusalem, Jan. 10 (AP)—A reliable informant said today that British authorities were seeking tighter control over Mediterranean ports to prevent further immigration of Jews lacking entry permits for the Holy Land.

The informant said the British, presumably in association with French and Italian governments, wished to prevent the sailing to Palestine of immigrant ships described as often unseaworthy and loaded beyond capacity.

[A Foreign Office spokesman in London said that international talks on immigration problems as a whole were being held in Paris with British, French and American participation.

Objected To Sailings

[He said the reason for the conference was that "we had objected to sailings of certain ships from French ports to Palestine, and protested to France, which then suggested this conference. The talks are by no means concerned exclusively with Mediterranean and Palestine problems."]

Censorship restrictions on information concerning uncertified immigrants were tightened. This was said to be due mainly to British failure to obtain from Jewish authorities definite assurances of cooperation in halting uncertified immigration.

In other Holy Land developments today Sir William Gurney, Palestine chief secretary, tendered to Jamal Husseini, vice chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive, an invitation to executive members to attend the London conference on Palestine opening January 21. Palestine Jews and Arabs both boycotted the previous conference.

Assault Reported

A report that four airborne soldiers had assaulted a group of Jews in the outskirts of Tel Aviv was minimized by the military, which said "there was some sort of trouble, but apparently only a minor argument."

Palestine police announced four "known members" of the underground organiaztion Irgun Zvai Leumi were arrested in Rishon Le Zion, where eighteen others were arrested on Tuesday.

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, arrived in Lydda today from London. He went to Tel Aviv prior to resuming work in Jerusalem Monday.

Arab Unit Invited To London Parley

Jerusalem, Jan. 10 (AP)—Sir William Gurney, Palestine Chief Secretary, invited the Palestine Arab Higher Committee today to send an Arab delegation to the London Conference on Palestine, scheduled to be resumed January 21.

Palestine Arabs and Jews both boycotted previous sessions of the conference, which was attended only by the British and Arabs from other countries in the Arab League.

Four More Arrests

Palestine police, meanwhile, announced the arrest of four "known members" of Irgun Zvai Leumi, an extremist Jewish underground organization, in Rishon le Zion, where eighteen others were apprehended Tuesday.

Apparently acting on definite information, the police and military surrounded three houses in the Palestine wine center and quickly arrested the four. A search of four houses and two hotels also was conducted in Tel Aviv, but results were not learned.

The military minimized reports that four airborne soldiers had assaulted a group of Jews at Sarona, in Tel Aviv's outskirts, declaring that "there was some sort of trouble, but apparently only a minor argument."

Ben-Gurion Returns

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, arrived at the Lydda airport from London today and went at once to his home in Tel Aviv. He said he planned to go back to work in Jerusalem on Monday.

[In London, Ben-Gurion conferred with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones and predicted establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine "within my lifetime."]

Jewish Migration Bent Called Vain

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—Dr. Max Gottschalk, director of the American Jewish Committee's foreign affairs department, says hundreds of thousands of Jews now in Europe should get rid of what he calls "the displaced-person mentality" and stay there.

Gottschalk, returning to the United States after two years in Europe, told a news conference yesterday that European Jews would "be wise to reconcile themselves to reality" rather than make "vain efforts at migration."

Cites Gradual Restitution

He said restitution of confiscated Jewish property was being made gradually and that Jews next must be reintegrated into the communities in which they lived.

Dr. Gottschalk added, however, that for many European Jews who "cannot be happy in Europe" and want to go to Palestine, the United States or elsewhere "to forget the bitter past," "there should be no hindrance."

Quotes Pope On Havens

He reported that Pope Pius XII recently had expressed to him the "earnest hope that other countries will follow the example set by Brazil and Argentina in welcoming immigration of displaced persons."

Dr. Gottschalk expressed belief Palestine could take care of more Jews without any change in its political setup. He said that in Europe anti-Semitism was being replaced by "Jew consciousness," not necessarily harmful. Jews there, he added, "must be assured of safety."

SMERTENKO PLANS TO DEFY BRITISH

Paris, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Johan J. Smertenko, vice-president of the American League for a Free Palestine, at a news conference here today compared the Hebrew resistance movement to the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Smertenko said he probably would leave by plane for Britain Wednesday despite a Government decision to bar him from that country. He predicted that Britain eventually would come to terms with the Hebrew Committee for National Liberation, which his own organization supports.

"The American League for a Free Palestine supports the underground resistance movement," Smertenko said. "It supports the whole movement, the whole concept, morally, and it gives financial aid to the repatriation activities of the movement and solely to that."

Questioned by correspondents, most of them British, as to how the league could support underground repatriation without financing underground military action, Smertenko replied:

"We do not give financial assistance to its military activities, not because we don't want to, but because we are an American organization bound by American laws not to give aid to any military activities of any foreign group."

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Britain Acts To Take Over Power Plants

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Government published today a bill calling for state acquisition of Britain's entire electricity production and supply system, initiating the sixth phase of an 18-month-old nationalization program providing for public ownership of at least seven of the nation's basic industries.

The bill provides for appointment of a central authority to standardize the industry and furnish increased supplies at cheaper rates.

Four Already Nationalized

Four businesses and industries—the Bank of England, civil aviation, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and coal mining—have already passed into public ownership under the Labor Government's socialist program. A bill for nationalization of inland transport is before Parliament.

Nationalization of the steel industry has been deferred, probably until next year.

Parliamentary observers forecast strong opposition to the measure in the House of Commons, but Government leaders, backed by an overwhelming majority, were confident of passage.

Private Plants Included

Municipally owned electric plants as well as those under private ownership will be taken over by the Government in its program of unification, which, however, will not include the north of Scotland, where state hydroelectric development now is under way.

The electricity bill, expected to be called for second reading in Commons in a few weeks, would create fourteen area boards to distribute electric supplies furnished in bulk by generating plants operating under direction of a central authority.

Informed sources estimated that the Government would pay about $1,400,000,000 to stockholders of 190 private power companies.

Polish Implication Rejected In London

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—The British Foreign Office tonight rejected any implication that Britain's Ambassador to Poland plotted with an underground organization whose purpose was to overthrow the Warsaw Government.

At the same time the Foreign Office announced that the Ambassador, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, had been recalled to London for consultations on the forthcoming Polish elections, subject of protests from the United States and Britain.

Commenting on testimony of a defendant in a Warsaw high treason trial that the Ambassador was in touch with the underground group and received state and military secrets from its agents, the Foreign Office said:

"We have read the news agency reports of the opening day of the trial of Count Grocholski in Warsaw. We have not yet received the comment of his Majesty's Ambassador in Warsaw on the allegations which have been made.

Answer Authorized

"We are, however, satisfied that Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck has not been engaged in any improper activities, still less in activities directed against the Polish state.

"On the grounds of democratic principle we are unwilling to withhold any evidence which may be required by a court of law and we have accordingly authorized the Ambassador to answer in writing any questions in connection with this case which may be forwarded to him on behalf of the court by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The Ambassador was expected in London tomorrow, but the Foreign Office said he would be back in Warsaw within a week. ADD

FRENCH CABINET ORDERS SESSION ON VIET-NAMESE

J. P. DYNAN (N)

PARIS, Jan. 10—(AP) The French cabinet planned a special session tomorrow on the Viet-Nam rebellion in Indochina as advices from the Orient indicated tonight that moderate Viet-Namese were hopeful a settlement might soon be reached.

Fighting in France's Far Eastern colony shifted to the rugged highlands in the interior of Tonkin, where French forces seized the city of Sonia, 130 miles west of Hanoi, and moved to extend their control all the way to the Chinese frontier, 100 miles to the north.

Opposed to Official

An Associated Press dispatch from Saigon quoted a Viet-Namese spokesman as saying that as long as the French high commissioner, Admiral Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu, remained in office, the Viet-Namese would be convinced France intended to rely on force in Indochina. He said the commissioner represented the viewpoint favoring restoration of the pre-war colonial status.

The dispatch said informed Viet-Namese circles in Saigon hoped that when Colonial Minister Marius Moutet reported to Paris on his study of the Indochina situation, a settlement might be reached. Thus far the Viet-Namese consider the mission as a failure.

Moutet, traveling by plane, reached Pondichery, a French colony on the southeast coast of India, in his trip home to report on his two-week inspection trip through Indo-China. He is due in Paris Sunday.

Some Saigon sources, both moderate and extreme, declared themselves in favor of outside mediation, preferably by the United Nations, or by the United States or China.

Reports on the fighting which has been raging in the north since Dec. 19 said Viet-Namese artillery had dropped more than 60 shells into the Lanessan hospital sector of Hanoi, where wounded French soldiers were under treatment, and were pouring mortar fire against French parachutists who last week reinforced the garrison at Nam Dinh, 50 miles southeast of Hanoi.

The report said the French repulsed Viet-Namese attacks at two points on the Hanoi-Haiphong highway, and that motor caravans were rushing supplies along the highway from the sea to re-provision Hanoi.

The size of the forces involved in the mountainous region at Sonla was not disclosed by the French general staff communique which reported capture of the city. Retreating Viet-Namese were said to have kidnaped 100 Chinese residents of the city, including the head of the church group.

The highlands are inhabited largely by the Thai tribes who speak the Laos language and traditionally have been hostile to the Annamites in the lowlands, chief suporters of the Viet-Namese nationalist movement.

Action on Increase

In Cochin China, the colony's southernmost state, most sources agreed that Viet-Namese guerrilla action which has been increasing sharply, would continue to grow as long as military action went on in the north.

A communique of the French high commissioner said authority had been granted to extend the state of siege to any territory in the colony if he regarded "such measures necessary for maintaining public order."

A dispatch quoted Viet-Nam sources, however, as saying guerrilla activities would continue "for 20 years" if the French refused to recognize the movement's nationalist aspirations.

These sources in Saigon, although acknowledging they had no communication with President Ho Chi Minh's Viet-Namese government in the north, insisted the first move for a truce there must come from the French.

Hanoi Hospital Area Shelled, French Say

Paris, Jan. 10 (AP)—French general staff dispatches from Saigon, Indo-China, said today that the Viet-Namese infantry and artillery had renewed their attacks on French positions in scattered sections of Tonkin, concentrating shellfire on the hospital sector of Hanoi.

Reports received last night had said that the three-week siege of the Indo-Chinese capital was lifted by the French military.

Viet-Namese troops today trained their artillery on sections of Hanoi's European quarter containing the Lanessan Hospital, scene of bitter fighting in the first stages of the uprising, and the Pasteur Institute, dispatches said.

The Associated Press correspondent in Hanoi reported that more than 60 shells hit the Lanessan Hospital, causing great damage but no casualties. The hospital was filled with wounded French soldiers.

River Port Is Shelled

Viet-Namese forces ringing Nam-Dinh, strategic Rouge River port 45 miles southeast of Hanoi seized earlier this week by French parachute troopers, rained mortar shells into the town. French and native patrols clashed several times in the outskirts of the port, the general staff said.

French forces retaliated in the Hanoi sector with an attack in the southeastern suburbs which gave them control of the area south of the Hanoi-Haiphong highway to the Rouge river as far south as Thonoi.

The Viet-Namese replied with continual artillery fire on French positions at Pont-Des-Rapides, the French staff said.

SHORTAGE OF COAL HITS BERLIN HARD

R. KASISCHKE (N)

BERLIN, Jan. 10—(AP) Industrial paralysis caused by the shortage of coal spread in Berlin today, but an upturn in temperatures that accompanied the heaviest snowfall of the winter brought partial relief from suffering and death due to the prolonged cold wave.

The central ministry of health said it was making a survey of hospitals to determine the exact number of deaths due to cold. Deaths from tuberculosis rose from 42 to 109 and diphtheria from eight to 19 over the previous week, the U. S. Military Government's health branch said.

Soviet authorities said they were sending 10,000 tons of brown coal (lignite) into the city for factories closing down because of lack of fuel. Schools remained closed.

In Frankfurt the population of 500,000 was virtually out of potatoes, the chief item in their diet, because of the cold which halted transportation and froze large stocks in shipment. Thousands of persons were thrown out of work by the shutdown of industrial plants.

Aid In Reich Youth Program Asked

Berlin, Jan. 10 (AP)—A shortage of supplies threatens the United States Army's popular German youth program and material help must be sought from youth-serving organizations in the United States to set up a new program, the American Military Government said today.

German governments also have been told they must contribute if this program for re-education and democratization of German youth is to continue, said Dr. Norman E. Himes, head of the AMG's special education agencies.

750,000 Enrolled

The current membership is about 750,000 German youths, enrolled in nearly 8,000 groups. GI participation has ranged from teaching German children to organizing and supervising permanent community youth clubs.

Youth activities have flourished, with supplies drawn from excess United States Army stocks, but now these are nearly spent, Himes said. Future supplies must come from captured stocks or from current German production.

Himes said the military government would request the War Department to call a conference in Washington of the chief American youth-serving organizations to draft plans for a new program.

Co-Operation Urged

He said this program would call for voluntary co-operation with the Council of Relief Agencies licensed to operate in Germany in rendering material assistance.

"It is an essential point of military government policy to strengthen the leadership of German youth groups," Himes said, "but it is neither the job of the Army nor the military government to carry out the details of this job.

"However, we will continue to give assistance and exercise supervision over this program until we are convinced that it is operating in a fully self-sufficient and satisfactory manner."

Army Arrests Two In Nuernberg Bombing

Nuernberg, Jan. 10 (AP)—United States Army investigators announced today two suspects had been arrested in connection with the recent bombing of a Nuernberg denazification court.

The investigators said that one of the suspects offered to reveal the identity of a group of persons who, he said, asked him to participate in a plot to bomb several public bulidnigs in the Nuernberg vicinity. This suspect, arrested in Regensburg, was brought here under heavy guard.

The complete uniform of an SS officer was said to have been found in the Nuernberg residence of the other suspect, along with parts of other Nazi uniforms.

The investigators said they had a sworn statement from a witness who claimed to have seen the son of the latter suspect bury what they believed to be explosives in the garden of his home.

Investigation so far was said to have shown no link between the Nuernberg bombing and several bombing incidents in Stuttgart two months ago, for which eleven suspects are now being tried.

No one was injured in any of the bombings and little property damage was done.

Army Gives GI 40 Years For Fake Amnesia Claim

By The Associated Press.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 10—Pvt. Gene F. Jackson of French Lick, Ind., described by the United States Army as the "perpetrator of the biggest amnesia hoax of World War II," was convicted today of desertion and sentenced to forty years in prison.

Jackson appeared in the French zone of Germany last July 12, saying he could remember nothing since he left his unit in France Sept. 27, 1944.

At one time the missing soldier was officially listed as dead.

Miss Helena Deutsch, described in a Third Army announcement as Jackson's "German girl friend," testified that he apparently was normal when she had first met him in September or October of 1945.

The court-martial ruled that Jackson was mentally competent at the time he left his unit.

SPAIN SENTENCES TEN ON REBELLION CHARGE

MADRID, Jan. 10 (AP)—A military court ordered prison terms ranging from two to six years today for ten prominent Spanish Leftists and acquitted two others on charges of "military rebellion."

Regulio Martinez Sanches, a Roman Catholic priest and a leader of the underground Republican party, was sentenced to six years for his alleged participation in a conspiracy to overthrow the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The Government arrested the defendants in December, 1944.

Also sentenced to six years each were Juan Gomez Egido, president of the clandestine Socialist party, and Sigrido Catala, secretary of the illegal National Confederation of Labor. The two already are serving prison terms of twelve and thirty years, respectively, for underground political activity.

Other sentences were: Five years—Vicente Otero and Fermin Arroyo; four years—Jose Carreno and Col. Adolfo Sprada; three years—Enrique Fraile and Carlos Ruano; two years—Jose Sorni, Isidoro Santos and Enrique Meneses were acquitted.

It was alleged at the defendants' one-day court-martial Thursday that they had conspired in an effort to unite all anti-Franco groups in Spain, with the exception of the Communists, to overthrow the present Government. ADD

Italy Socialists Unable to Heal Red Issue Rift

F GIBRIEN

Saragat, Foe of Nenni, Says New Party Is Born as Others Plead for Unity

(N)

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP).—Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist President of the Constituent Assembly, said tonight that a new Socialist party has been born in Italy, and acting Premier Pietro Nenni acknowledged that the rift in the party he heads has become "an accomplished fact."

While rank-and-file sentiment in the twenty-fifth national Socialist Congress still appeared strong for party unity, the leadership was badly split over the issue of collaboration with the Communists, suported by party chairman Nenni and opposed by Saragat and his organization of "Socialist Critics."

Some of the party's 114 Constituent Assembly Deputies adopted a resolution calling upon the party to "maintain party unity within the most absolute organizational, functional and political autonomy." This appeared to be an effort to make room for both Saragat and Nenni, but it failed to satisfy the former, who announced that he would stand by his position and then strode from the congress session in the great hall of Rome University.

ADD

estine problem favorable to the Jews. A spokesman for the ministry said an attached note stated a similar communication had been sent to the French embassy here.

Roman newspapers said that the similar way in which the two bombs were exploded indicated that Irgun Zvai Leumi in Italy was directed by a central headquarters. A whistle sounded before the bombs exploded.

Today's incidents were the first outburst of violence attributed to the Jewish organization since it acknowledged responsibility for bombing the British embassy here last Oct. 31.

"The vanguard of the Palestine army that is in your country sends you best wishes in the name of the Jewish fighters of Palestine," the leaflets said in part. They were signed: "For our and your freedom. Irgun Zvai Leumi."

LEAFLET BOMBS SET OFF BY JEWS

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bomb explosions in both Rome and Venice today scattered among startled pedestrians leaflets signed with the name of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, but caused no damage.

Simultaneously the Italian ministry of foreign affairs received a communication purporting to be from the same organization, threatening a series of terror acts if the government failed to exert its influence on the British government by Feb. 1 for a solution of the Pal-

Vets Urging Scuttling Of Italian Ships

Rome, Jan. 10 (AP)—A veiled appeal to Italian sailors to sink their warships before surrendering them to the World War II victors came today from navy veterans of Rome.

In an "order of the day" protesting terms of the Italian peace treaty calling for breakup of the fleet, once fourth or fifth in the world, but now down to 266,000 tons, the veterans urged the sailors "not to consent to the shame of seeing fly over the ships a banner that is not Italy's."

Of the treaty terms, which leave Italy only two old battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers and some minor units, the veterans said:

"Today, in a peace which had force for its only foundation, the victors seem to desire to repudiate their pledged word and to divide up the ships which they consented to leave fight alongside them for a year and a half (after Italy shifted to the Allies).

Navy "Can Rise Again"

"When that happens," the communication said, "the old sailors of Italy turn to the young ones, who today man our ships, begging them in the name of the dead . . . not to forget that our navy, even if destroyed, can always rise again, and will rise, so long as the spirit which animated its crews remains alive, so long as the hour of its end be an hour of sacrifice and glory, albeit sad.

"But it will never again rise if its sailors consent to the shame of seeing fly over the ships a banner that is not Italy's."

Italian Rebuilding Bond Sales Net Billion

Rome, Jan. 10 (AP)—The financial newspaper *Il Globo* reported today that the sale of bonds in Italy's "Loan of the Reconstruction," which closed early this month, totaled between 220 and 230 billion lire (approximately $1,000,000,000 at the official exchange rate).

While this fell below earlier estimates, which ranged from 300 to 400 bililon lire, it exceeded the 107 billion lire worth of bonds sold when the Treasury floated its last loan in 1945.

An anti-inflation measure, the "reconstruction loan" received perhaps the widest publicity of any Treasury venture in Italy's history, with thousands upon thousands of posters, countless newspaper and magazine advertisements and hourly radio broadcasts urging the public to buy the 3½ per cent obligations.

ACCUSE EX-UNRRA AID

Trieste, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Allied occupation authorities announced today that Berry K. White of Marietta, Ga., former senior port representative here for the UNRRA mission to Yugoslavia, was arraigned yesterday before an Allied military court on charges of violating Military Government currency regulations.

The announcement from the Venezia Giulia public relations offices said that Capt. Alexander Robertson, who presided over the court, set White's bail at 250,000 lire ($1,100 at the official exchange rate).

White posted bail and was released pending trial. Details of the charges were not disclosed.

'STRANGE' PLANES FLY OVER GREECE TO SUPPLY REBELS

(N)

C.S. CHARLES

ATHENS, Jan. 10—(AP) A foreign office spokesman said tonight unidentified planes were continuing to violate Greek sovereignty apparently to supply rebel guerilla bands in the north, and that if any more such flights were made, the offending planes would be shot down.

The spokesman said all major powers had been advised of the incidents and the Greek delegation in New York was instructed to inform the appropriate United Nations officials.

British and United States embassies here said they had no report on the matter.

First reports of night flights over northern Greece by unidentified planes were made immediately after the UN Security Council voted to send a commission to Greece to investigate her complaints against Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania and the neighbor nations' countercharges.

An authoritative source here said the flights, frequent and regular, were made particularly over the rugged Mount Pindus range, which bisects northern Greece. The area is west and north of the Thessaly plain, where guerrilla activity was intense last year. Recently, however, the center of operations has moved northward toward the frontiers.

The foreign office spokesman said Greece would be forced, if the flights continued, to take measures provided for "under international law," and defend her territory by having the planes shot down.

Meanwhile, a Press Ministry bulletin tonight quoted dispatches from Drama as saying that Turkish border authorities were taking exceptional measures to prevent the entry of bands into Turkey from Greek Thrace.

Planes Reported Over Greece

(D)

Athens, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that unidentified planes had been flying over northern Greece recently at night, aparently supplying guerrilla bands battling Government troops in that area.

The spokesman said Basil Dendramis, permanent Greek delegate to the United Nations, had been instructed to inform United Nations officials. Representatives of the major powers also have been advised, the spokesman declared.

He added that if the flights continue, "the Greek Government will be forced to take measures provided for under international law" and defend its territory by shooting down the planes.

Both the United States and British embassies said they had no reports on the matter.

Russia to Deliver Newsprint to Greece

Athens, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Greek Government announced today the signing of a contract with Russia under which the Soviet Union has agreed to deliver 3,000 tons of newsprint to Greece. Payment will be in pounds sterling.

Refugees Enter Yugoslavia

Belgrade, Jan. 10 (AP)—Tanjug, Yugoslav news agency, reported from Skoplje today that 224 refugees had fled into Yugoslavia from Greece to escape "Monarcho-Fascist terror."

The group had been wandering for many days through the mountains of Greece's Aegean Macedonia and the majority were suffering from cold, hunger and exhaustion and were in very serious condition, Tanjug said.

The dispatch added that peasants in the vicinity of Veles, southeast of Skoplje, had given the refugees first aid, lodging, food and clothing.

Find Diamonds Nazis Stole From Antwerp

Brussels, January 10 (A. P.).—Eight million dollars worth of diamonds, stolen by the Nazis in Antwerp during the German occupation of Belgium, have been found in Germany and will be restored to their owners soon, the newspaper Le Soir said today. The diamonds, the paper added, are now in Brussels.

REDS ASK PARLEY ON SPITZBERGEN

ANF - FEN (N)

Request for 'Special Privileges' Is Made to Norway.

NORWEGIAN

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 10—(AP) The American foreign ministry issued a communique today saying that Russia had made a wartime request for special privileges in Spitsbergen, strategic Arctic archipelago, and indicating that further negotiations could be expected.

A high government official who declined to be quoted by name asserted tonight that no formal request had been received from the Russians for military bases. Earlier, diplomats said the ministry's statement indicated that such a request had been made.

Talk Is Proposed

The official said that the Norwegian government would not have to consider any detailed Soviet demand. He added that the Russians had only suggested that the two countries take up the question of reconsidering the agreement of 1920, giving Norway sovereignty over the islands, since Russia was not a participant when the treaty was signed.

The ministry's communique said "preliminary" discussions were held in London during the wartime exile of the Norwegian government. It did not make clear why the announcement was made at this time.

Spitsbergen was placed under Norwegian sovereignty in 1920 as part of the Versailles agreement, under which Norway promised she would "not create or allow to be established any naval base and not to permit construction of any fortification which might be used for warlike purposes." Russian signed the accord in 1925. The Norwegians call the archipelago Svalbard.

The foreign ministry statement did not specify just what special privileges Russia claimed in the sparsely settled islands, which cover about 24,000 square miles. It said that parliament and the assembly's foreign committee had been informed and that, with the consent of Russia, the government also advised the United States, Great Britain and France of the request.

(A British foreign office spokesman said Britain was aware of "a request from some power" to establish a base at Spitsbergen, but emphasized that Britain had received no request as yet for modification of the accord. However, there was speculation in London whether the terms of the treaty were broad enough to cover air bases. King's bay in the islands has served as a base for many Arctic aerial expeditions.

Involves Other Nations

(A Norwegian spokesman in London said any Soviet request for a base in Spitsbergen would involve all but two of the other signatories to the so-called Svalbard accord, which set forth the conditions for Norway's sovereignty over the islands. The Norwegian attitude, he said, was that if Russia sought to change Spitsbergen's status, she must deal with the other signatories.)

The foreign ministry explained that Russia first raised the matter with the Norwegian government-in-exile in London in 1944. The Soviet position was that, although Russia eventually became a signatory, the Svalbard accord was drawn without her participation.

Preliminary discussions were held between Russian representatives and the exiled government late in 1944 and early in 1945, it said, but both parties were aware that no change could be effected without consent of all but two of the signers, Japan and Italy.

The others were the United States, Great Britain, the British Dominions, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Norway's government at the time the question first was raised insisted it could not decide any such question until it was back in its own country and the parliament could meet.

The Svalbard accord, besides providing for Spitsbergen's demilitarization, gave citizens of all states the right to do business and establish industries on the islands.

Norwegians and Russians still are mining coal there, and at one time an American mining company was active in the islands. Norway's resumed operations have produced some 50,000 tons of coal since the end of the war.

In 1917 Russia sought to purchase Norwegian-owned mines in the islands, but the negotiations broke down.

Permit For Base At Spitsbergen Asked By Russ

(D)

ANF FEN

Oslo, Norway, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Norwegian Foreign Ministry disclosed today that Soviet Russia had asked Norway during the war for special privileges at Spitsbergen, and implied that the request was still pending.

Diplomatic circles speculated that the statement was an indirect indication that Moscow sought military bases in the strategically situated Arctic Archipelago.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said Russia had taken up with the Norwegian Government-in-exile at London in 1944 the question of revising the so-called Svalbard Treaty of 1920 which gave Norway sovereignty over the coal-rich islands 400 miles across the Barents Sea from the Scandinavian Peninsula's north cape.

Special Interest Claimed

Russia claimed special interests in the archipelago, it was said, and stressed that the treaty had been

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made without her participation.

The treaty was signed by Britain, the British dominions, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway in Paris on February 9, 1920. Russia signed it five years later.

The Ministry said preliminary discussions were carried on between Norwegian and Soviet representatives during the fall of 1944 and the spring of 1945.

Both parties were described as being aware that no change could take place without the consent of all the signatories, except those powers which joined the Axis (Japan and Italy).

Others Are Notified

Offering no conclusion, the Foreign Ministry said Norway's exiled government had refused to decide the question until it was back in its own country and Parliament could meet again. Now, the Ministry said, Parliamnt has been advised of the request— and with the consent of the Soviet Government—the United States, Britain and France as well.

The statement did not specify whether negotiations were still going on, or the exact nature of the Russian claims.

Russians and Norwegians are still operating coal mines on Spitsbergen. Years ago, an American mining company was active in the islands. Russia almost secured sovereignty over the archipelago through the purchase of Norwegian-owned mines in 1917, but the negotiations broke down.

No Appeal To Britain

[A British Foreign Office spokesman in London said Britain was "aware of a request" from "some power" to establish a base on the archipelago, but emphasized that she had received no request for a modification of the 1920 treaty.

[The accord exacteh from Norway, as a preliminaey to her admission to the League of Nations, an assurance that she would "not create, or allow to be established, any naval base and not to permit construction of any fortification which might be used for warlike purposes."

[There was speculation among legal experts in London as to whether an air base would come under the treaty's prohibitions.]

Move Certain Of Opposition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP) Claims by Soviet Russia to special privileges in Spitsbergen which were disclosed today in Norway, promise—if pressed—to stir strong opposition from the United States because of the strategic location of the islands.

The Arctic archipalago, across the Barents sea from Norway's North Cape, would offer a new and shorter aerial approach to New York and the industrial northeast across the Arctic frontier.

The Norwegian foreign ministry announced at Oslo today that Russia had asked special rights in Spitsbergen; diplomats in the Norwegian capital said it was believed the Soviet Union wanted military bases.

Mentioned in 1944

Supplementing the Norwegian disclosure, diplomatic authorities here reported that the Soviet proposals first were submitted unexpectedly at Moscow by Foreign Minister Molotov to Trygve Lie in 1944. Lie then was Norway's foreign minister; he now is secretary general of the United Nations. The proposals were said to have since been renewed with vigor, and expanded.

The United States and Russia's other wartime allies were not immediately advised, it was said. A State department spokesman said today that this government since has been kept "pretty well informed," however, by Norway.

No action has yet been taken by McDermott, Secretary Byrnes' special press adviser, told newsmen that the United States as a signatory of a 1920 treaty does have a direct interest in the islands.

Aside from strategic considerations, the Soviet proposals arouse keen interest because of the contrast of their secrecy with the open diplomacy followed by the United States last year in negotiating to retain wartime air bases in Iceland. Russia and Great Britain were formally and promptly notified of this government's intentions.

Compliance by Norway with Soviet requests would mean setting aside the 1920 treaty to which Russia, the United States, and 30 other nations have adhered, by which Spitsbergen was placed under Norway's sovereignty but demilitarized.

Diplomatic authorities, speaking privately, asserted that it has been established that either at the 1944 meeting with Lie or later, Molotov had proposed:

1. Either outright cession or special Soviet privileges on Bear Island, which is separate from the rest of the archipalago and about 300 miles from the North Cape.

2. Joint control of the whole archipelago.

3. Denunciation of the 1920 treaty.

4. A joint Soviet-Norwegian military defense agreement.

Molotov's original proposals were said to have been thus advanced a year before the United States opened negotiations for bases in Iceland which were criticized in Moscow, and also in this country by former Vice President Henry A. Wallace.

24,290 Square Miles

Spitsbergen includes with Bear island a total area of about 24,290 square miles. Although mountainous, military authorities assume air bases could be built thereas they were under difficult conditions by the United States on Ascension island in the south Atlantic.

By air, Spitsbergen is about 3,500 miles from the American industrial northeast, a substantially shorter distance than the flight from Soviet Siberia.

Credited with coal deposits of 9,000,000,000 tons, Spitsbergen figured in British and German wartime fighting to control the convoy route to Russia's port of Murmansk, which the islands flank.

A Norwegian-British expedition in 1941 moved the entire Spitsbergen population of around 2,700 and wrecked the mines to prevent them from benefiting the Germans.

TALK WITH STALIN HIGHLY PLEASING TO MONTGOMERY

E. GILMORE (N)

MOSCOW, Jan. 10—(AP) Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said tonight after an interview with Generalissimo Stalin that the Russian leader appeared in excellent health.

It was Montgomery's first visit to the generalissimo since he arrived here five days ago, and the two men had a lengthy conversation.

(The Moscow radio reported tonight that Stalin was host at a dinner for Montgomery.)

The chief of the British imperial general staff was quoted by Russian officials as saying he was "highly satisfied" with his talk with Stalin.

He repeated to Stalin his statement that he came to Russia as a soldier to establish contact with the Soviet army, looking toward peace time cooperation and friendship.

Thanks Red Army

In a message to the press today, Montgomery said:

"I thank Marshal Vasilevsky and the Soviet army, not only for their hospitality, but also for the opportunity to establish friendly contact with the army of Russia and thus develop in peace time that comradeship between our two armies which was formed during the struggle against the treacherous German army.

"During my brief visit to the Soviet Union, my hosts have been most friendly and generous. I have seen the fine military academies named after Stalin and Voroshilov and Frunze. At these institutions, which greatly impressed me with their efficiency, I was shown everything I wished to see and was given ample opportunity of meeting both staff and pupils and had many frank and interesting discussions with them.

"We soldiers, having completed our common task of defeating the fascist enemy, must now march forward together in the equally important task of helping consolidate lasting peace. Marshal Vasilevski has already accepted my invitation to visit the British army. In the early summer of this year, I hope to see him in London as guest of the British army. I hope he will bring with him some marshals of the Soviet Union with whom I have now made great friends.

"I will be glad to return the hospitality, show them our military institutions and develop further friendly relations already established between the armies of our two victorious countries.

"On behalf of the soldiers of Britain, I send comradely greetings to the courageous warriors of the Soviet army and to the great Russian people."

RUSSIAN BIDS U. S. SHARE CANAL RULE

World Control of Panama Link and of Suez Asked—Black Sea Straits Not Included

E. GILMORE

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP)—Internationalization of the Panama and Suez Canals was advocated today by the New Times, weekly Soviet foreign affairs publication.

"Many states are interested in the Suez and Panama Canals," said the writer, K. Serezhin, in reviewing a book by a French author, André Siegfried, on this topic. "Speaking of the so-called 'equal opportunities' principle, here is just the case in which it should be applied."

Declaring the two canals had become "instruments in the struggle of the Anglo-Saxon bloc for a dominant role in the world," Mr. Serezhin said, "the urgent interests of all peoples require their internationalization."

He drew a distinction, however, between these canals and such international waterways as the Black Sea Straits and the Danube River, saying the latter were of vital significance only for the countries located in their immediate proximity.

"The Suez and Panama Canals, in distinction from the Danube or Black Sea Straits, for example, in their geographical location and character always have been and are genuinely international routes, serving all countries and peoples scattered throughout various parts of the world."

[Turkey, backed by the United States and Great Britain, has declined a Soviet request for a role in the "defense" of the Dardanelles. A compromise was achieved at the Four-Power Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York last fall on the United States and British demand for free navigation of the Danube.]

"Digging the great canals facilitated the development of world transport of the international economic society," Mr. Serezhin wrote, "but, built in the epoch of imperialism, they bear the stamp of the struggle and contradictions between imperialist states, which have turned them into an instrument of narrow aims, an instrument of military and economic pressure on other countries.

"Against this state of affairs a powerful protest movement is arising, primarily in those countries that lost their independence as a result of the domination of the great imperialist powers over Suez and Panama."

This is believed to be the first time internationalization of the Panama Canal has been openly proposed here. The question of internationalizing the Suez Canal already had been broached officially in the Soviet Government's note of last Sept. 24 to Turkey, which stressed what was called the necessity of establishing "international control, with participation of the most interested powers," over such world waterways as the Suez Canal and the Strait of Gibraltar.

'Atomic Fever' Grips Yanks In Tokyo, Says Russian

E. GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 10 (AP)—Complaining about long delays experienced by Soviet newsmen and other authorized representatives entering American-controlled Japan, Correspondent L. Vysokootsrovsky declared in the Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* today that "atomic fever" is prevalent among the occupation forces.

"As soon as you arrive in Tokyo," he said, "you begin hearing about the atomic bomb. You hear the most impossible stories. *Stars and Stripes* writes about it almost daily. In business talks they bring it up first thing. They show documentary films about Bikini. They try to talk to you with the bomb; they frighten you with the bomb by radio and press. You very soon get fed up with all this."

"Some Americans Sober"

Vysokootsrovsky added, however, that all Americans in Japan were not suffering from the atomic disease.

"Despite all the silly propaganda," he said, "a great number of them know how to look soberly at things."

His dispatch, which said he had been transferred from Germany to Japan, asserted that five Soviet newsmen were kept waiting in Vladivostok while awaiting word from General MacArthur about their permission to enter.

"Is it misunderstanding?" Vysokootsrovsky asked. "No, they say that recently such delays have become the system.

Tells Of "Wait For Weeks"

"Soviet representatives to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East waited for weeks for visas to enter Tokyo and officials of the Soviet side of the Allied Council for Japan suffered and are suffering from such shilly-shallying."

Twenty-two days after the correspondents' request was sent to MacArthur's staff, the writer continued, they were informed that a Russian plane was ready. He said they were rounded up by American military police when they landed, but "later were admitted and learned from many gossipers about the 'Red Danger' in Japan."

British Ambassador Is Linked (W) To Treason Case In Warsaw

LARRY ALLEN

Warsaw, Jan. 10 (AP)—A defendant in the trial of four persons charged with treason testified before a military tribunal today that the British Ambassador to Poland received state and military secrets from an underground organization plotting to overthrow the Warsaw Government.

Soldiers armed with machine guns guarded the courtroom as the Government, out to smash the powerful WIN underground organization, opened a trial heralded by the pro-Government press as one that would provide a "sensation of sensations."

The indictment accused the four of conspiracy to overthrow the Government and supplying state secrets to an unnamed "foreign ambassador."

Shortly after a defendant, first witness in the trial, identified "the English Ambassador" as the envoy involved, the three-judge tribunal when into closed session for further testimony. Later it admonished the defendants henceforth to refer to the diplomat in the case merely as "the Ambassador," or "a certain gentleman."

Count Key Figure

The defendants are Count Kawery Grocholski, 43, key figure in the trial; Waldemar Baczak, 24, formerly attached to the Foreign Ministry; Witold Kalicki, 36, captain in the Interior Security Corps which is responsible for protecting members of the Government and Parliament, and a 22-year-old woman, Chrystina Kosiorek.

Baczak, the first witness, whose monotone sounded as though he were reciting lines learned by heart, said he entered a conspiracy with WIN to deliver information to "one of the foreign ambassadors."

Admonished By Court

He asked the tribunal if he could speak freely. The court admonished him to refrain from using names, but before the prosecutor could call for a closed session, Baczac named "the English Ambassador" as the one involved.

Grocholski testified later to his membership in WIN. The abbreviation stands for *Wolnosc I Niepodleglosc*, meaning freedom and independence. It is one of the most widespread organizations of its kind in Poland.

The Government is asking death sentences for those accused of being ringleaders in a series of other trials now under way. The Government charges that the organization is financed by Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, wartime head of the Polish corps which fought in Italy under the aegis of the London Polish Government in Exile, and that it is carrying on espionage on behalf of "foreign powers." Its aim, the Government charges, is to overthrow the regime by force.

11 Officers Being Tried

Another tribunal is trying Col. Jan Rzepecki and ten other officers on charges of having been appointed by General Anders to organize armed resistance inside Poland and

to spy for an unnamed foreign country. The Rzepecki organization, the Government charges, actually was the high command of WIN, and received hundreds of thousands of American dollars through Anders's agents.

In Katowice, a military prosecutor has asked death for five men accused of commanding WIN's southern district and collecting military information "for one of the foreign embassies in Warsaw." Still another trial is under way in Wroclaw, and in Kutno, near Posen, security police have arrested Jan Lewandowski, charged with "serving Anders as well as a certain foreign state." The Government says Lewandowski is a member of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant party.

The Government believes WIN operates in close liaision with the forces of NSZ, the "National Armed Forces," another underground organization whose strength is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 50,000.

Both Grocholski and Baczak testified that initiative for contact between the Ambassador and WIN came from the diplomat. Grocholski told the tribunal he knew the Ambassador for 30 years and recently renewed the acquaintance, adding that he believed the diplomat sought only information in connection with the forthcoming elections.

Poles Accuse British Envoy

2 Treason Trial Defendants Say Diplomat Received Secrets From Underground.

Warsaw, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The British Ambassador to Poland was named today before a military tribunal as having received State and military secrets from the outlawed underground WIN organization, accused of attempting a coup d'etat against the Polish Government.

The charge was disclosed nine days before the scheduled parliamentary elections. Both Britain and the United States have protested that the arrangements for the elections did not insure free voting.

The British Ambassador is Sir Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, who has been attached to the Foreign Office since 1918 and who was once Assistant Under-Secretary of State. The Warsaw post is his first ambassadorship.

Count Refers to Ambassador.

The key figure in a sensational high treason trial, Count Grocholski, told the military tribunal that he had delivered to the Ambassador information obtained by the underground through a former employee of the Polish Foreign Ministry who is a co-defendant. The indictment charged Grocholski and three others specifically of conspiracy to overthrow the Government in supplying State secrets to a "foreign Ambassador" in Warsaw.

One of the co-defendants, Waldmir Baczak, 24 years old, formerly attached to the Polish Foreign Ministry, identified in his testimony the "English Ambassador."

Defendants with Grocholski and Baczak are Witold Kalicki, 36, a captain in the Interior Security Corps, which protects the lives of members of the Government and Parliament, and a 22-year-old woman, Chrystina Kosiorek.

A British embassy spokesman said that it would be "inappropriate" to comment on the trial while it was still in progress. The Ambassador is flying to London tomorrow. The embassy said that he was called there for Foreign Office consultation regarding Poland's elections.

Gunmen Guard Court Room.

An armored car patrolled streets outside the military tribunal while more than a score of rommy-gunners guarded the court room.

After Baczak, the first to testify, named the "English Ambassador," the three-judge court went into a closed session. It later admonished defendants to refer to the envoy involved only as the "Ambassador" or a "certain gentleman."

The underground organization WIN, meaning "Freedom and Independence," is one of the most widespread in Poland. A series of trials of WIN leaders are under way in which the Government is charging that key defendants, in addition to trying to overthrow the regime by force, acted as spies for "a foreign Power."

Grocholski, 43, told the tribunal that he had known the Ambassador for thirty years and in recent months renewed the acquaintanceship. He declared that the suggestion for contacting the WIN organization, which Grocholski joined earlier, was initiated by the Ambassador. Grocholski insisted that his role in the affair was minor and that the Ambassador apparently wanted information in connection with forthcoming elections. Grocholski, who also is accused of acting as a Gestapo informer during the Nazi occupation of Warsaw, categorically denied that charge.

Documents Reported Burned.

Grocholski was arrested in Warsaw November 17, 1946. The prosecution charged that the Ambassador visited the Count's home three days later while the residence was under surveillance by the Security Police, who had set a trap to check all persons contacting Grocholski. The prosecution said that documents collected by Grocholski for the Ambassador were burned in the home of Grocholski's mother after his arrest.

Baczak, talking like a schoolboy reciting poetry, also testified that the initiative for contact with the WIN underground came from the Ambassador.

Conviction of Grocholski and others on high treason charges would carry the death penalty. The three-judge military tribunal, headed by Col. Marian Barton, is expected to conclude the trials Saturday night.

Most of the staff of the Foreign Ministry's press department turned out for the trials, which pro-Government newspapers said would "prove to be a sensation of sensations."

Grocholski said on one occasion that he delivered two envelopes containing information from Kalicki, to the Ambassador. A Government spokesman said he could not disclose the contents of the State secrets allegedly delivered.

Clouds Of Locusts Invade Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Jan. 10 (AP)—Red clouds of locusts, some of them insects three inches long, swarmed over Jerusalem today for three hours before flying on toward Trans-Jordan.

It was the first time in three decades that the insects of such size and numbers had appeared in the city. Naturalists ascribed the visit to the phenomenally dry weather, which has caused Bedouin tribes to the south to pray for rain.

Britain-Egypt Break Seen

Cairo, Jan. 10 (AP)—*Al Ahram*, influential Arabic-language newspaper, said today the Egyptian Government could not avoid breaking off negotiations with Britain and was "preparing public opinion now for the second step after failure of negotiations." It did not define the "second step."

Revived Religious Teaching Is Urged

Ankara, Jan. 9 [AP—*Delayed*]—A demand for revival of Moslem teachings in Turkey, already heard twice during the past two weeks, was echoed again today at the first congress of the Democratic party, Turkey's young opposition group.

Although it is a topic that has seldom been discussed openly since the Government of President Kamal Ataturk did away with veils and fez and many religious traditions of ancient Turkey, the Moslem faith still burns fiercely in the hearts of Anatolians.

One delegate told the congress his constituents in Anatolia wanted the return of religious schooling in primary grades.

"Soon there will be no one left in this country who can read the Fatima (Moslem prayer) over our dead," he declared.

TEHERAN VOTES TODAY

Premier Ghavam's Party Is Expected to Win Major Victory

TEHERAN, Iran, Jan. 10 (AP)—Voters of Teheran will go to the polls tomorrow in the first phase of Iran's national elections, and observers predicted an overwhelming victory for Premier Ahmad Ghavam's New Democrat party.

Government supervisory committees, meanwhile, were setting up election machinery in all the provinces, an official statement said, "except those where recently rebellious tribesmen have not surrendered their arms." Tribesmen recently were involved in an uprising in the south.

Some foreign diplomatic officials in the capital expressed the opinion that the elections would be conducted "completely free of any foreign influence."

Opposing the Premier's adherents is a coalition headed by Dr. F. Mossadegh, who charged last night that the elections were controlled by the Government and were not free. The extreme Right-wing National Will party is headed by Said Zia ed-Din Tabattabai, who is now in jail.

Iraq's Elections Open March 10.

Baghdad, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Ministry of the Interior announced today that Iraq's national elections would begin March 10. Three major parties will participate, with the two extreme leftist organizations boycotting the voting.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 10 (AP)—H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal and member of the Moslem League, today assailed as "pretense" the action of the Congress party in accepting the British principle of compulsory grouping of provinces for writing a Constitution for Indian independence.

In the first comment by a leading Moslem League member on the action of the rival Hindu-led Congress party, Premier Suhrawardy said the British should inform the Congress party that its resolution of four days ago "pretends to accept the latest official interpretation of India's independence plan, but does not in fact do so."

He would not express any opinion on whether the Congress party action would bring the Moslem League into the Constitutional Assembly.

The Congress party adopted a resolution on Monday agreeing to the British position that province-grouping under the British plan for Indian independence was compulsory, rather than optional, as the Congress party had previously insisted.

The Moslem League insisted also that the grouping was compulsory. Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, said the Congress party action was a step toward getting Moslem League cooperation in drawing up a constitution.

However, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the league, has made no statement on league participation in the Assembly, which is scheduled to reconvene Jan. 20.

Premier Suhrawardy said that the speeches at the Congress party session at which the resolution was adopted indicated that the Congress party "considers the league its enemy and an agent of British imperialism."

"If that is what the Congress party really believes there is really no hope," he added.

He voiced fears that the Hindu majority in the Assembly would be able to "ride roughshod" over the league, creating a serious internal situation that "might have repercussions outside."

13 Are Killed, 110 Hurt In Bombay Riot

Bombay, Jan. 10 (AP)—Three-way communal rioting in Bombay brought death to 13 persons and injury to 110 more in the 24 hours ending at 6 A.M. today, a communiqué issued by the Bombay director of publicity said this morning.

Ten of those slain and 30 of the injured, the communiqué said, were victims of stabbing. Police fired on mobs seventeen times yesterday and reported fifteen cases of arson in addition.

An earlier communiqué said the new outburst of communal violence was climaxed when two trucks crashed into a funeral procession, killing three persons and injuring 50.

The new fighting, which police said yesterday involved three groups of Indians—Hindus, Moslems and the scheduled castes (untouchables) — included stabbings, acid-throwing, the beating of women, stone-throwing and window-breaking.

CHINA TO OPEN TALKS WITH REDS ON DAIREN RETURN

PEIPING, Jan. 10—(AP) China will open formal negotiations with Russia for return of Dairen, Manchurian port, to Chinese authority "in the near future," Gen. Hsiung Shih-Hui declared today.

Hsiung, director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Mukden headquarters, stopped off in Peiping en route to Nanking for a conference. He said no formal negotiations had yet been held and that Chinese forces which marched to the northern approaches of Dairen some weeks ago still were marking time.

The United States, in identical notes to Nanking and Moscow, urged Monday that the status of Dairen be settled promptly. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to the United States, said last night that "prompt restoration of Dairen" to Chinese control in accordance with the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945 "will be much appreciated by China."

Russians Hold Port

The Russians have remained in military occupation of the big port since the Japanese surrender. The 1945 treaty provides that it be a free port under Chinese administration.

In predicting negotiations soon, General Hsiung said the Dairen question could not be settled by military operations and the Chinese government would take only diplomatic steps in seeking a solution.

Meanwhile, Hsin Sheng Pao, the newspaper of Gen. Tu Lin-Ming, government military commander in Manchuria, said the Russians had not complied with a Chinese demand for withdrawal from the locks on the Yalu river boundary between Manchuria and Soviet-occupied northern Korea.

The paper said the locks were in Manchurian territory and the Russians had agreed to withdraw.

Other pro-government reports said 35,000 Chinese Communists were attacking government positions along a 25-mile front on the Sungari river in central Manchuria, northeast of Changchun. The Sungari long has been an informal boundary between the rival Chinese groups in Manchuria, where the situation has remained relatively calm all winter.

Communists guerrillas continued active 15 to 20 miles southeast of Peiping, government reports saying they had captured three villages and detailed a train on the Peiping-Tientsin railway.

Marshall Assailed

Gen. Yeh Chien-Ying, Communist member of the Executive (truce) headquarters in Peiping, chose today to lash out at General Marshall.

Yeh said the work of the new U. S. secretary of state in attempting to end the Chinese civil strife "will be investigated at the coming foreign ministers' conference in Moscow in March."

He added that Marshall's role "will be criticized," and that "he cannot evade his responsibility."

(Yeh was blamed by Americans for sabotaging the inquiry into the Anping incident of last summer, in which Communists ambushed a U. S. Marine convoy. In a farewell statement Tuesday, without naming Yeh, Marshall strongly criticized the Communist behavior in that entire affair).

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Dairen Parleys Slated Soon

(AP)
T. MASTERSON

Peiping, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chiang Kai-shek's Manchurian headquarters at Mukden, today told Chinese newsmen that formal negotiations with Soviet authorities for return of Dairen to China would begin soon.

Hsiung, who stopped here en route to Nanking, said no formal negotiations have been held yet.

He said national troops that pushed into Kwantung Peninsula north of Dairen weeks ago have not advanced from positions some 15 miles from Dairen where the troops halted to prevent any possibility of incidents with Russians in Dairen.

Bars Military Decision

The Soviets have occupied and administered Dairen since the war's end. An August, 1945, Sino-Soviet treaty provides the city shall be an open port, administered by China.

Hsiung said occupation of Dairen was an international question which could not be decided by military operations. The Government will take only diplomatic steps to find an appropriate solution, he added.

The United States a few days ago asked that the Chinese and Russian governments open the port of Dairen. The request followed the withdrawal from Dairen of a small United States Navy courier vessel twenty minutes after receipt of an ultimatum from the Russian commander. The vessel had overstayed by two hours its 48-hour permit.

Friction At Yalu River

Simultaneously, the pro-military newspaper, *Hsin Sheng Pao*, said Soviet troops had not complied with a Chinese Government request to evacuate the Yalu River lock. The Yalu is the boundary between southern Manchuria and Russian occupied northern Korea.

The newspaper, owned by Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander in Manchuria, reported that after national troops captured Antung, at the border, from Chinese Communists, the Russian garrison continued to guard the lock.

Chao Kung-wu, commander of the Antung garrison, notified the Soviets to withdraw their garrison "and restore Chinese rights of control over the lock, which is in Antung province."

The Soviets were reported to have agreed, but so far have given no signs of withdrawing their troops, the general's paper said.

China Reds Attack On 25-Mile Front

Peiping, Jan. 10 (AP)—Government reports from its new 1st Army today said that an estimated 35,000 Communist troops attacked National positions on a 25-mile front along the Sungari River, 60 miles northeast of Changchun.

Neutral sources said the Government, stepping up its air activity in Manchuria, had taken seven P-51 fighter planes to Changchun, the capital.

There have been predictions of an outbreak of hostilities in northern Manchuria for some time, but today's activity was the first, except for minor skirmishes, for months.

The Sungari river roughly is the dividing line between Government and Communist territory.

Strengthened Communist attacks captured three villages in the Peiping area today, menaced three towns and threatened both the Peiping-Tientsin railroad and highway.

A mine derailed a Government armored train between Anting and Wanchuan, 18 miles from Peiping, and Communists then attacked the train.

Chinese Red Hits Position Of Marshall

Peiping, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, one of the Chinese Communists' top leaders, today termed General Marshall's farewell summary of the Chinese situation an evasion of his responsibility as peace negotiator.

It was the first Communist reaction to Marshall's strong parting statement, in which the General condemned equally the Chinese Government and Communists for failure to end their civil war.

Yeh, Communist commissioner at executive (truce) headquarters here, and his secretary, Hwang Hwa, predicted at an interview:

"General Marshall's work will be investigated at the coming Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow in March."

They said his "failure" as a mediator in China will be criticized, declaring:

"He cannot evade his responsibility."

Sun Urges Drastic Changes In China Rule

Shanghai, Jan. 10 (AP)—Sun Fo, generally regarded as the outstanding liberal in the present Chinese Government, tonight urged "drastic overhaul" of the regime and immediate formation of a coalition including all parties.

Sun, chairman of the Legislative Yuan and honored as the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, called upon the Communists, the Kuomintang and all other parties to let bygones be bygones and initiate a new inter-party conference looking toward peace and unity.

His statement, issued through the Government's Central News Agency, said selfishness of the Kuomintang and Communists was the prime cause of the present strife.

This statement followed a guarded bid yesterday by Peng Hsueh-pei, Information Minister, to resume negotiations with the Communists. Both were sequels to Gen. George C. Marshall's parting statement blaming extremists on both sides for China's civil war.

Motivation of the new maneuvers was questioned by foreign observers, who said nothing was likely to result unless the Communists would recede from their demands for scrapping the recently adopted constitution and returning to the territorial status of a year ago.

Misappropriation Ends Relief Agency

Shanghai, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's engineering works here will be liquidated this month because of the misappropriation of an estimated 1,000,000,000 Chinese dollars (about $300,000) in property.

Charges of misappropriating part of the property have been filed against an Australian, Hubert R. Heath, and six Chinese.

Stuart Role Grows In China

H. MIMS

Nanking, Jan. 10 (AP)—United States Ambassador John Leighton Stuart's importance in China appears to be increased, rather than lessened as hinted in some quarters, by the departure of General Marshall to become United States Secretary of State.

Stuart will continue to head the embassy as long as his services are needed, an official said today.

Stuart without doubt has better connections with both Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists than any other foreigner in China.

Respected On Both Sides

His status with China's ruling family almost is that of a brother. Informed sources agree he is one of the few foreigners able to give the Generalissimo advice.

The Communists likewise respect and trust Stuart's judgment and frequently confer with him.

A suggestion made in Washington that Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, former United States commander in China, might succeed Stuart received little enthusiasm in Nanking. Wedemeyer, while popular with Chinese officials and considered able because of his wide knowledge of Chinese affairs, was a particular target of Communist anti-American propaganda.

Wedemeyer Called Partial

The propagandists blamed him directly for giving military aid to the national armies.

General reaction of foreign observers here to a peace statement by Peng Hsueh-pei was that the Minister of Information was shadow boxing in another effort to convince world opinion that the Kuomintang (Government party) is blameless for the stalemate in truce negotiations with the Communists.

Peng said the Government "is willing to discuss with the Communists a complete plan for the cessation of hostilities" but the latter said they had not been approached.

Murder Of Civilians On Wake Told At Trial

Tokyo, Jan. 10 (AP)—Master Sergeant Jesse L. Stewart, United State Marine survivor of Wake Island, today told the International War Crimes Tribunal:

On October 7, 1943, the Japanese commander, fearing the Americans would recapture the island, sent an interpreter to tell 96 United States civilian prisoners—all that remained on Wake—"to put on their best clothes as they were being sent to the United States."

Instead, the prisoners were lined up and slain by rifle fire.

Forrestal Cites U.S. Aims Until U.N. Succeeds

Cleveland, Jan. 10 (AP)—The United States "will remain militarily strong," says Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, "until the United Nations is a going business."

And then, he told the World Affairs Forum last night, "it will devote such portions of its military power as is appropriate and necessary to give effective force to the sanctions of that organization."

Another speaker at the opening session of the twenty-first institute of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, declared that "if (China's) national unification cannot be completed today because of the uncomprising and selfish attitude of the Communists, there is no sound reason why China should not go ahead with her national reconstruction."

Latin America Next Topic

With these keynotes sounded in the session devoted to Asia, the institute today turned its attention to Latin America and western Europe. Today's sessions present Sumner Welles, former United States Under Secretary of State, and Ezequiel Padilla, former Foreign Minister of Mexico. Among speakers on tonight's program on western Europe will be the Italian Premier, Alcide de Gasperi.

Forrestal declared "the United States will not withdraw its interest or its influence from either Europe or Asia," and that in maintaining our military strength, "specifically we must keep the air-sea power of an efficient and mobile Navy, a strong strategic Air Force, and backing them up, a trained and modern Army capable of swift expansion."

Manchurian Situation Discussed

Dr. Koo described "the re-entry of Russia in Manchuria, with half ownership and control of the principal railway in that vast Chinese territory from the west to the east and from Harbin to Dairen and Port Arthur" as a "re-creation of servitude" which "naturally remains a matter of great concern to China."

Russia's presence in Manchuria, he said, was the result of an agreement at the Yalta conference, to which China was not invited. He recalled, however, that China had "formalized that part of the Yalta agreement" by a pact with Russia.

A "prompt restoration of Dairen" to Chinese control . . . will be much appreciated by China," said the Ambassador.

Arms Cannot Assure Safety Of Any Nation, Says Bradley

Cleveland, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley said tonight no nation can assure its safety by stockpiling new weapons of mass destruction or through "buffer states" and island bases.

The American plan for international atomic control may become the only adequate guarantee of security" for nations, he declared, if it succeeds and then is applied to other armament.

"If nations contend that international inspection and control would infringe on their sovereign rights," he added, "I can only reply that it is a cheap price to pay for peace."

The General spoke at the twenty-first annual institute of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs, which had as tonight's theme: "Western Europe."

Speaks As Soldier

Bradley, wartime commander of the 12th Army Group in Europe and now veterans' administrator, emphasized that he spoke not as a Government representative but as "one American soldier fearful of the tragedy another war could bring" in his speech for the Foreign Affairs Forum here.

"Out of the laboratories of science has come proof that there are no longer any safe hideouts," Bradley said.

"The capacities of science are not only unlimited, but they are also available to the many nations throughout the earth.

"We can reasonably say that we shall find no adequate security against long-range rocket bombardment in the creation of buffer states and in the acquisition of island bases. We have finished the last great war where natural barriers can serve as effective defenses.

"And we shall find no thoroughly adequate security by pledging or pooling our military strength in the United Nations.

"When the United States submitted to United Nations its proposal for international control of the atom bomb, it devised a pattern for what may become the only adequate guarantee of security among nation states.

"If such a plan proved effective in control of the atom bomb, we might ask if it would not also work on all weapons of mass destruction. And if eventually it were applied with success to all other armaments, international inspection and control could, in time, provide nations with the adequate security guarantees they would require for safe reductions of their armies and navies.

Research Would Go On

"Without this assurance the United States has no choice but to keep its arms and to point its research toward the development of new weapons that may offer us at least a partial measure of armed security!"

Bradley said that to preserve the independence of smaller nations and to protect their freedom of economic and political self-determination, "we must strive for an economic stability in Europe that will free those nations from excessive dependence on either the United States or Russia."

"Our continuing foreign policy can be neither a pro-Soviet nor anti-Soviet, a pro-British nor anti-British policy of statesmanship," he added. "The United States has reached maturity in its conduct of world affairs. We dare not consent to any policy which would split the world into spheres of influence."

Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy told the international Forum that his country needs adequate aid immediately to prevent war's "tragic heritage" from becoming "a chronic and incurable disturbance."

Declaring that "when a nation is reduced to poverty and degredation," a "healthy system of democracy at home cannot be effectively secured," de Gasperi disavowed any intention of making a "formal appeal against international decisions," but added:

"I know that American public opinion was with me when I stated in Paris that I was not willing to share the moral responsibility of humiliating and punitive terms of peace."

Byrnes To Speak

Throughout the three-day institute, cosponsored this year by *Time* magazine, speakers have discussed what the world expects of the United States and what the United States is going to do about it. The American position will be summed up tomorrow night by James F. Byrnes, retiring Secretary of State; Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senate foreign relations chairman, and Francis Cardinal Spellman, of New York.

Russian Chief in Korea Moves to End Impasse

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The State Department disclosed today a new exchange of letters between the Soviet and American commanders in Korea aimed at reopening talks on the creation of a trusteeship pending self-government.

A Russian-American commission broke up in disagreement May 8 over qualifications of Korean representatives to be consulted by the commission.

In a letter of Nov. 26, which the State Department released today, Col. Gen. Ivan M. Chistiakov, Russian commander in northern Korea, proposed that the commission consult all "democratic parties and organizations that uphold fully the Moscow decision on Korea" but bar those who have opposed it.

The American view is that this would prohibit the consultation of any organizations except those friendly to Russia.

In a reply on Dec. 24, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge said that the Russian and American positions could be reconciled if the Russians would accept signed declarations by the Koreans that they uphold the Moscow decision.

Sulzberger Stresses Amity With Britain

New Orleans, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, says he believes "it's more important for the United States to get along with Great Britain than for the Jews to have a national homeland."

Here to attend a meeting of directors of the Associated Press, Sulzberger discussed the Palestine issue in an interview during which he emphasized that he was speaking as a Jew. He said he could understand the British use of troops against Palestine extremists, for "naturally the British do not like to have their soldiers taken away and shot."

Inverchapel Expresses Confidence in Marshall

Asserts New Secretary Has 'Deep Respect' of British

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP).—Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States, said today he had the highest confidence in the United Nations with General of the Army George C. Marshall representing the United States.

"I know him well and have been with him at many conferences," the Briton said of General Marshall, new Secretary of State, at a press conference.

"General Marshall has the deep respect and admiration of the British nation."

Lord Inverchapel came here to receive a wallet which Benjamin Franklin carried in London when he represented the American colonies between 1757 and 1775. The presentation was arranged by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Lord Inverchapel accepted the wallet for the British Society for International Understanding, which is making its headquarters in Franklin's former home in London.

At Washington, D. C., Rear Admiral George L. Russell, Assistant Judge Advocate, said today that the company's claims had not been settled because they had not been proved to the Navy's satisfaction.

Schupp headed the Pacific-American Whaling Company, largest American whaling concern on the Pacific for almost thirty years.

Parcels to Russian Zone

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Ordinary gift parcels containing essential relief items will be accepted for mailing to the Russian zone of Germany and to all sectors of Berlin, effective Wednesday, the Post Office Department announced today.

Whaler Dies After Laying Big Loss to Navy

He Charged $75,000 in Machinery Vanished From Leased Island Lent to Russians.

Bellevue, Wash., Jan. 10 (A. P.).—William P. Schupp, 80 years old, one of the last leaders of the whaling industry, died yesterday, only a few hours after declaring that some of his company's property disappeared from a Navy-leased Aleutian island during the war.

He suffered a severe heart seizure after a newspaper interview in which he discussed a claim for $75,000 damages filed earlier in the day with the Thirteenth Naval District here.

In the interview, Schupp had said that a large amount of heavy machinery disappeared from the Akutan Island whaling station, the island on which a volcano erupted early this week. When the Navy returned to the station, no indication was given that property was disturbed, he said.

"It was not until our representative had checked the station that we learned what had been taken," he added.

The Navy lent the station to the Russians as a secret fueling base for lend-lease vessels during the war.

Total Of War Veterans Sets Record In U.S.

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—The number of war veterans exceeded 18,000,000 for the first time in history at the end of 1946, the Veterans Administration reported today.

The number of World War II veterans increased by 158,000 during December to a total of 14,117,000. The November increase was 215,000.

Deaths continued to thin the ranks of the veterans of other wars at the rate of 5,000 a month, to bring their total to 3,941,000 at the year's end.

U.N.-ALBANIA
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FILED A FORMAL COMPLAINT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT CHARGING ALBANIA WITH MINING THE CORFU STRAITS WHERE TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS WERE DAMAGED WITH A LOSS OF 44 LIVES LAST OCTOBER.

THE 60-PAGE DOCUMENT DETAILING THE CHARGES WAS HANDED TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL ARKADY SOBOLEV OF RUSSIA BY SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE ON THE COUNCIL.

THE UNITED NATIONS DID NOT IMMEDIATELY MAKE AVAILABLE THE TEXT OF THE COMPLAINT, BUT BRITISH SOURCES SAID THE LONDON GOVERNMENT WAS DEMANDING AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO TWO DESTROYERS AND FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

THE CHARGES HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN LAID BEFORE THE DELEGATIONS OF RUSSIA, CHINA, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN A PROCEDURAL MOVE. PRIOR TO THAT, FRUITLESS DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN CARRIED ON WITH THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT, THE BRITISH SAID.

THE BRITISH PREVIOUSLY HAD COMPLAINED THAT ALBANIAN SHORE BATTERIES FIRED ON WARSHIPS LAST SPRING IN THE SAME AREA, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME A COMPLAINT WAS BROUGHT DIRECTLY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR ACTION.

THE COMPLAINT WAS THE FIRST FILED BY GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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U.N.-BALKANS
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT SAID TODAY THAT MARK ETHRIDGE, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S BALKAN INQUIRY COMMISSION, AND HIS STAFF WOULD SAIL FROM NEW YORK ON THE U.S. LINER AMERICA JAN. 16.

THE COMMISSION, REPRESENTING THE 11 NATIONS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING AT ATHENS JAN. 30 BEFORE STARTING ITS ON-TH-SPOT INQUIRY IN NORTHERN GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND BULGARIA. THE INVESTIGATION WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNCIL ON A COMPLAINT OF GREECE THAT HER NORTHERN NEIGHBORS WERE SUPPORTING GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES INSIDE GREECE.

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FIRST LEAD SPITSBERGEN
LONDON, JAN.10-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA HAS ASKED NORWAY TO GRANT HER SPECIAL PRIVILEGES AT SPITSBERGEN, THE NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY IN OSLO.

IN LONDON, A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN WAS AWARE OF A REQUEST FROM "SOME POWER" TO ESTABLISH A BASE IN THE ARCTIC ISLAND GROUP.

A NORWEGIAN SPOKESMAN HERE SAID ANY RUSSIAN REQUEST FOR A BSE IN THE SPITSBERGEN ARCHIPELAGO WOULD INVOLVE NOT ONLY RUSSIA AND NORWAY BUT ALL OTHER SIGNERS OF THE AGREEMENT ON CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH

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NORWAY ADMINISTERS THE FAR NORTHERN POSSESSION, COMMERCIALLY VALUABLE CHIEFLY FOR ITS COAL DEPOSITS.

RUSSIAN MINING OPERATIONS ARE PERMITTED IN THE AREA BY THE MULTI-LATERAL AGREEMENT. IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE ABOUT TO RESUME SUCH MINING. NORWAY ALREADY HAS OBTAINED ABOUT 50,000 TONS OF COAL THERE SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

THE AGREEMENT, A PART OF THE FRAMEWORK OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY, PROVIDED FOR THE DEMILITARIZATION OF SPITSBERGEN AND ACCORDED TO CITIZENS OF ALL STATES THE RIGHT TO DO BUSINESS AND ESTABLISH INDUSTRIES THERE.

IT WAS SIGNED IN 1920 BY BRITAIN, THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, HOLLAND, DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY. RUSSIA SIGNED IN 1925.

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COUNT KAWERY GROCHOLSKI A FEW HOURS BEFORE HAD TESTIFIED BEFORE A MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN WARSAW THAT HE DELIVERED AN ENVELOPE TO THE AMBASSADOR, AND A GOVERNMENT SOURCE IN WARSAW SAID THE CONTENTS COULD NOT BE DIVULGED BECAUSE THE ALLEGATIONS CONCERNED STATE SECRETS. THE INDICTMENT HAD CHARGED GROCHOLSKI AND THREE OTHERS WITH CONSPIRING TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT AND GIVING STATE SECRETS TO "A FOREIGN AMBASSADOR."

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE AMBASSADOR HAD A LONG ACQUAINTANCE WITH COUNT GROCHOLSKI, BUT HAD NOT KNOWN THAT GROCHOLSK HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH AN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION.

BRITAIN TWICE HAS ADDRESSED NOTES TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, ACCUSIN IT OF OBSTRUCTING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF OPPOSITION PARTIES IN VIOLATION OF THE POTSDAM AND YALTA AGREEMENTS. THE UNITED STATES HAS SENT THREE SUCH NOTES. POLAND HAS DENIED THE CHARGES BUT HAS NOT REPLIED TO THE UNITED STATES NOTES.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE WOULD DISCUSS WITH THE AMBASSADOR WHAT STEPS, IF ANY, SHOULD BE TAKEN TO BACK THE BRITISH-AMERICAN POSITION.

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LONDON--2ND ADD ELECTRIC NATIONALIZATION (A125) X X X COMPANIES.

THE BRITISH ELECTRICITY STOCK WILL BE GUARANTEED BY THE TREASURY.

ANOTHER CLAUSE OF THE MEASURE AUTHORIZES THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC AUTHORITY TO ISSUE A MAXIMUM OF $2,800,000,000 OF STOCK AND AREA BOARDS TO RAISE TEMPORARY LOANS.

PUBLICATION OF THE BILL CAUSED A BRIEF FLURRY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND FOR A TIME DEALERS REFUSED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ELECTRIC SHARES. LATER THE SHARES WERE QUOTED NOMINALLY AT PRICES ABOUT 40 CENTS UNDER YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

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LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY DESCRIBED AS "PROPAGANDA" A RECENT REPORT OF THE SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING HEADED BY REP. WILLIAM M. COLMER (D-MISS), CALLING IT AN "EXTENSIVE PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE" AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

"SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF DOLLAR DIPLOMACY AGAIN AND AGAIN, WITH A PERSISTENCE WORTHY OF A BETTER CAUSE, TRY TO USE DOLLAR PRESSURE AGAINST THE U. S. S. R.," THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST SAID.

"EVIDENTALLY THEY THEMSELVES REALIZE THE HOPELESSNESS OF THEIR EFFORTS AND, IN PUBLISHING SUCH DOCUMENTS AS THE COLMER COMMITTEE REPORT, THEY ARE FOLLOWING NOT SO MUCH PRACTICAL AS PROPAGANDA PURPOSES."

SM1155PES

(WX) LONDON--1ST ADD MOSCOW RADIO COMMENT ON COLMER REPORT.

UNDER DASH

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IN A REPORT ISSUED DEC. 29 THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT IF REPORTS OF RUSSIA REARMING WITH GERMAN WAR PLANTS WERE TRUE, THEN THE ENTIRE POTSDAM AGREEMENT SHOULD BE SCRAPPED AND "THE WESTERN ALLIES" SHOULD DEMAND THAT RUSSIA "EVACUATE GERMANY COMPLETELY."

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH HAD SENT A SUBCOMMITTEE TO EUROPE, ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT THE UNITED STATES RESTRICT EXPORTS OF "KNOW-HOW" AND GOODS OF "SPECIAL MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CHARACTER" TO RUSSIA UNTIL IT "MEETS ITS POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACCEPTS FULL INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

MD1241AES

LONDON, JAN 10-(AP)-A SOVIET JOURNALIST SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE "RUSHED UP AND SURROUNDED" HIS PLANE WHEN IT LANDED AT YOKOHAMA AND DESCRIBED THE ACTION AS PART OF "A NEW ORDER, RECENTLY ESTABLISHED BY AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES FOR THEIR ALLIES."

RED STAR CORRESPONDENT L. VYSOKOOSTROVSKY WROTE THIS DESCRIPTION OF HIS RECEPTION IN JAPAN:

"EMERGING FROM THE LIVE RING OF POLICEMEN, WE ENCOUNTERED A LONG ROPE, BEHIND WHICH STOOD POLICEMEN KEEPING PEOPLE FROM APPROACHING US. I RECOGNIZED AMONG THEM SEVERAL SOVIET FRIENDS WHO HAD EVIDENTLY COME TO MEET US, BUT WHO ALSO FOR SOME TIME WERE NOT ALLOWED TO COME UP TO US.

"AN HOUR PASSED BEFORE WE WERE THROUGH WITH FORMALITIES AND THE ROPE WHICH SEPARATED US FROM THE OUTSIDE WAS REMOVED."

DA1031PES

LONDON, JAN.10-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION [illegible] TODAY THAT STREET CLASHES BETWEEN RIVAL GANGS SUPPLYING BLACK MARKET DISTRIBUTORS WITH STOLEN GOODS HAVE OCCURRED DURING RECENT WEEKS IN THE DIMLY LIT SOHO DISTRICT OF LONDON, AND SOMETIMES NOT EVEN THE POLICE HAVE KNOWN THE FIGHTS TOOK PLACE.

"THE BIG GANGS CONCERNED IN STEALING FOOD, SPIRITS AND CLOTHING IN LONDON SUPPLY BLACK MARKET DISTRIBUTORS, EACH OF WHOM IS THE 'BIG BOSS' IN A CERTAIN AREA," THE AGENCY SAID. "RIVALRY BETWEEN SOME OF THE LESSER GANGSTERS HAS CAUSED BAD FEELING AMONG THEIR FOLLOWERS--WHO DO NOT NEED MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO RESORT TO THE USE OF RAZORS."

SCOTLAND YARD DID NOT DENY THAT CLASHES WERE TAKING PLACE BUT SAID THAT GANG WARFARE OR A "CRIME WAVE, IN THE SENSE THAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS MIGHT UNDERSTAND THE EXPRESSION," DID NOT EXIST.

A YARD SPOKESMAN SAID THAT "THERE ARE NO LARGE GANGS, AND THERE ARE NO IMPORTANT GANG LEADERS." HE ESTIMATED THE SIZE OF GANGS AT 10 TO 15 MEN, MANY OF WHOM, HE ADDED, ARE DESERTERS FROM BRITISH AND ALLIED FORCES WHOM THE POLICE ARE GRADUALLY ROUNDING UP.

N955AES

A110
PARIS, JAN 10-(AP)-PREMIER LEON BLUM, FIGHTING TO COMPLETE HIS FINANCIAL REFORM PROGRAMS BEFORE HIS INTERIM SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT RETIRES, TOLD FRANCE'S 5,000,000 CIVIL SERVANTS IN A RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT, HE COULD NOT GRANT THEIR DEMANDS FOR SALARY INCREASES AND RECLASSIFICATION.

DA1043PES

THE SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES, AGGRAVATED BY THE COLD, WAS THREATENING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE U.S. ARMY'S GERMAN YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM, DR. NORMAN E. HIMES, HEAD OF AMG'S SPECIAL EDUCATION AGENCIES, SAID.

HE SAID THAT THE PROGRAM, WHICH HAS ATTRACTED NEARLY 750,000 YOUTHS, DREW HEAVILY UPON U.S. ARMY EXCESS STOCKS, BUT THAT THEY WERE NEARLY SPENT AND THOSE REMAINING WERE ALLOTTED CHIEFLY TO DISPLACED PERSONS.

HIMES SAID THAT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WOULD REQUEST THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO CALL A CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON OF THE CHIEF AMERICAN YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS TO DRAFT PLANS FOR A NEW PROGRAM AIMED AT THE REEDUCATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMAN YOUTH.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENTS IN THE THREE STATES OF THE U.S. ZONE HAVE BEEN TOLD THEY MUST MAKE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROGRAM IF IT IS TO CONTINUE, HIMES ADDED.

ADD-BERLIN - V319PES COAL SHORTAGE -XYX PLAUTS

BERLIN, JAN.10-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W. HARPER, DIRECTOR OF THE ARMED FORCES DIVISION OF THE U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAYS GERMANY'S PHYSICAL DISARMAMENT IS "VIRTUALLY COMPLETED", BUT THAT A "WAR POTENTIAL" STILL MUST BE ELIMINATED FROM SOME GERMAN MINDS.

HE FORECAST YESTERDAY THAT ALL GERMAN WAR MATERIAL WOULD BE DISPOSED OF OR DEMILITARIZED BY NEXT JULY 1 "THROUGH A VERY HIGH DEGREE OF COOPERATION AMONG THE FOUR POWERS" IN OCCUPATION.

HOWEVER, HE SAID, GERMANY HAS BEEN "PROBABLY THE MOST MILITARISTIC NATION IN HISTORY" AND HER CITIZENS STILL MUST BE KEPT UNDER ALLIED OBSERVATION AND LONG-RANGE REEDUCATION MUST BE CARRIED OUT. HE REPORTED GERMAN ARMY STRENGTH AT ABOUT 11,000,000 AT THE WAR'S END.

HARPER SAID FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT HAD BEEN HARDEST TO GET ON THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT REPORTING AND INSPECTION, BUT ADDED: "THIS SUBJECT IS NOW BEING RECONSIDERED FAVORABLY."

MK232AES

NUERNBERG, JAN 10-(AP)-MERCY KILLINGS CHARGED AGAINST FOUR NAZI DOCTORS ON TRIAL HERE WERE ILLEGAL EVEN UNDER NAZI LAW, PROSECUTOR JAMES MCHANEY TOLD THE AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY.

"NO EUTHENASIA LAW WAS EVER PROMULGATED IN GERMANY," THE LITTLE ROCK, ARK., PROSECUTOR SAID. "MERCY KILLERS HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY GERMAN COURTS AND THE RECORDS OF THESE COURTS WILL BE OFFERED IN EVIDENCE."

ADOLF HITLER'S PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, KARL BRANDT, AND THREE OTHERS OF THE 23 NAZI DOCTORS ON THE WAR CRIMES DOCK ARE ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATING IN EUTHENASIA KILLINGS.

DA1028PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 10-(AP)-~~HILDEGARD WENDT~~, A FORMER NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTRY EMPLOYE WHO BECAME AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO 30 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR PROTECTING FORMER ACTIVE NAZIS.

A MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT CONVICTED THE 24-YEAR-OLD BLONDE SECRETARY OF DESTROYING AN OFFICIAL LETTER DENOUNCING A GERMAN AS A FORMER NAZI AND OF FAILING TO REPORT THE WHEREABOUTS OF ANOTHER NAZI WHOM SHE KNEW TO BE A FUGITIVE.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS SAID SHE HAD CORRESPONDED STEADILY WITH THE FORMER PERSONAL SECRETARY OF NAZI PROPAGANDA CHIEF JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

DA1045PES

frankfurt, germany, jan. 10-(ap)-german police broke up a riot at merklingen thursday when angry german townspeople tried to mob a fellow townsman who had revealed the hiding place of three fugitive german prisoners of war.

six of the 100 rioters were arrested after they attacked police who were trying to rescue the threatened informer, capt. s.p. giunta of philadelphia, pa., [redacted] american military government security officer, [redacted] reported.

frankfurt, germany, jan. 10-(ap)-pvt. george w. whitney, 23, of fouke, ark., has been convicted of desertion and sentenced to 50 years imprisonment, the third army judge advocate's division reported here tonight.

whitney, a former 90th division soldier, went absent without

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leave from an army hospital in france on sept. 9, 1944, and surrendered in paris last nov. 21, evidence at his trial showed.

SOME OF THE DEFENDANTS TESTIFIED THAT THEY REACHED SPANISH MONARCHISTS THROUGH MAJ.GEN.ANTONIO ARANDA MATA, MENTIONED BY REPUBLICANS ABROAD RECENTLY AS THE POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO FRANCO AS GOVERNMENT HEAD, BUT REJECTED HIS PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED GROUPS SUPPORT A MONARCHIST COUP D'ETAT.

ARANDA, NAMED AT THE TRIAL AS A MAN WHO PLOTTED FOR TWO YEARS AGAINST FRANCO, DID NOT APPEAR THURSDAY AS A WITNESS, ALTHOUGH HIS TESTIMONY HAD BEEN EXPECTED. HIS ASSOCIATES SAID HE HAD BEEN EXILED FOR TWO MONTHS AT PALMA, MALLORCA.

SK903PES ADD- MADRID - REBELS - XYX GOVERNMENT

THE RESOLUTION AT THE SAME TIME APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN ADVANCED IN AN EFFORT TO EASE THE TENSION AMONG THE PARTY'S MINORITY GROUPS. IT ASKED THAT "DISCIPLINE BE TEMPERED BY THE MOST AMPLE DEMOCRATIC GUARANTEES OF RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES."

ALBERTO SIMONINI, WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE CONGRESS YESTERDAY AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "SOCIALIST CRITICS," TOOK THE FLOOR TODAY AS AN INDEPENDENT PLEADING FOR PARTY UNITY. HE DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS AGAINST FUSION WITH THE COMMUNISTS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME OPPOSED TO PARTY DISSENSION. HE CRITICIZED NENNI'S POLICIES BITTERLY, BUT DID NOT RECOMMEND ACTION AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN. UNIVERSITY.

ADD-ROME - (N) - SOCIALISTS - XYY

W435PES

BY FRANK BRUTTO

ROME, JAN.10-(AP)-ITALY'S 25TH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS, BADLY SPLIT OVER PARTY LEADER PIETRO NENNI'S POLICY OF COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS, WAS EXPECTED TO CULMINATE TODAY OR TOMORROW IN CREATION OF A NEW POLITICAL GROUP TO BE KNOWN AS THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

THREE SEPARATE FACTIONS CALLED MEETINGS TODAY AFTER A DEMAND LAST NIGHT BY MATTEO MATTEOTTI, SON OF ITALY'S SOCIALIST MARTYR, THAT THE CONGRESS VOTE ITSELF INVALID. HE CHARGED THE SOCIALIST PARTY NOW WAS "NEITHER SOCIALIST NOR ITALIAN."

THE CONGRESS ITSELF--WHAT WAS LEFT OF IT AFTER THE OTHER TWO FACTIONS SPLIT OFF--ASSEMBLED TO CONSIDER FOREIGN MINISTER NENNI'S OFFER TO RESIGN HIS LEADERSHIP IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE SCHISM.

ANOTHER MEETING WAS CALLED BY THE SOCIALIST "INITIATIVE" FACTION, ONE OF WHOSE LEADERS IS YOUNG MATTEOTTI. THE THIRD GROUP, "THE SOCIALIST CRITIC," WAS HEADED BY GIUSEPPE SARAGAT, PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. THE GENERAL OPINION IN POLITICAL CIRCLES WAS THAT THE LATTER GROUP WOULD ALIGN ITSELF WITH THE "INITIATIVES" IN THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW PARTY.

FIRST STEPS FOR FORMULATION OF A PROGRAM FOR THE NEW SOCIALIST PARTY, IT WAS SAID IN "INITIATIVE" FACTION CIRCLES, ALREADY HAVE BEEN TAKEN, BUT INFORMANTS SAID FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW PARTY MIGHT BE DELAYED UNTIL TOMORROW.

MK220AES

budapest, jan. 10-(ap)-conclusion of a one-year trade agreement between hungary and yugoslavia and negotiations between the countries for a five-year plan which would involve exchange of up to $200,000,000 worth of goods were announced today by hungarian minister of industry antal ban.

ban said hungary's cabinet had ratified the one-year treaty today and yugoslavia's ratification was a "foregone conclusion." negotiations on the five-year agreement will begin in budapest on jan. 15, he said.

"the political importance of this treaty is huge," said ban, a left-wing social democrat. "the danube basin and the balkans must co-operate. self-sufficiency is no longer possible. planned economy of a single country is no longer possible. we plan to come to similar terms with other countries."

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 10--(AP)--Georgi Kulishev, former foreign minister, was appointed today to represent the Bulgarian government in connection with the forthcoming United Nations investigations of Greek charges of Bulgarian-Greek border violations.

BELGRADE, JAN 10-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE AMERICAN EMBASSY DELIVERED A NOTE TO THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY WHICH DECLARED THE UNITED STATES "REJECTS CHARGES OF UNFRIENDLY CONDUCT ON THE PART OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EMBASSY" WHICH WERE MADE AT AN ESPIONAGE TRIAL NOW BEING HEARD HERE.

EIGHT YUGOSLAVS NOW ARE ON TRIAL ACCUSED OF OPERATING A SPY RING. INDICTMENTS CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES "ESPIONAGE SERVICE" PAID FOR SECRET DATA ON YUGOSLAV POST-WAR MILITARY AND GOVERNMENTAL MATTERS.

THE AMERICAN NOTE, THE SOURCE SAID, CONTENDED WHAT AN INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED "IMPLICATIONS OF THAT KIND ARE UNFOUNDED."

IT ADDED THAT THE EMBASSY "AT NO TIME GAVE SUPPORT OR HELP FROM THE UNITED STATES TO OPPONENTS OF THE PRESENT (YUGOSLAV) GOVERNMENT."

ONE INDICTMENT CHARGED THAT ONE OF THE EIGHT ACCUSED GAVE "ESPIONAGE REPORTS" TO ERIC PRIDONOFF, FORMER SPECIAL ECONOMIC ATTACHE IN THE EMBASSY; AND WORKED IN CONJUNCTION WITH HAROLD SHANTZ, FORMER COUNSELLOR OF THE EMBASSY AND LATER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BELGRADE, AND A LT. LOSUNIC, FORMER ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE.

DA1037PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.10-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY TOOK A SIGHTSEEING TOUR THROUGH THE KREMLIN TODAY AND WAS ASKED TO RESERVE THIS EVENING FOR A PROBABLE STATE OCCASION AT WHICH AN IMPORTANT PERSON MIGHT BE PRESENT.

(THIS DISPATCH DID NOT NAME THE "IMPORTANT PERSON," BUT EARLIER DISPATCHES SUGGESTED MONTGOMERY MIGHT SEE PRIME MINISTER STALIN DURING THE VISIT.)

MONTGOMERY EXPECTS TO END HIS VISIT TOMORROW AND RETURN TO BRITAIN BY PLANE IF WEATHER PERMITS. MOSCOW WAS SWEPT BY SNOWSTORM TODAY.

THE FIELD MARSHAL WAS GUEST AT A BRITISH EMBASSY DINNER LAST NIGHT AT WHICH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, IN A SPEECH, REFERRED TO MONTGOMERY AS "MONTY" AND SAID THE SOVIET UNION WAS PLEASED TO HAVE HIM AS A GUEST.

MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV, COMMANDER OF SOVIET GROUND FORCES, PRAISED MONTGOMERY AS A WAR LEADER.

IN RESPONSE, MONTGOMERY STRESSED THE CONTACTS HE HAD MADE WITH THE SOVIET ARMY AND TALKED OF THE GROWING COLLABORATION HE EXPECTED. HIS HOST, MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASILEVSKY, WAS SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED AND UNABL TO ATTEND THE AFFAIR.

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS CONTINUED TO GIVE MONTGOMERY MUCH ATTENTION, DEVOTING HUNDREDS OF WORDS TO HIS TALENTS AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S OUTSTAN ING COMMANDERS.

MAJ.GEN.MIKHAIL GALAKTIONOV TOOK UP ALMOST A THIRD OF A PAGE IN IZVESTIA TO PRAISE MONTGOMERY FOR HIS SUCCESSES AT EL ALAMEIN AND IN EUROPE, AND MAJ.GEN.NIKOLAI TALENSKY DEVOTED AS MUCH SPACE IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR TO A SIMILAR EULOGY.

BD455AES

MOSCOW, JAN 10-(AP)-THE NEW TIMES OF MOSCOW ASSERTED TODAY THAT "VERY INFLUENTIAL AMERICAN CIRCLES" WERE NOT INTERESTED IN INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY, WHILE IN THE SAME ISSUE IT LEVELLED STRONG NEW CHARGES AT UNITED STATES POLICY IN CHINA AND DENOUNCED THE COLMER COMMITTEE REPORT FOR ADVOCATING WHAT IT TERMED "ECONOMIC SANCTIONS" AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.

"VERY INFLUENTIAL AMERICAN CIRCLES, IT TURNS OUT, ARE NOT ALL INCLINED TO IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY," THE NEW TIMES SAID IN A LEADING ARTICLE, BASING ITS OPINION ON A REPORT FROM NEW YORK (REUTERS). "CERTAIN ELEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DO NOT WANT THE BARUCH PLAN TO BE SUCCESSFUL AND ARE DELIBERATING CREATING CONDITIONS WHICH ARE TOO HARSH FOR MOSCOW."

SURVEYING THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA, COMMENTATOR A. AVARIN SAID "OBSERVING THE POLICY OF AMERICAN CIRCLES IN CHINA, WHAT CONCLUSION CAN ONE REACH OTHER THAN THAT THESE CIRCLES ARE TRYING EVERY WAY TO INCITE CIVIL WAR, WEAKEN CHINA AND HOLD BACK ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUBORDINATE AND WEAKEN THE COUNTRY TO THEMSELVES?"

ELSEWHERE, THE NEW TIMES LEVELLED A STRONG ATTACK AT THE REPORT ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN EUROPE SUBMITTED BY A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY PLANNING, BRANDING IT "SLANDER" AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

THIS WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC SOVIET REACTION TO THE COLMER COMMITTEE REPORT, WHICH THE NEW TIMES ALLEGED "CONTAINS AN APPEAL TO RENUNCIATION OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT AND ADVANCES A DEMAND THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BRING PRESSURE ON BRITAIN, SWEDEN, FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND TO FORCE THEM NOT TO SELL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TO THE SOVIET UNION. THUS THE COMMITTEE IS APPEALING IN EFFECT FOR SOMETHING LIKE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

DA1012PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 10-(AP)-NEW TIMES, SEMI-MONTHLY FOREIGN POLICY PUBLICATION, ROUNDLY CASTIGATED BRITISH AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC POLICIES IN WESTERN GERMANY TODAY. IT DESCRIBED AS A "NEW YEAR'S PRESENT FROM DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" IMPORTS WHICH THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES WILL RECEIVE IN 1947 UNDER THE NEW BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONAL MERGER AGREEMENT.

"GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS AGAIN ARE RECEIVING FOREIGN CREDITS," NEW TIMES DECLARED, ADDING THAT BRITISH-AMERICAN CREDITS FOR SUBSIDIZING GERMAN IMPORTS IN 1947 EQUAL THE ANNUAL CREDITS GERMANY RECEIVED UNDER TH DAWES PLAN IN THE 1920'S.

"AMERICAN AND BRITISH INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES ARE INVESTING FUNDS IN GERMANY INDUSTRY WHILE DENYING CREDITS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND POLAND," THE MAGAZINE SAID.

IN ANOTHER ARTICLE, NEW TIMES DECLARED THAT ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE WERE "WORSENING MONTH TO MONTH."

DA1026PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 10-(AP)-THEODORE WALLER, ACTING UNRR[illegible]IEF IN WHITE RUSSIA, SAID TODAY THAT WITH UNRRA FOOD CUT OFF, MU[illegible] OF WHITE RUSSIA'S POPULATION FACED MALNUTRITION.

WALLER ESTIMATED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT 15 PERCENT OF WHITE RUSSIA'S VILLAGE POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE OUTSIDE AID AND THAT THE REMAINING VILLAGE POPULATION WAS BARELY SELF-SUPPORTING. HE PREDICTED CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS WOULD DROP TO LESS THAN NINE POUNDS A PERSON--ONE-SIXTH PREWAR.

HE SAID COLLECTIVE-FARM PEASANTS THIS YEAR WOULD RECEIVE AS PAYMENTS IN KIND ONLY ABOUT HALF THE GRAIN THEY RECEIVED BEFORE THE

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WAR, AND THAT POTATO AND VEGETABLE YIELDS STILL WERE SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR. HE REPORTED A SHORTAGE OF TRACTORS AND FERTILIZER, AND SAID ONLY ABOUT A FOURTH OF WHITE RUSSIA'S FRUIT ORCHARDS STILL STOOD.

WALLER SAID UNRRA HAD BEEN GIVEN FULL FREEDOM OF INSPECTION AND DISTRIBUTION AND HAD BEEN WIDELY PUBLICIZED IN WHITE RUSSIA.

WALLER, REPORTING "TREMENDOUS PROGRESS" IN WHITE RUSSIAN HOUSING, SAID ONLY ABOUT 20,000 OF 250,000 RURAL PEOPLE HOMELESS AT WAR'S END STILL WERE IN DUGOUTS.

DA1AES

MOSCOW, JAN 10-(AP)-COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN PUBLISHED MEMORIALS THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER N. KRAPIVEN, 42, ONE OF THE PARTY'S HIGH EXECUTIVES.

KRAPIVEN WAS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE PARTY'S PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT IN 1945. LATER HE BECAME ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

DA1027PES

(IN LONDON THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLARED THE BRITISH WERE "SATISFIED THAT MR.CAVENDISH-BENTINCK HAS NOT BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY IMPROPER ACTIVITIES, STILL LESS IN ACTIVITIES DIRECTED AGAINST THE POLISH STATE." IT SAID HE HAD BEEN RECALLED HOME TO DISCUSS THE FORTHCOMING POLISH ELECTIONS, SUBJECT OF RECENT U.S. AND BRITISH PROTESTS CALLING ON WARSAW TO HONOR A PLEDGE FOR FREE BALLOTING.)

GROCHOLSKI SAID THAT ON ONE OCCASION HE DELIVERED TWO ENVELOPES CONTAINING INFORMATION FROM KALICKI, HIS CO-DEFENDANT, TO THE AMBASSADOR. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE CONTENTS OF THESE ENVELOPES COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED BECAUSE STATE SECRETS ALLEGEDLY WERE DELIVERED.

THE COUNT, WHO TESTIFIED HIS FAMILY ORIGINALLY CAME FROM THE GERMAN RHINELAND, ALSO IS ACCUSED OF HAVING BEEN A GESTAPO INFORMER DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF POLAND. HE HAS DENIED THE CHARGES.

HE WAS ARRESTED IN WARSAW NOV. 17. THE PROSECUTION CHARGED THAT "THE AMBASSADOR" VISITED THE COUNT'S HOME THREE DAYS AFTER THE ARREST, WHILE THE ACCUSED WAS UNDER SURVEILLANCE OF SECURITY POLICE WHO HAD SET A TRAP FOR VISITORS. MEANWHILE, THE PROSECUTOR SAID, DOCUMENTS WHICH GROCHOLSKI HAD COLLECTED FOR THE AMBASSADOR WERE BURNED IN THE HOME OF THE COUNT'S MOTHER AFTER NEWS OF THE ARREST GOT ABROAD.

GH247PES ADD-WARSAW-(N) TREASON CASE-

XYX ELECTIONS

ANKARA, JAN 10-(AP)-KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN DENIED TODAY THERE WAS ANY DEVELOPMENT OF A TURKO-ARAB BLOC IN THE MIDDLE EAST, BUT INDICATED THAT HE HELD SOME HOPE FOR SUCH DEVELOPMENT.

"THE ARABS AND THE TURKS ARE TWO PEOPLES WHO ARE NEIGHBORS AND BROTHERS," SAID THE KING, NOW IN TURKEY'S CAPITAL ON A STATE VISIT. "FOR CENTURIES, TOGETHER OR ALONE, THEY HAVE SHARED THE STORY OF THE ORIENT. THAT IS WHY THEY WILL UNITE ONE DAY AGAIN AND MAKE THE ORIENT SHINE AGAIN."

THE KING TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS HERE THAT REPORTS OF A FORMAL TURKO-ARAB BLOC BEING FORMED WERE "NOTHING BUT A SIGN TOWARD SUCH A TENDENCY," AND THAT "NOTHING SERIOUS" HAD DEVELOPED.

HE SAID THAT IRAN, AFGHANISTAN, THE NATIONS OF NORTH AFRICA AND

POSSIBLY EVEN PAKISTAN (THE PROJECTED INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE) IN INDIA SHOULD BE INCLUDED ALONG WITH TURKEY AND THE ARAB STATES IN SUCH A BLOC.

DA1042PES

BY JOSEPH C. GOODWIN

TEHRAN, JAN 10-(AP)-RIVAL POLITICAL FACTIONS CONDUCTED FINAL PRE-BALLOTING RALLIES TODAY, ON THE EVE OF IRAN'S NATIONAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TOMORROW AND CONTINUE THROUGH JAN. 17.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS "SETTING UP ELECTION MACHINERY" IN ALL PROVINCES "EXCEPT THOSE WHERE RECENTLY REBELLIOUS TRIBESMEN HAVE NOT SURRENDERED THEIR ARMS."

LEADERS OF PREMIER AHMAD QAVAM'S NEW DEMOCRAT PARTY MET AT THE CENTRAL CLUB TO ADDRESS THEIR SUPPORTERS, GATHERED OUTSIDE IN NUMBERS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 5,000 AND 10,000.

DR.F.MOSSADEGH'S COALITION OPPOSITION DREW AN APPROXIMATELY EQUAL NUMBER OF SUPPORTERS IN FRONT OF THE SHAH'S MOSQUE, NEAR THE BAZAAR.

BOTH MEETINGS WERE COMPARATIVELY ORDERLY, AND THE CITY APPEARED ONLY SLIGHTLY INTERESTED IN THE VOTING, WHICH OBSERVERS EXPECTED TO YIELD AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR QAVAM.

MOSSADEGH IN ADDRESSING HIS SUPPORTERS CHARGED THAT THE ELECTIONS WERE CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND WERE NOT FREE. IN RESPONSE THERE WERE SHOUTS OF "VIVA MOSSADEGH!" AND "VIVA SAYYED ZIA!"

SAYYED ZIA ED DINE TABATTABAI, NOW IN PRISON, IS THE LEADER OF THE EXTREME RIGHTWING NATIONAL WILL PARTY.

SPEAKERS FOR THE DEMOCRAT PARTY REITERATED QAVAM'S PLEDGE THAT THE ELECTIONS WOULD BE "FREE AND DEMOCRATIC" AND INVITED TEHRAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, FOREIGN NEWSMEN "AND ALL INTERESTED" TO VISIT THE POLLS AS OBSERVERS.

SOME FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THE ELECTION WOULD BE CONDUCTED "COMPLETELY FREE OF ANY FOREIGN INFLUENCE."

SW1032AES

TOKYO, JAN.10-(AP)-FIRST SGT.JOHN T.GUINN, 36, OF 12,725 LAUDER AVE., DETROIT, THRICE WOUNDED, TODAY WAS DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT BY HIS WARTIME COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION. GUINN ALSO HAS THE SILVER STAR AND PURPLE HEART WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

FJ716ACS

SEOUL:KOREA, SATURDAY, JAN. 11 (AP)- A NEW EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND US COMMANDERS IN DIVIDED KOREA SHOWS NO CHANGE IN VIEWPOINTS WICHI LED TO A COLLAPSE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A UNIFIED TRUSTEESHIP, LT. GEN. HODGE, THE U.S. COMMANDER, SAID TODAY.

HODGE RELEASED A SUMMARY OF A LETTER DATED NOV. 26 FROM COL. GEN. I.M. CHISTIAKOV, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH KOREA ZONE. IT AGAIN SET FORTH THESOVIET VIEW THAT KOREANS WHO HAVE OPPOSED THE MOSCOW BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS PLAN FOR AN INDEPENDENT KOREA SHOULD BE BARRED FROM CONSULTING WITH THE U.S.-RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

THE U.S.COMMANDER REPLIED DEC. 24 THAT KOREANS WHO HAVE AGREED TO SUPPORT THE AIMS OF THE MOSCOW DECISION -- REGARDLESS OF PAST PERFORMANCES-- SHOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO CONSULT WITH THE COMMISSION.

SINCE NEARLY EVERY KOREAN POLITICAL PARTY BESIDES THE COMMUNISTS ATTACKED THE TRUSTEESHIP PLAN ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW, THE RUSSIAN PLAN IN EFFECT WOULD BAR FROM CONSULTATION ALL BUT SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS.

THE COMMISSION SESSIONS, CALLED TO SET UP A TRUSTEESHIP TO GOVERN UNTIL KOREA IS READY FOR INDEPENDENCE, BROKE UP LAST MAY WHEN THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO TALK WITH ANY KOREAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAD AT ANY TIME OPPOSED THE MOSCOW DECISION.

MANILA,JAN 10 (AP)-ELPIDIO QUIRINO, VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TODAY CALLED U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' RETIREMENT A LOSS TO BOTH THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED NATIONS AND LAUDED APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL MARSHALL AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

HE MESSAGED BYRNES HIS RESIGNATION COST THE WORLD "A COURAGEOUS, UNDISMAYED LEADER IN THE FIGHT FOR WORLD PEACE AND JUSTICE."

HE MESSAGED MARSHALL "YOUR SELF SACRIFICING, PATIENT, SKILLFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN CHINA GUARANTEE AN ACCURATE, UNPREJUDICED APPRAISAL OF ASIA'S REBIRTH. YOUR EARLY CONTACTS WITH OUR PEOPLE ASSURE YOUR UNDERSTANDING CONSIDERATION OF OUR PRESSING PROBLEMS."

GG834ACS NM

BY MILES A.SMITH

CLEVELAND, JAN. 10-(AP)-GREATER FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITS AMERICAN NEIGHBORS, SAID SUMNER WELLES TODAY, SHOULD BE THE NITED STATES' ROLE IN ADVANCING THE "ECONOMIC LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE REST OF THE HEMISPHERE.

THE FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE TOLD THE LATIN-AMERICAN SESSION OF THE CLEVELAND COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS' 21ST INSTITUTE THAT "THE MOST TRULY EFFECTIVE WAY" THE UNITED STATES CAN"STRENGTHEN THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE AMERICANS, AND COUNTERACT THOSE TRENDS TOWARD AUTHORITARIANISM WHICH OCCASIONALLY MANIFEST THEMSELVES," IS TO COOPERATE IN PROMOTING THE INDIVIDUAL'S ECONOMIC LIBERT IN THE REST OF THE AMERICAS.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF POLITICAL LIBERTY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE CANNOT BE ACHIEVED, HE SAID, "SO LONG AS GREAT NUMBERS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE DEPRIVED OF EVEN THE SEMBLANCE OF ECONOMIC LIBERTY."

WELLES SAID SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEM WILL BE FOUND IN PART THROUGH "A MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAND, THROUGH MORE ADVANCED AND MORE EFFECTIVE SOCIAL LEGISLATION, THROUGH A MORE EFFICIENT AND MORE REPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY," AND THROUGH INTENSIFIED EDUCATION, ADEQUATE SANITATION AND MORE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION.

A192CD

THE FORMER UNDERSECRETARY SAID "IT IS PERHAPS NOT TOO LATE TO HOPE THAT THE INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES MAY YET BE EXERCISE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE, BEFORE THE TREATY WITH GERMANY IS FINALLY CONCLUDED, FOR ALL THE LESSER POWERS TO PLAY A MORE EFFECTIVE PART IN DECIDING WHAT THE PROVISIONS OF THAT TREATY ARE TO BE."

HE ALSO DISCUSSED THE DILEMMA OF RECONCILING THE CONCEPTS OF COLLECTI SECURITY AND COLLECTIVE ACTION WITH THE DESIRES OF MANY SMALLER NATIONS TO PROTECT THEIR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, AND REFERRED TO AN URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL THAT ANY COLLECTIVE ACTION ORIGINATE WITHIN THE REGIONAL SYSTEM OF THE AMERICAS.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE DECISION UPON THE NEED FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION IN SUCH CASES SHOULD BE MADE BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS," HE DECLARED. "THE CHARGES SHOULD BE BROUGHT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, UPON WHICH THREE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL PRESUMABLY ALWAYS BE REPRESENTED."

A193CD

OSWALDO ARANHA, FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR BRAZIL, SAID THAT UNDOUBTEDLY "HERE IS WELL AS IN OUR SEVERAL COUNTRIES, PAN AMERICANISM IS UNDERGOING A CRISIS RESULTING FROM VARIOU CAUSES, MAINLY FROM PRE-OCCUPATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS," BUT THAT THE AMERICAS, THROUGH THE PAN-ANERICAN UNION, HAD SET AN EARLY PATTERN FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE SUMMED UP THE UNITED STATES' TASK OF THE FUTURE IN THESE WORDS: "THE PEOPLE THAT DISINTEGRATED THE ATOM HAS NOW THE MISSION OF INTEGRATING HUMANITY."

URUGUAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, EDUARDO R.LARRETTA, TOLD THE LATIN-AMERICAN SESSION "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT ATTEMPTS CONTINUE TO DIVIDE AMERICA, TO ISOLATE EACH OF HER ENTITIES, TO ALIENATE THE UNITED STATES," THROUGH "UNJUSTIFIED AND ABSURD MEANS," BUT HE PROPOSED, "LET US NOT BE IMPRESSED BY SUCH DEVICES."

FOR FRANCE TONIGHT THE SPEAKER WAS MAURICE SCHUMANN, PRESIDENT OF THE MOUVEMENT REPUBLICAIN POPULAIRE. F.N.VAN KLEFFENS, FORMER NETHERLANDS DELEGATE TO THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL, SPOLE FOR HIS COUNTRY AND THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN WAS ROBIN J.CRUIKSHANK, A DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON, DAILY NEWS.

SCHUMANN DECLARED THAT RUSSIA, LIKE FRANCE, HAD BEEN INVADED AND PILLAGED, HENCE "IT IS PERFECTLY LEGITIMIATE FOR RUSSIA TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE RUHR. BUT THIS REASONING ALSO CAN BE REVERSED. IF IT IS FAIR THAT THE RUSSIANS SHOULD BE WITH US ON THE RUHR AND THE RHINE, IT IS EQUALLY FAIR THAT WE SHOULD BE WITH THEM IN SILESIA AND SAXONY AND ON THE DAMUBE."

THE FRENCH SPEAKER SAID "WHAT WE EXPECT ABOVE ALL FROM AMERICA IS THAT SHE CHOOSE THE SECOND OF TWO GREAT POLICIES-- TO ACCEPT THAT THE WORLD BE DIVIDED INTO TWO ZONES OF INFLUENCE (THAT IS, IN TWO

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CAMPS)" OR "TO ADMIT, TO PROPOSE AND TO ORGANIZE INTERPENTRATION."
AMERICA NOT ONLY SHOULD CHOOSE THE LATTER ALTERNATIVE, BUT SHOULD "BE ABLE TO INDUCE ALL TO MAKE THE SAME CHOICE," HE ADDED.
THE NETHERLANDS, SAN VAN KLEFFENS, WANTS ABOVE ALL "TO HAVE OUR SAY ABOUT THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY IN GENERAL AND WE WANT THAT PEACE TREATY TO BE OF SUCH A NATURE AS TO GUARANTEE PEACE FOR A LONG TIME TO COME."
THE DUTCH ALSO EXPECT ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES FROM GERMANY, AND AN "INFINITESIMAL" PART OF GERMANY THROUGH A STRAIGHTENING OF THE FRONTIER, VAN KLEFFENS SAID.
CRUIKSHANK OBSERVED THAT "THE PRIME FACT ABOUT AMERICA IS THAT NEVER BEFORE HAS POWER SO GREAT COME TO ANY PEOPLE IN SO BRIEF A TIME."
IN THE BRITISH VIEW, A "LITTLE DEMON OF DOUBT" POPS UP TO SUGGEST THAT AMERICA IS WILLING "TO SACRIFICE EVERYTHING TO THE UNITY OF ONE WORLD, EXCEPT ITS FIVE VARIETY OF TARIFFS," SAID THE LONDON EDITOR.

E1037PES 1947

BY GEORGE BRIA

(ADVANCE)..CLEVELAND, JAN. 10-(AP)-PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI WARNED THE CLEVELAND COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS TONIGHT THAT THE WAR'S "TRAGIC HERITAGE" IN ITALY "WILL BECOME A CHRONIC AND INCURABLE DISTRUBANCE" IF ADEQUATE AID IS NOT TENDERED IMMEDIATELY.

"HEALTHY SYSTEM OF DEMOCRACY AT HOME CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY SECURED WHEN A NATION IS REDUCED TO POVERTY AND DEGRADATION," THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER DECLARED.
HE SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO VOICE "ANY FORMAL APPEAL AGAINST INTERNATIONAL DECISIONS" BUT ADDED "I KNOW THAT AMERICAN PUBLIC WAS WITH ME WHEN I STATED IN PARIS THAT I WAS NOT WILLING TO SHARE THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF HUMILIATING AND PUNITIVE TERMS OF PEACE."

DE GASPERI SAID "THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN VICTOR AND VANQUISHED MUST NOT BE DEFINITIVE AND PEACE TREATIES MUST BE AFFORDED A POSSIBILITY OF UNDERGOING PEACEFUL MODIFICATION."
HE SAID "PERMANENT JUSTICE" CANNOT BE INSURED "UNLESS UNILATERAL LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS THAT ARE BINDING ONLY ON CERTAIN NATIONS CAN BE PEACEFULLY MODIFIED."
"IT MUST BE POSSIBLE," HE SAID, "TO ELIMINATE SUCH TERRITORIAL STEELEMENTS AS ARE NOT IN KEEPING WITH THE ETHNIC AND GEOGRAPHIC REALITY
DECLARING "WE EXPECT THE UNITED STATES TO LEAD THE WAY TO A REDUCTION OF TARIFFS SO THAT A STABLE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE MAY HELP WEAKER NATIONS," DE GASPERI SAID "WE TRUST LIKEWISE THAT THEY WILL UPHOLD THE RIGHT OF NATIONS HAVING EXCESS LABOR TO BE ABLE TO SEND THEIR WORKER TO THOSE PLACES WHERE LABOR CAN BE ABSORBED."
"THIS IS A POINT OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO MY COUNTRY AND ON WHICH THE EXAMPLE OF AMERICA MAY HAVE A DECISIVE BEARING," DE GASPERI SAID.

REVIEWING WAR DAMAGE IN ITALY AND THE COUNTRY'S LACK OF RAW MATERIALS DE GASPERI SAID THAT TO SATISFY THE NATION'S NEED AT LEAST "TEN MILLION TONS OF COAL AND ONE MILLION TONS OF STEEL" MUST BE IMPORTED.
"WE MUST LOOK FOR AT LEAST 700,000 TONS OF STEEL TO COME FROM AMERIC HE SAID.
DECLARING THAT THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTED "AN ENORMOUS MORAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCE" DE GASPERI SAID "THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD CAN BE DECISIVE."
~~HE SAID THAT HE SPOKE "AS AN ITALIAN--AN ITALIAN WHO HAS NEVER --~~
BEEN HERE BEFORE BUT WHO HAS ALWAYS BELIEVED STRONGLY IN THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IS FOUNDED."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:15P.M. EST TODAY).

JA618PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.10-(AP)-AMIR SAUD, CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA, WILL ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON ABOUT JAN.13 ON INVITATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
THE WHITE HOUSE DID NOT ANNOUNCE THE OCCASION FOR THE VISIT, BUT IT COULD AFFORD AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONFERENCES ON THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.
THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF SAUDI ARABIA WILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON UNTIL JAN.18 AND THEN GO TO NEW YORK CITY. AFTER A FEW DAYS IN NEW YORK, HE WILL LEAVE ON A TOUR WHICH WILL TAKE HIM TO KANSAS CITY, HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, DENVER AND CHICAGO.

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WASHINGTON, JAN 10-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. DRAPER SAID TODAY THAT MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS ASKING $330,000,000 FOR ITS ECONOMIC PROGRAM IN GERMANY DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.
HE HELD OUT HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL BE ABLE TO STOP ALL SUCH SPENDING THERE WITHIN THREE YEARS.
DRAPER IS THE ECONOMIC DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY. HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL ZONES "LOOKS FORWARD" TO ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC STABILITY BASED ON A BALANCED IMPORT-EXPORT PROGRAM WITHIN THE THREE YEARS.
HOWEVER, MORE MONEY MUST BE SPENT IN THE 12 MONTHS BEGINNING JULY 1 THAN THE CURRENT OUTLAY TO MAKE THE THREE-YEAR GOAL POSSIBLE, DRAPER SAID.
THE $330,000,000 FIGURE IS ABOUT $130,000,000 MORE THAN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR EXPENDITURE.

PF936PES

NEW YORK, JAN 10-(AP)-AN UNRRA OFFICIAL SAID TODAY A HIGH ARMY OFFICIAL ABROAD TOLD HIM THAT BECAUSE OF THE GENERAL "DOWN AND OUT, MEAN AND BITTER" SPIRIT OF AUSTRIANS, THE LIVES OF 35,000 JEWS IN THAT COUNTRY WOULD BE IN JEOPARDY WHEN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WITHDRAW.
IRA A. HIRSCHMANN, SPECIAL UNRRA INSPECTOR GENERAL WHO TOURED EUROPE LAST MONTH, DECLINED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TO IDENTIFY THE ARMY OFFICIAL, OTHER THAN TO SAY IT WAS NOT LT. GEN. MARK C. CLARK, WHO COMMANDED AMERICAN FORCES IN AUSTRIA.
ALTHOUGH THE ARMY HAS RECOMMENDED TRANSFER OF THE JEWISH REFUGEES FROM AUSTRIA BEFORE THE OCCUPATION ENDS, HIRSCHMANN SAID, "IT LOOKS TO ME AS IF THERE IS TROUBLE BREWING WHEN THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES GET OUT."
AUSTRIAN CITIZENS ARE "BITTER, DEJECTED AND AIMLESS," HE SAID, AND A NAZI-MINDED SPIRIT IS WIDELY NOTICED.
WHILE HE SAID HE NOTICED SOVIET INFLUENCE IN POLAND, THE UNRRA INSPECTOR SAID HE GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT NO FOREIGN POWER DOMINATED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WHICH IS "MAKING A VALIANT EFFORT TO RECONSTITUTE THE NATION."

DA1022PES

WASHINGTON?JAN. 10 -(AP)- HENRY WALLACE EXPRESSED THE OPINION TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES OR GREAT BRITAIN " WOULD USE THE ATOMIC BOMB AGAINST RUSSIA IN AN AGRESSIVE WAY UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS".

WALLACE, FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNTIL RECENTLY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, MADE HIS COMMENTS IN A "MEET THE PRESS " PROGRAM BROADCAST OVER THE MUTUAL (WOL) NETWORK. 1947

"THE MOST CERTAIN WAY OF GOING TO WAR WITH RUSSIA IS BY .. BEING TOUGH WITH HER," WALLACE DECLARED.

"BY CUTTING OFF LOANS TO POLAND AND CZECHOSLAVAKIA, ALL WE DO IS FORCE THESE COUNTRIES TO TURN TO RUSSIA AND COME UNDER RUSSIA'S COMPLETE DOMINATION AND THEREBY HELP BRING ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

"NOW WE COULD NOT LEND LEASE THESE COUNTRIES INTO OUR HANDS BUT WE COULD LESSEN AN EXPLOSIVE SITUATION."

WALLACE SAID WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, HAD SAID INA RECENT ARTICLE THAT THERE IS A SCHISM BETWEEN WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND THE COMMUNISTIC STATE WHICH IS TOO GREAT TO BE BRIDGED.

"HIS PROGRAM," WALLACE ADDED, "AIMED TO INVITE ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO FIGHT AND ENCIRCLE THE SOVIET UNION, AND I AM EXCEEDINGLY ALARMED BY THIS CONDITION."

Byrnes and Vandenberg Jointly State U. S. Aims, Urge Atomic Guaranties

Secretary, in Cleveland Farewell Speech, Says His Peace Hope Is High

Asks Strong Nation As Power Balance

Senator Calls for Unity of Americas, Shake-Up in the State Department

Atomic Energy Veto Control Is Discussed

Cleveland, Jan. 11 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes, making his last major address before retiring, declared tonight he is more confident now than ever that "we can achieve a just peace by co-operative effort" by persisting with "firmness."

In a speech for Cleveland Council on World Affairs, Byrnes said the United States must discharge its responsibility as a great power in the United Nations Security Council "to see that other states do not use force except in defense of law"—veto or no veto.

Referring only briefly to relations with Russia in the problem of controlling atomic energy, Byrnes said he finds it hard to understand why any nation could not agree to waive its veto rights over punishment for violation of atomic controls.

Reaffirms American Policy

He reaffirmed the American policy that "we are not going to disarm while others remain armed."

Byrnes is to yield his ranking Cabinet position to Gen. George C. Marshall next week. He was on the same program tonight with Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He declared he is certain Senator Connally (D., Tex.) the former chairman, "would join me in saying that our bipartisan foreign policy was made possible only by the wholehearted and intelligent co-operation" of Vandenberg.

Byrnes added that the progress made during the last year toward peace—as measured in completion of five European peace treaties—would not have been possible "if the American people had not been united on a foreign policy."

Deals In Principles Of Policy

Byrnes's speech dealt mainly in principles of policy, apparently with a view to passing on to the American people out of his experiences some ideals and suggestions for the future.

He made these main points:

1. No compromise with basic principle. The United States can achieve "a just peace by co-operative effort if we persist 'with firmness in the right as God gives us the power to see the right'"—a quotation from Lincoln.

2. Continued airing of differences among nations in full public debate. The discussions in the Foreign Ministers meetings and in the Security Council, Byrnes said, have "caused a better understanding of our problems and contributed much to the substantial progress made at the recent assembly of the United Nations."

"Force Does Not Make Right"

3. Maintenance of military strength adequate to discharge American obligations. Byrnes declared present power relationships cannot be substantially altered by any one nation without disturbing the whole United Nations. He added that "force does not make right but we must realize that in this imperfect world power as well as reason does effect international decisions."

4. Development of internaitonal law. Law among nations has concerned itself in the past, Byrnes said, "too much with the rules of war and too little with the rules of peace."

5. Assistance to countries in distress. The United States, Byrnes said, must give relief to nations which are not yet ready to look after themselves fully even though UNRRA has ended. Similarly, he advocated loans to aid them obtain raw materials and reconstruct their industrial plants.

Recalls His Discouragement

6. Breakdown of barriers to the exchange of ideas and goods so that fredom of interchange will help remove conditions that contribute to distress and the development of blocs.

Byrnes warned against "disillusionment." There were times during the past year, he recalled, when he was "deeply discouraged," when it seemed that repeated efforts to co-operate with other countries met only constant rebuff.

"But we persisted in our efforts with patience and with firmness," he continued.

"Today I am happy to say that I am more confident than at any time since VJ day that we can achieve a just peace by co-operative effort if we persist 'with firmness in the right as God gives us the power to see the right.'"

Byrnes dealt more fully with his view of the need for the United States to remain strong than with any other phase.

Cites Relative Strength

The relative strength of the great powers in the United Nations, Byrnes declared, "is such that no one of them can safely break the peace if the others stand united in defense of the Charter."

"We hae joined with our Allies i nthe United Nations to put an end to war," he continued. "We have convenanted not to use force except in defense of law. We shall keep that covenant.

"As a great power and as a permanent member of the Security Council, we have a responsibility, veto or no veto, to see that other states do not use force except in defense of law. We must discharge that responsibility.

"And we must realize that unless the great powers are not only prepared to observe the law but are prepared to act in defense of the law, the United Nations Organization cannot prevent war."

Text of Speech by Secretary Byrnes at Cleveland Calling for Creating Real World Peace

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11 (AP).—The complete text of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's speech tonight on foreign relations:

This coming-of-age anniversary of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs is of more than usual significance. Under the leadership of President Emeny of the council, the community of Cleveland has come to regard world problems not as the affairs of far-distant countries, but as the affairs of the world of which the community of Cleveland is a part.

Twice in our generation the communities of America have learned that they are very much a part of the world when the world is at war. If we are to prevent war and build enduring peace, every community in America must realize that it is very much a part of the world when the world is at peace.

Our first task is to liquidate the war. We cannot think constructively about the building of lasting peace and about rising standards of life until we give the peoples of this world a chance to live again under conditions of peace. We cannot deal with the problems of a convalescing world until we get the patient off the operating table.

That is why President Truman and I at Potsdam two months after V-E Day proposed to set up the Council of Foreign Ministers to start work upon the peace treaties as quickly as possible, wherever possible.

That is why President Truman and I at Potsdam two months after V-E Day proposed to set up the Council of Foreign Ministers to start work upon the treaties as quickly as possible, wherever possible.

And that is why we have persistently urged since last Winter that deputies should be appointed to begin work upon the German and Austrian treaties.

Bars Retreat to Isolation

After every great war the victorious Allies have found it difficult to adjust their differences in the making of the peace. At the very outset grave differences between the Allies did arise in the work of the Council of Foreign Ministers. But we refused to abandon the principles for which our country stands. And we served notice that we would not retreat to a policy of isolation.

We made it clear that, as anxious as we were to reduce the burdens of occupation, America would not evade her responsibility. And at Stuttgart we made it clear that just as long as our Allies maintained troops in Germany and Austria, the United States would maintain its troops in those countries.

We were determined to do our part to bring peace to a war-weary world and we have not sought any excuse, however plausible, for shirking our responsibilities.

The treaties with Italy and the ex-satellite states, as they emerged from months of protracted negotiation and debate, are not perfect. But they are as good as we can hope to get by general agreement either now or within a reasonable length of time.

The treaties mark a milestone on the return to conditions of peace. The fact that the Allies have been able to agree upon these five treaties does give hope that they will soon be able to agree upon a treaty with Austria. That will make possible the removal of occupation troops from all European countries except Germany, and it will give to millions of people relief from the burdens of occupying armies.

Favorable Conditions Seen

Agreement upon these treaties gives assurance, too, that the discussions of the German settlement will start under much more favorable conditions than seemed possible until last month.

During the year or more that these treaties were under discussion it was inevitable that the differences between the Allies should be emphasized, and at times greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, during the war some of these differences were minimized and overlooked. But peace cannot be made by ignoring very real and basic differences and by pretending that they do not exist.

By recognizing and bringing out into the open our differences and honestly seeking means of reconciling them we have advanced and not retarded the cause of peace.

The discussions and debates in the Council of Foreign Ministers and in the Security Council during the past year caused a better understanding of our problems and contributed much to the substantial progress made at the recent Assembly of the United Nations.

But, my friends, we would never have made the progress that we did during the last year if the American people had not been united on a foreign policy.

For the past year our foreign policy has not been the policy of a political party, it has been the policy of the United States.

Vandenberg's Help Praised

And I am sure my Democratic friend, Senator Connally, who has been associated with us would join me in saying that our bipartisan foreign policy was made possible only by the whole-hearted and intelligent cooperation of my Republican friend, Senator Vandenberg.

I am indebted to him for his tribute to me. I would not trust myself to speak at length of him but I must recall to your minds last fall he was a candidate for

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re-election. His friends in Michigan urged him to leave me in Paris at the Foreign Ministers Council and return to his State. He refused. He placed the welfare of the country above his personal welfare. That's one of the reasons I respect and why I like Senator Vandenberg.

I would issue a word of caution against excessive optimism and excessive pessimism as to our foreign relations.

We must not let ourselves believe that peace can be made secure by any one treaty or series of treaties, or by any one resolution or series of resolutions. And we must not let ourselves believe that the struggle for peace is hopeless, because we cannot at once find ways and means of reconciling all our differences.

Nations, like individuals, differ as to what is right and just, and clashing appeals to reason may in the long run do more to avert a clash of arms than a lot of pious resolutions which conceal honest and serious disagreements.

Never before have the differences between nations been brought out into the open and so frankly discussed in public as they have during the past year in the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Of course it is true that public discussion emphasizes differences. But without such public discussion the people of the world who want peace would not know and understand the differences which arise between nations and which threaten the peace.

Wars may start not because the people want war, but because they want things that other people possess and will not give up without a fight. Full and frank discussion of such situations may avert armed conflict.

'A Never-Ending Struggle'

The struggle for peace is the struggle for law and justice. It is a never-ending struggle. Law and justice can be developed and applied only through living institutions capable of life and of growth. And these institutions must be backed by sufficient force to protect nations which abide by the law against nations which violate the law.

If we are going to build a regime of law among nations, we must struggle to create a world in which no nation can arbitrarily impose its will upon another nation. Neither the United States nor any other state should have the power to dominate the world.

The present power relationships of the great states preclude the domination of the world by any one of them. Those power relationships cannot be substantially altered by the unilateral action of any one state without disturbing the whole structure of the United Nations.

Therefore, if we are going to do our part to maintain peace under law, we must maintain, in relation to other states, the military strength necessary to discharge our obligations.

Force does not make right, but we must realize that in this imperfect world of ours power as well as reason does affect international decisions.

Special Responsibility Cited

The great States are given special responsibility under the United Charter because they have the military strength to maintain peace if they have the will to maintain peace. And their strength in relation to one another is such that no one of them can safely break the peace if the others stand united in defense of the Charter.

We have joined with our Allies in the United Nations to put an end to war. We have covenanted not to use force except in defense of law. The United States will keep that covenant.

As a great power and as a permanent member of the Security Council, we have a responsibility, veto or no veto, to see that other States do not use force except in defense of law. The United States must discharge that responsibility.

And we must realize that unless the great powers are not only prepared to observe the law but are prepared to act in defense of the law, the United Nations Organization can never prevent war.

In a world in which people do differ as to what is right and wrong, we must strive to work out definite standards of conduct which all can accept. We must develop and build through the years a common law of nations.

History informs us that individuals abandoned private wars and gave up their arms only as they were protected by the common law of their tribes and of their nations. So I believe that in the long run international peace depends upon our ability to develop a common law of nations which all nations can accept and which no nation can violate with impunity.

In the past international law has concerned itself too much with the rules of war and too little with the rules of peace. I am more interested in ways and means to prevent war than I am in ways and means to conduct war.

Common Law for All Asked

Unless we are able to develop a common law of nations which provides definite and agreed standards of conduct such as those which govern decisions within the competence of the International Court of Justice and such as those which we hope may be agreed upon for the control of atomic energy, international problems between sovereign states must be worked out by agreement between sovereign states.

The United States has taken the lead in proposing the control and the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction under agreed rules of law.

These rules of law must carry clear and adequate safeguards to protect complying states from the hazards of violations and evasions. They must be sufficiently definite and explicit to prevent a state that violates the law from obstructing the prompt enforcement of the law.

If a nation by solemn treaty agrees to a plan for the control of atomic weapons and agrees that a violation of that treaty shall be punished, it is difficult for me to understand why that nation cannot agree to waive the right to exercise the veto power should it ever be charged with violating its treaty obligation.

In 1921, while a member of the House of Representatives I advocated that the President call a conference for the limitation of naval armaments.

Later the President did call such a conference. What happened thereafter influences my thinking today. While America scrapped battleships, Japan scrapped blueprints. America will not again make that mistake.

We have urged a general limitation of armaments, but we are not going to disarm while others remain armed. And we should make certain that all Governments live up to their agreements to disarm.

We have urged priority for the control of atomic weapons because they are the most destructive of all weapons; because we have been at work on the proposal for more than six months; and because it presents concretely the issue of international inspection and control. We are convinced that if there can be agreement on that subject, there can be agreement on the control of other major weapons and a general reduction of armaments.

If we are unable to reach agreement on that subject it will be useless to discuss the other subjects.

But international law in a friendly, peaceful world must rest upon something more than mere rules, something more than force and something more than fear. It must be made to rest upon the growth of a common fellowship, common interests and common ideas among the peoples of this earth.

It was our fostering of a common fellowship that gave vitality to the good-neighbor policy in the Americas. It was a common fellowship which made the Act of Chapultepec possible.

We are eager to proceed with a negotiation of a mutual assistance treaty in accordance with the Act of Chapultepec at the projected Rio conference. But we do not wish to proceed without Argentina, and neither our Ambassador nor any official of the State Department is of the opinion that Argentina has yet complied with the commitments which she as well as the other American republics at Chapultepec agreed to carry out.

Hopes Argentina Will Comply

It is our earnest hope that before long there will be such reasonable and substantial compliance by Argentina with its obligations, that the American republics, after consultation, will convene the Rio conference.

Now a common fellowship does not mean that nations must in all respects think alike or live alike. Inevitably, we will differ. But nations like individuals must respect and tolerate one another's differences.

Peace in this interdependent world must be something more than a truce between nations. To have peace, nations must learn to live and work together for their common good. We live in one world. The health of the body politic like the health of the human body depends upon the health of all its members.

We cannot whole-heartedly abandon the policy of political isolation unless we abandon the policy of economic isolation. We are not likely to be successful in our efforts to cooperate to prevent war, unless we are willing to cooperate to maintain freedom and well-being in a world at peace.

We must learn to cooperate so that the people of each country may exchange the products of their country easily and fairly with the people of other countries.

Although our general long-run purpose is to help raise the living standard, the immediate problem during the last two years in some areas has been to maintain life itself.

Distress Abroad Stressed

Economic distress, starvation and disease breed political unrest, tyranny and aggression. And if we are sincere in our efforts to maintain peace, we must do our part to assist in the elimination of conditions which breed agression and breed war.

If we want people to value freedom and respect law we must at least give them a fair chance to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and their children.

The war has devastated many countries and has disrupted their economics. UNRRA has helped these countries through their most critical period. Its authority is now terminated but some countries through no fault of their own will require further relief to get upon their feet. And this we cannot deny them.

Outright relief by us is necessary in some countries. But the countries in need and the extent of the need can be determined by the United States just as well as it could be determined by a committee composed of representatives of other Governments.

A permanent place on the relief rolls is not the desire of those self-respecting nations which have fought for their freedom. But much of their productive capacity has been destroyed, they have no working capital in the form of foreign exchange to start the flow of needed raw materials.

They do need loans to secure the raw materials, capital equipment and tools necessary to rebuild and resume their ability to produce. The work of the International Bank, the Monetary Fund and Export and Import Bank must continue to have our whole-hearted support.

Scientific Aids Emphasized

Despite the ravages and destruction of the war, the advance of science make it possible for us and other nations to preserve and increase our living standards if we work together with other nations to produce what we and other nations want and need.

We must learn that prosperity like freedom must be shared, not on the basis of handouts, but on the basis of fair and honest exchange of the products of the labor of free men and free women.

We believe there should be no unnecessary barriers to the free exchange of ideas and of information among nations. But it is unrealistic to expect to have trade in ideas if we are unwilling to have trade in goods.

We must break down the artificial barriers to trade and commerce among nations. We must pursue our reciprocal trade policies which are designed to expand American trade and world trade because the world cannot buy from us if we are not willing to buy from the world.

We must pursue vigorously the Charter for the establishment of an international trade organization. It is designed to avoid economic warfare between nations and insure equality of commercial opportunity for all nations, large and small. In other words, we must avoid economic blocs if we wish to avoid political blocs.

My friends, after every great war there comes a period of disillusionment. Those who fight together expect too much from one another and are inclined to give too little to one another.

They forget that victory in war can only give the opportunity, which would otherwise be denied, to live and work for the fruits of peace and freedom.

Admits Discouragements

I admit that during the past year there were times when I was deeply discouraged. Our repeated efforts to achieve cooperation in a peaceful world seemed to be meeting only with constant rebuff. But we persisted in our efforts with patience and with firmness.

Today I am happy to say that I am more confident than at any time since V-J Day that we can achieve a just peace by cooperative effort if we now persist "with firmness in the right as God gives us the power to see the right."

We have demonstrated our capacity in war. We must now demonstrate our capacity in peace. If we do, our children and the children of men everywhere can inherit a peaceful world of expanding freedom and increased well-being.

To that goal freedom's past inspires us and freedom's future calls us.

Senator, Speaking With Byrnes at World Affairs Council in Cleveland, Urges Non-Communist Appeal—Retiring Secretary of State Stresses Co-operation

Cleveland, Jan. 11—(AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) urged tonight that the United States shift its China policy to encourage the non-Communist coalition backing the new constitution there.

Secretary of State Byrnes at the same time said he is more confident than ever before that "we can achieve a just peace by co-operative effort" by persisting with "firmness."

Their joint billing at the final session of the Council on World Affairs had dramatic contrasts. In the Republican-dominated Senate, Vandenberg has gained new power in foreign affairs—the time of his greatest influence probably is just ahead. Byrnes, having finished the first phase of treaty-making, is retiring—he will be succeeded by Gen. George C. Marshall.

Full Debate Assured

Vandenberg, in his first speech as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, served notice that adherence to a bi-partisan foreign policy does not preclude the fullest controversy over foreign affairs.

He differed with Byrnes on at least one point by insisting that a Pan-American conference on defense problems be called without delay.

Byrnes' last scheduled address as Secretary of State appealed for the United States to remain strong in military arms and forces until its strength can be reduced equally with that of other powers. This, he said, is necessary for world peace.

"As a great power and as a permanent member of the Security Council," Byrnes said, "we have a responsibility, veto or no veto, to see that other states do not use force except in defense of law. We must discharge that responsibility."

Marshall, who is to succeed Byrnes late next week, is returning home from 13 months in China where he helped Generalissimo Chiank Kai-Shek put over the new constitution. He had hoped it would appeal to "Liberals," as he called them, among the Communists as well as among non-Communist political groups, but so far the Communists have cold-shouldered it.

Vandenberg proposed, in effect, that the United States should abandon its policy of treating the Communists on a basis of equality with the Chinese Nationalists, and instead should throw its backing to the Nationalists and other groups under the constitution.

Cardinal Opens Meeting

Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, opened tonight's session with a declaration that the United States' motto, "in God is our trust," is the international key to world peace.

"I profess that only the love of God and the brotherhood of man can be the genesis, the basis and the soul of a sound, just and durable peace," said the Cardinal.

Today, "in this atomic age of demoralization and brutalization, the mission of the Church is exactly the same as it was two thousand years ago, and ever shall be," he continued. "The mission to help bring peace, not alone to man, but to mankind."

Cardinal Spellman said "I avow before the world that the precious peace which all men crave will never come to pass until a strong, loyal United Nations, undaunted, believes and lives the motto of our United States 'in God is our trust.'"

Vandenberg's Views

Vandenberg gave these views on major questions, departing in some instances from established State Department policy:

1. United States policy in China should "shift its emphasis" to support the non-Communist coalition of parties backing China's new constitution and discourage those—presumably the Chinese Communists—who hamper this constitutional development.

2. The United States should immediately propose holding the long-delayed Pan-American conference on hemisphere defense to stem a

Vandenberg Hails Covenant of Fifty-five Nations to Help Keep the Peace and Stresses World Problems

By The Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11 — The text of the speech delivered by Senator Vandenberg before the Cleveland Council of World Affairs:

I congratulate the Cleveland forum upon the powerful program it has produced from all quarters of the globe in a striking exchange of international opinion. This process of reciprocal candor is one of the major forces which can beat swords into plowshares on the anvils of mutual understanding and goodwill. Indeed, this is the supreme potentiality of the organized United Nations. War will remain at a heavy discount so long as

"Communistic upsurge" which, Vandenberg said, is moving in on present Pan-American disunity. Vandenberg did not directly mention Argentina.

3. The great powers face a "pressing need" to work out "a plan for total peace" for Germany which will prevent recurrence of Hitlerism "yet which offers some reward other than eternal degradation to new German states when they faithfully strive toward Democratic self-redemption."

4. The United States, Russia, Britain, France and China should voluntarily renounce their veto rights in the U. N. Security Council over all peaceful means of settling international disputes. The veto then would apply only to use of force.

5. Although UNRRA is out, Vandenberg said he is confident Congress will make "liberal relief appropriations" for devastated countries and that the United States will provide "reasonable rehabilitation credits."

6. The State Department and foreign service require "broadgauged reorganization to keep pace with America's unavoidable world responsibilities and particularly to develop more long-range planning." He assailed "catch-as-catch-can" improvisation of policy. The United States delegate to the U. N. should be a permanent undersecretary of state, he said.

7. All the great powers should recognize Austria's independence and withdraw occupation troops without delay. Austria is occupied by Russian, British, French and American forces.

8. On disarmament and atomic control Vandenberg strongly endorsed established American policy, which he had helped develop.

Byrnes' speech dealt mainly in principles of policy, apparently with a view to passing on to the American people out of his experiences some ideals and suggestions for the future.

He made these main points:

1. No compromise with basic principle. The United States can achieve "a just peace by co-operative effort if we persist 'with firmness in the right as God gives us the power to see the right'"—a quotation from Lincoln.

2. Continued airing of differences among nations in full public debate. The discussions in the foreign ministers meetings and in the Security Council, Byrnes said, have "caused a better understanding of our problems and contributed much to the substantial progress made at the recent assembly of the United Nations."

3. Maintenance of military strength adequate to discharge American obligations. Byrnes declared present power relationships cannot be substantially altered by any one nation without disturbing the whole United Nations. He added that "force does not make right but we must realize that in this imperfect world power as well as reason does effect international decisions."

4. Development of international law. Law among nations has concerned itself in the past, Byrnes said, "too much with the rules of war and too little with the rules of peace."

5. Assistance to countries in distress. The United States, Byrnes said, must give relief to nations which are not yet ready to look after themselves fully even though UNRRA has ended. Similarly, he advocated loans to aid them obtain raw materials and reconstruct their industrial plants.

6. Breakdown of barriers to the exchange of ideas and goods so that freedom of interchange will help remove conditions that contribute to distress and the development of blocs.

to the world. So far as my little part in this symposium is concerned, this is too large an order to be filled in 30 minutes. Further, I must make it plain that I am not in a position "to reply for the United States" because the Constitution confides that prerogative exclusively to the President. The Senate merely "advises and consents." Sometimes it doesn't even do that.

Hails Byrnes and Marshall

Fortunately, the Secretary of State is here to speak for the President. But unfortunately, he is shortly leaving the public service by resignation. I say this with deep regret. Secretary Byrnes has been an able, efficicient, courageous Secretary of State in the finest American tradition. He has relentlessly defended American international controversy stays in the council chamber—and adversaries "talk things out" instead of "shooting them out."

It was my good fortune to coin a phrase at the United Nations San Francisco Conference in 1945 which seems to survive. I prophesied that the general assembly would become "the town meeting of the world." In one year it has become exactly that. So long as the "town meeting" meets, reason is calculated to outweigh force. So long as this "safety valve" works the world's "boilers" are not calculated to explode.

Peace with justice is the dearest aspiration at every hearthstone in the world. Here in your "town meeting" the voices of global hope have joined in this universal prayer. The voice of our own America must rise above them all, not only because our people deeply share this dedication, but particularly because time and events have given us the tremendous responsibility of a spiritual leadership which most of the world is eager to have us grasp and which we would desert at our own peril.

Tonight, according to your program, "the United States replies

ideals in crises where they required defense. He has made a great contribution to the welfare of his country and to the peace of the world. I salute him with affection and profound respect; and I hail him as a very great American!

General Marshall who succeeds him brings to his task a stout heart, a clear head and a rich experience. He has always enjoyed the total confidence of Congress and of all his military and civilian colleagues, at home and abroad. I wish him well in his great responsibility.

As a junior partner I have worked with Secretary Byrnes on what is called a "bi-partisan foreign policy" in the United Nations and in planning European peace. It would be more significant to say we have sought a united American foreign policy so that, despite some inevitable dissidence at home, America could enjoy abroad the enhanced authority of a substantially united front. I dare to believe that, despite some distressing domestic interludes, it has borne rich fruits.

In any event, partisan politics, for most of us, stopped at the water's edge. I hope they stay "stopped"—for the sake of America—regardless of what party is in power. This does not mean that we cannot have earnest, honest, even vehement domestic differences of opinion on foreign policy. It is no curb on free opinion or free speech.

But it does mean that they should not root themselves in partisanship. We should ever strive to hammer out a permanent American foreign policy, in basic essentials, which serves all America and deserves the approval of all American-minded parties at all times.

Charts Course for America

But let me get back to that "reply to the world." I assume "the world" chiefly wants to know whether America will persist in its attitudes toward collective peace and security. I cannot answer for others. I will answer for myself.

I believe the United States, in enlightened self-interest, will do everything within its power to sustain organized international defense against aggression; to promote democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms; and, through international cooperation, to seek peace with justice in a free world of free men.

We plot no conquests. We shall neither condone nor appease the conquests of others. We ask nothing for ourselves except reciprocal fair-play. The extent to which it develops will determine our final course. We are not interest in unity at any price. We shall aspire to standards which will rally others to match our zeals. Our "reply to the world"

provocation which was our immediate spur.

From Dumbarton Oaks we went to San Francisco and at the symbolic Golden Gate, the charter of the United Nations was unanimously approved. From San Francisco we went to Washington and the Senate spectacularly ratified the charter with but two dissenting votes. We accepted the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

From Washington we went to London and organized the first "town meeting of the world." From London we came back to New York, where, in response to Congressional invitation, the United Nations launched its gigantic adventure on a site, in the United States, which thus gives us the permanent peace

is a challenge to match us in good works.

Mr. Chairman, these American attitudes will persist because they stem from reason and reality, and we are a practical people. We should remind ourselves, as well as our neighbors, from time to time, of certain facts in this connection lest we suffer in steadfastness what we lose in recollection.

Prior to December, 1941, we were conscientiously divided, along lines of deep conviction, regarding our proper role in a world-at-war just as we were similarly divided twenty years before regarding our proper role in a world at peace.

Pearl Harbor ended that debate. It brought a united country to far flung battle lines where we swiftly mobilized the greatest fighting resources of all time. It did more. It released an evolution which drove most of us to the irresistible conclusion that world peace is indivisible.

We learned that the oceans are no longer moats around our ramparts. We learned that mass destruction is a progressive science which defies both time and space and reduces human flesh and blood to cruel impotence.

Then we contributed the crowning proof ourselves. In the climax of this tragedy we ourselves devised the atom bomb—an appalling tribute to our illimitable genius—an equally appalling prophecy of civilization's suicide unless world war three is stopped before it starts. This produced the inevitable conviction that the jungle code of war must be repealed for keeps.

Before the horrors of the conflict had even reached their maximum, we brought our major allies together at Dumbarton Oaks to chart the most essential victory of all—a victory over war itself. Oh yes, we had said these same things once before and they had turned to ashes on our lips. But there is no comparison in the capitol of the world.

This record cannot be misread at home or abroad. We have embraced the United Nations as the heart and core of united, unpartisan American foreign policy. We shall be faithful to the letter and the spirit of these obligations. In my view, this will be true no matter what administration sits in Washington; and it will remain true to whatever extent the United Nations themselves are faithful to our common pledge. That, in general, Mr. Chairman, would be my over-all "reply to the world."

But I make the "reply" with no illusions that now "all's well." The United Nations is neither an automatic nor a perfect instrument. Like any other human institution it will make mistakes. It must live and learn. It must grow from strength to strength. It must earn the ever expanding confidence and fidelity of people everywhere. It must deserve to survive.

Meanwhile it is definitely beset by hazards. For example, the necessity for unanimity among the five great powers is both strength and weakness to its arm. Strength—because these great powers when united are invincible. Weakness—because the excessive use of the veto, particularly in respect to the Pacific settlement of disputes, can reduce the whole system to a mockery.

It is much too early to talk about major surgery on the charter itself. But I hope all the great powers will voluntarily join in a new procedural interpretation of the charter to exempt all phases of Pacific settlements from what, in such instances, makes of the veto a stultifying checkmate. I pose this as a test of international good faith.

Beset by Fiscal Dangers

There is another hazard. The organization is beset by fiscal dangers. In the enthusiastic eagerness with which it expands its nobly mediated efforts through specialized agencies, each with its own uncoordinated autonomy, it threatens accumulating annual assessments which a majority of its member nations soon may be unable to fairly share.

In such event, either the burden is concentrated on a few large states or the smaller states drop out. In the former case, the sovereign equality of member states will disappear. In the latter case, the United Nations will become a "rich man's club" and its greatest genius—universality of membership—will disappear. Stern fiscal control is indispensable—not penury but prudence.

But, Mr. Chairman, we must not be impatient. It took five years to take the world apart. It would not be surprising if it took at least that long to put it together again. The remarkable thing is that the United Nations has done so well so soon. Its Security Council has already peacefully tempered many critical situations which, in the absence of its mediation, invited serious implications. The recent dispatch of a commission of inquiry to the Greek border is the latest striking case in point.

Meanwhile, its General Assembly has already initiated powerful movements for the common good—incomparably the greatest of which is an approach to mutual disarmament.

These things can be the beginnings of the greatest benediction of all time. They are worth every effort which men of good-will can muster.

And let's always remember this: the more imponderable the world's frictions may become, the greater the need to persevere in strengthening this one and only available agent of organized emancipation.

And this: If, one day, some aggressor leaves the United Nations, in order to be free of its restraints, the rest of the world has ready-made at-hand the well-geared machinery for another, and immediate, grand alliance swiftly and overwhelmingly to confront the offender. Would-be international assassins, if ever such there be, will not lightly chance such condign disaster.

Stress on Disarmament

I spoke of disarmament. No other peace factor is of such vitality; and none could better typify America's attitude toward peace and the world. We are prepared to disarm (1) to whatever extent other powers are dependably ready to make comparable, permanent and effective renunciations; or (2) in whatever degree the United Nations and its cooperative military resources prove hereafter to offer a reliable substitute. It is our dearest dream.

But we shall not "dream" ourselves into a nightmare. We shall not disarm alone. We shall not trust to the persuasion of our example. We tried that once before. We shall take no "sweetness and light" for granted in a world where there is still too much "iron curtain." We shall not trust alone to fickle words. Too many "words" at Yalta and at Potsdam have been distorted out of all pretense of integrity. We shall not ignore reality.

We do not intend to be at anybody's mercy; nor do we intend to emasculate our authority with those who may still think in terms of force. But we will joyfully match the utmost limits of mutual disarmament to which other titans will dependably agree, if there be disciplines which guarantee against bad faith; and we will speed the day when such a boon shall deal war its deadliest blow. I repeat, however, that this cannot happen either in ambush or on a one-way street.

Our American proposals regarding atomic bombs illustrate my point. With an investment of $3,000,000,000 in this supreme de-

stroyer of all time, and with a monopoly upon its sinister secret for some years to come, we offer not only to abandon our dominant advantage but also to join in outlawing its destructive use by anybody, any time, anywhere on earth.

And what is our price? Just this—an effective system of continuous inspection and control which makes certain that no international brigand shall hereafter break faith with us and with the world! The price is simply protection against treachery!

But it is a fixed price, Mr. Chairman, and the price must be paid. We ask nothing for ourselves. We ask everything for peace. I submit, sir, that never has there been a comparable example of national good-will, nor one so thrillingly dramatizing the purpose of a great people to live and let live in a peaceful earth, if we are allowed to do so.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I briefly touch upon another phase. The economic factors of the peace are of vital interest to the world—and us. Peace and economics are inseparably kin.

Unfortunately this area of action is not so clear because the premises themselves are mixed in a clash of economic ideologies. But we shall not draw back from our essential responsibilites. For example, I am sure Congress will make a liberal relief appropriation—to be administered under American auspices in consultation with the United Nations—for the stricken postwar areas which are still war casualties, even though we never again contribute 72 per cent of an international fund, as in UNRRA, which can be controlled and even exploited by others.

This is said without prejudice to the great and humane achievements of UNRRA despite its handicaps.

Again, reasonable rehabilitation credits are unavoidable if democratic stabilities are to be restored before it is too late. By way of another example, I believe we shall continue the device of reciprocal trade agreements, in one form or another, to release and expand mutual trade—an even greater need for us than for any other country because our vastly expanded national economy and employment require it.

Whether this can continue on its present multilateral basis will depend somewhat upon the type of competition we confront from foreign state monopolies and from a growing habit abroad of making bilateral agreements for political as well as economic purposes. These habits could force us into defensive tactics which we would not voluntarily embrace. We shall fit our procedures to the necessities which are forced upon us.

Certainly we intend to keep our own American industry and agriculture in sound, domestic health, and to protect our system of free enterprise. Anything less would be a calamity not only for us but for the Western world. But sane, healthy, mutual trade expansion is best for all concerned.

Progress on Treaties

Mr. Chairman, my time runs out, though I have touched only the outer rim of our mutual problems with the world. I conclude with a few swift overtones.

We have finished five treaties with ex-enemy European states. They passed in review before a peace conference of twenty-one nations in Paris. We are entitled to say that this broad consultation of all our battle Allies was an achievement primarily due to American insistence. Here, again, is an unmistakable cue to our international disposition ever to recognize the rights of little states as well as big.

Here also is a cue to what seems to be our improved relations with the Soviet Union—as a result, I believe, of our present rugged policy of firm but friendly candor which I hope has permanently established the American doctrine that there are deadlines in our ideals from which we shall never again retreat. This is not truculence—it is the power of brave and naked truth.

When we left Paris in September the Council of Foreign Ministers was deadlocked on more than forty issues. When we left New York in December they were all amicably resolved. These five treaties are far from satisfactory in many aspects. But they bear no remote resemblance to the greater dissatisfactions which we have prevented; and they are a great advance toward reconstruction in a peaceful world.

Now we turn, after many weary months of urging, to peace plans for Austria and Germany. At long last we shall come to grips with the heart of the European problem. All occupying powers should recognize the independence of Austria and withdraw their troops.

In Germany, retarded by Russian and French refusals to fulfill the Potsdam requirement that the four zones of German occupation should operate as an economic unit, the German situation has suffered such economic deterioration as to threaten chaos and disaster. We have partially met this worsening crisis by unifying the American and British zones—with an invitation to the French and Russians to join us at their option. This is a hopeful pattern.

Meanwhile the business of renewed, decentralized political autonomy—looking toward federated states which shall be the masters and not the servants of a new Berlin—makes encouraging progress in the American zone.

But the pressing need is a plan for total peace—a plan which omits no possible precautions against recurrent Hitlerism, yet which offers some reward other than eternal degradation to new German states when they faithfully strive toward democratic self-redemption. The important thing for the world to know is that we intend to remain in occupation until this job is done. It is part of the war, if we are to preserve our victory.

For Pan-American Solidarity

Meanwhile, we face the intimate necessity of refreshing our indispensable Pan-American solidarity. This comes close home. It is historically basic in American foreign policy; and nothing has happened to lessen the importance of these good neighborly contacts. Quite the contrary. At San Francisco 20 Latin-American republics were unwilling to proceed with the United Nations Charter until the validity of our historic regional arrangements were officially tied into the United Nations plan. This was specifically done in Chapter VIII of the Charter. Thereupon, the then Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, as part of the agreed plan, promised—

"—To invite the other American republics to undertake in the near future the negotiation of a treaty which, as provided for in the Act of Chapultepec itself, would be consistent with the charter of world organization and would support and strengthen that organization, while at the same time advancing the development of the historic system of inter-American cooperation."

That was on May 15, 1945. This is Jan. 11, 1947. "In the near future" has not yet arrived. The secretary said of the proposed conference that "it would be another important step in carrying forward the good neighbor policy." If he was right—and I think he was—this long failure to hold the conference has had the opposite effect. I am well aware of the reasons for delay. I entirely sympathize with the anxiety to purge the Americas of their last vestige of nazism.

But I think that, under half a dozen solemn Pan American treaties to which we are a party, this is a multilateral decision which should always be made by all of us jointly and not influenced or dictated by us alone. In some aspects it can be said that we have been proceeding jointly. But I think it is past time to hold the Pan American conference which we promised in 1945, and there to formally renew the joint new world authority which is the genius of our new world unity.

There is too much evidence that we are drifting apart—and that a communistic upsurge is moving in. We face no greater need than to restore the warmth of new world unity which reached an all-time high at San Francisco.

I devote a few parting sentences to the Far East, where General MacArthur is doing so magnificent a job in Tokyo that our daily headlines scarcely remind us that we are successfully liquidating the greatest, single, post-war task which fell to our primary responsibility; and where the young Philippine Republic arises as a monument not only to its own vigorous self-development but also to our steadfast anti-imperialistic American liberalism which defies successful libel either at home or abroad. But it is particularly China to which I dedicate this paragraph.

Here lies a vast and friendly republic, rich in wisdom, equally rich in its democratic promise for tomorrow, and historically fixed in the orbit of our good-will. Since 1911, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen gave China her new vision, she has been struggling, against bitter odds, toward the light of a new day. While recognizing the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek, we have—through a year's mission headed by our distinguished General Marshall — been impartially urging that it produce unity with a rival armed party, the Chinese Communists.

Under the determined leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, a National Assembly has just produced a new Constitution and the Government is being reorganized with a coalition of non-Communist parties. We can hope that this Nanking charter, with its first, great national election promised before next Christmas, will weld together a strong and competent China.

It is my own view that our own Far Eastern policy might well now shift its emphasis. While still recommending unity, it might well encourage those who have so heroically set their feet upon this road, and discourage those who make the road precarious. Our marines, having finished their task, are coming home. But there will never be a minute when China's destiny is not of acute concern to the United States and to a healthy world.

My fellow citizens, we face a new year in world affairs with many gnawing problems still unsolved all around this turbulent globe. I have touched only a few which have special significance in respect to the topic of the evening. Peace is more difficult to win than was the war.

On the other hand, we have a right to cheer ourselves with some very real encouragements. The greatest of these—and I end as I began—is the luminous fact that fifty-five nations are committed by solemn covenant to help each other keep the peace, to substitute law for force, and to strive toward the uplift and defense of human rights and justice and fundamental freedoms.

The world has far to go before this pledge is a reliable reality. But the United Nations has raised this standard to which men of good-will in every clime and under every flag can repair; and it has already sped us on this God-blessed way. America will do her full part.

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Cardinal Sees Key to Peace

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11 (AP).—Francis Cardinal Spellman declared tonight that the United States motto, "In God Is Our Trust," is the international key to world peace.

"I profess that only the love of God and the brotherhood of man can be the genesis, the basis and the soul of a sound, just and durable peace," the Cardinal said.

"In this atomic age of demoralization and brutality, the mission of the Church is exactly the same as it was two thousand years ago, and ever shall be the mission to help bring peace not alone to man but to mankind.

"I avow before the world that the precious peace which all men crave will never come to pass until a strong, loyal United Nations, undaunted, believes and lives the motto of our United States, 'In God Is Our Trust.'"

Cardinal Spellman received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from John Carroll University today. The Cardinal was accompanied to the university by Bishop Edward F. Hoban of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, and Monsignor Vincent Balmat, chancellor of the diocese.

BRITISH PRESS ALBANIA CASE

United Nations Complaint Made Public By London

F. Carpenter

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—The British made public today a long Albanian note flatly rejecting a London demand for an apology and compensation for mine damage to two British destroyers and the loss of 44 sailors.

Simultaneously, a British spokesman said Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations Security Council, would press for an early and complete airing of his Government's charges against Albania. These were filed last night in the first case Britain has brought before the Security Council.

Propose Special Session

The British do not desire to obstruct the Security Council debate on arms limitation, this spokesman said, but they believe the Council can take up the Albanian case in a separate session before the arms talks are ended.

The Security Council, set to continue the arms discussion Wednesday, may start on the Albanian case late next week, one delegate indicated.

United Nations observers pointed out that Britain may tangle with Russia when the case is discussed. Russia fought for Albania's admission to the United Nations last year but was unsuccessful in the face of British and United States opposition.

Called Unsatisfactory

Cadogan's letter to the United Nations accompanying the notes said that Albania's answer to the British protest was "entirely unsatisfactory."

The case began last October 22 when the bows of two British destroyers were damaged by mines off the Albanian coast in the Corfu channel, and 44 sailors were killed.

Albania lodged a protest with the United Nations against alleged violations of Albanian waters by British ships.

On December 9, the British in a note to Albania demanded an apology and reparations under threat of taking the affair to the Security Council.

Indirectly Blames Greece

Albania, in the reply released by the British, turned down the demand for reparations and for compensation for the officers and men who were killed; refused to apologize; called the incident an "accident" for which the Albanian government was not responsible, and indirectly laid the blame on the Greek government, with which Albania is at odds. This note was dated December 21.

Albania said that if the mining had been done intentionally, it "could only have come from those who wish to disturb the relations between these peoples, and who do not wish to see good and amicable relations established between Great Britain and Albania.

Described As Support

"This hypothesis of the Albanian Government can be supported by the fact that Greek ships and ships belonging to other countries have often traversed Albanian territorial waters without authorization and have entered right into the southern Albanian ports."

The British said they lodged the complaint under Article 35 of the United Nations Charter. This permits any member of the United Nations to bring up any dispute or situation mentioned in Article 34.

Article 34 says the Security Council may investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Albania Rejects British Demand

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Britain published today her complaint to the Security Council against Albania. In it Britain rejected as "entirely unsatisfactory" Albania's refusal to meet demands for an apology, compensation and reparations for damage and loss of 44 lives aboard two destroyers damaged by mines in Corfu Channel last October 22.

The Foreign Office also made public the Hoxhia Regime's reply to Britain's original demands upon Albania. In this Albania denied responsibility for the mines and said Britain should have removed them. She struck out at Greece.

The Albanian reply spoke of the "extremely unfriendly attitude of the Government of Great Britain and its ulterior intentions toward Albania," and added:

"The Albanian Government is of the opinion that if there was any evil intention, such an inhuman act could only come from those who wish to disturb the relations between these peoples and who do not wish to see good and amicable relations established between Great

NIGHT DAY

Cites Corfu Coast

Regarding Britain's demand for the "right of innocent passage" through Corfu channel, the Albanian reply declared:

"It is evident that one cannot speak of innocent passage when the British ships sail demonstratively very near the Albanian coast."

1947

Text of British Note on Albania's Statement

LONDON, Jan. 1[illegible] (AP)—Following is the text of the letter addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations by Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom representative, and made public here today:

I have the honor, under instructions from my Government, to forward to you copies of a note addressed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the Albanian Government on Dec. 9, 1946, of the Albanian Government's reply of Dec. 21, and of a further note which His Majesty's Ambassador at Belgrade has now been instructed to present to the Albanian Government, regarding an incident in which two of His Majesty's ships were damaged by mines in the Corfu Channel on Oct. 22 last.

As will be seen, His Majesty's Government in their note set forth their grounds for believing that the Albanian Government was responsible for this incident, and requested an apology and compensation. His Majesty's Government added in their note that if no satisfactory reply was received from the Albanian Government within fourteen days of the receipt of this note they would be obliged to bring the matter before the Security Council. In the view of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Albanian Government's reply of Dec. 21 is entirely unsatisfactory and His Majesty's Government have accordingly instructed me to bring this dispute to the early attention of the Security Council under Article 35 of the Charter.

The text of the note addressed by His Majesty's Government to the Albanian legation in Belgrade on 9 Dec, 1946, for transmission to the Albanian Government, was published on 10 Dec.

The Albanian Government's reply to this note was handed to Mr. Charles Peake, the British Ambassador in Belgrade, on 21 Dec. It was in the following terms:

(1) Following on my note No. N221,18 of 14 Dec., 1946, I have the honor on instructions from my Government to convey to you the following answer to your note No. 408/39/46 of 29 Dec., 1946, which Your Excellency addressed to me on the instructions of His Majesty's Foreign Office.

(2) The Albanian Government expresses its profound regret for the accident which occurred to the two British destroyers on 22 Oct., 1946. But at the same time it energetically rejects all the accusations contained in the above-mentioned note with the purpose of making the Albanian Government responsible for this regrettable incident. The accusations made do not conform either with the peaceful aspirations and purposes so often expressed by the Albanian people or with the Albanian Government's policy in its relations with both Great Britain and with other peaceful peoples; similarly they do not conform with the actual facts and circumstances in which the incident of 22 Oct. took place.

(3) The Albanian Government regrets to have to point out that the conduct of the British Government toward Albania was not always guided by the same peaceful objects. It was precisely the British Government which alone supported the unjustified and unfounded pretensions of the Greek imperialists over a part of Albanian territory. The Government of Great Britain opposed with the greatest firmness the entry of an Allied country such as Albania into UNO [the United Nations], even though this country—the first victim of Italian fascism—had full right to such entry in consideration of its support to the common Allied cause.

Overt Acts Charged

The extremely unfriendly attitude of the Government of Great Britain and its ulterior intentions toward Albania showed themselves more clearly during the preparation of the peace treaties and in the groundless refusal to establish regular diplomatic relations.

This unfriendly attitude of Great Britain has come out in acts directed against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Albania. Thus, on 15 May, 1946, two warships which the Albanian Government later learned belonged to the British Navy entered without authorization and demonstratively into Albanian territorial waters near the port of Saranda.

Similar acts took place on 22 Oct. when four ships of the British Fleet entered into Albanian territorial waters; two in the Gulf of Saranda within 1.5 kilometers of the port, while two others sailed demonstratively within Albanian territorial waters, outside Kakomo and Borshi; and again when on 23 Oct. this year, British aircraft flew over Albanian territory.

This unfriendly attitude on the part of Great Britain toward Albania was similarly shown in the unilateral decision of the British Government to proceed to the sweeping of mines in Albanian territorial waters, in the demonstration made by British warships on 12 Nov. when they sailed past the coast of southern Albania in every direction, fully equipped and in war formation, from Butrinto to Karaburun, as also in the actual minesweeping operations which took place on 13 Nov. On this occasion many British warships and minesweepers whose number varied from hour to hour between 11 and 23, penetrated our territorial waters near the port of Saranda and navigated within 500 to 1,500 meters, firing on this occasion machine-gun bursts into the air and in the water.

(4) To these illegal acts on the part of the British Navy, the Albanian Government, faithful to the peaceful principles of its policy, answered by justified protests adressed both to His Majesty's Government and to the United Nations, in which it demanded that the liberty, independence and sovereignty of Albania which the Albanian people has bought so dear in its struggle against the Fascist aggressor, should be respected. The fact that in order to protect its rights, the Albanian Government used peaceful means, although in each of the cases quoted above it had every right of legitimate defense, is the best proof of the peaceful intentions, aspirations and objects of the Albanian Government.

(5) As for the events which occurred on 22 Oct. and those which followed, the Albanian Government wishes first of all to declare that it respects the principles of international law with regard to maritime navigation. According to the British point of view as expressed in Paragraph 6 of His Majesty's Ambassador's note, ships have a right of innocent passage through straits which form a highway of international communication. However, this principle of innocent passage, as far is it can be applied in this case, was flagrantly violated by His Majesty's ships on the occasion of their passage through the north part of the Corfu Channel. It is evident that one cannot speak of innocent passage when the British warships sail demonstratively very near the Albanian coast as shown in the cases mentioned above, and, further, when British aircraft fly over Albanian territory, as was the case on 23 Oct. Similarly, one cannot describe as innocent passage demonstrations made by British warships on 12 Nov. and which, from the way in which they were carried out, were performed with the purpose of exercising intimidation and pressure.

This is clearly confirmed by the fact that the British ships, according to the declaration of the commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, were at the time of their passage through the channel "at battle stations prepared for battle and prepared to resist all eventualities."

Responsibility Put on Britain

Furthermore, if Great Britain really wishes to apply the principle of innocent passage and to assure the safety of merchant shipping, she would have taken the trouble beforehand to remove the mines in the middle of the North Corfu Channel, which is the safest from the point of view of shipping, in such a way that navigation through the channel would better agree with the principle of innocent passage mentioned in the British note.

(6) With regard to the accusations according to which the Albanian Government itself placed the mines or was aware that others had placed them or again knew of the presence of mines in the Corfu Channel, these accusations are completely without foundation and are profoundly wounding to the peaceful aspirations and feelings of the Albanian people and the Albanian Government.

The inaccuracy of the accusations according to which the Albanian Government caused these mines to be laid comes out from the fact given in Paragraph 4 of the British note, where it is stated that Albania was not invited to take part in the work of the Mediterranean Zone Board because Albania did not possess any means of minesweeping.

It is therefore absurd to affirm that Albania, not possessing the necessary means either for sweeping or laying mines, should have been able to effect an operation on such a big scale; even more so from the fact that such an act would not conform with the principles on which the policy of the Albanian Government is based.

For the same reasons the Albanian Government most energetically rejects the charge that they were aware of an alleged laying of mines by some one else or that they know of the presence of mines in the Corfu Channel. The Albanian Government is of the opinion that if there was any evil intention, such an inhuman act could only come from those who wish to disturb the relations between these peoples and who do not wish to see good and amicable relations established between Great Britain and Albania.

This hypothesis of the Albanian Government can be supported by the fact that Greek ships and ships belonging to other countries have often traversed Albanian territorial waters without authorization and have entered right into the southern Albanian ports. During this year there have been eight such cases against which the Albanian Government have protested, giving a copy of its protests on each occasion to the foreign representatives accredited to the Albanian Government.

(8) On the other hand, the Albanian Government emphasizes that General Hodgson presented a note to the Albanian Government covering a chart of the minefields and swept channels safe for navigation in Albanian waters but accompanied by the remark that these channels are not safe and that Great Britain does not guarantee the safety of navigation in this zone.

(9) Furthermore, the Albanian Government wishes to emphasize that even after the second minesweeping on Nov. 13, according to the declaration made at a meeting of the Mediterranean Zone Board at Rome on Dec. 10, fourteen mines were cut loose and drifted toward the Albanian coast.

(10) After the events of Oct. 22 the British Government made a unilateral decision that the mines should be swept. In its note of Oct. 29 the Albanian Government protested against the violation of Albanian territorial waters which occurred on Oct. 22 and informed the British Government at the same time that it was opposed to the sweeping of mines in its territorial waters in accordance with a unilateral decision. But in spite of all this the British Government in its note of Nov. 10 informed the Albanian Government that the mines in the north part of the Corfu Channel would be swept on Nov. 12.

Following this unilateral action on the part of the British Government, the Albanian Government protested to the United Nations in the most energetic manner. The Albanian Government also protested to the British Government in its note of Nov. 11 and with the purpose of reaching an agreement proposed to the British Government the forming of a mixed commission.

Board Decision Cited

Nevertheless, the British Government, according to its previously taken unilateral decision and not wishing to settle matters by an agreement and by collaboration between the two Governments, sent its warships into Albanian territorial waters on 12 and 13 Nov. and carried out the minesweeping alone and as it wished.

On this occasion, in order to justify its unilateral action, the British Government in its note of 9 Dec. referred to the unanimous decision taken by the Central Mines Clearance Board on 1 Nov., according to which the north part of the Corfu Channel was to be swept clear of mines.

However, as the Albanian Government has been informed, both the Mediterranean Zone Board in its extraordinary meeting of 28 Oct. and the Central Board in its meeting of 1 Nov. came to the decision in principle to proceed to the sweeping of the mines—a decision to which the Albanian Government has no objection—but emphasizing that the operation should be effected with the consent of the Albanian Government.

It follows that the proposal of the Albanian Government to form a mixed commission was entirely in the spirit of the Central Board's decision to sweep the mines, seeing that the purpose of this proposal was to settle the matter in a spirit of agreement and collaboration between the interested countries.

When these facts are taken into consideration, the objection made by the British Government in Paragraph 15 of the British Ambassador's note, namely that the object of the Albanian proposal was to delay the mine-sweeping, is strange to say the least. On the contrary, the Albanian Government's proposal proves a constant desire for collaboration on its part.

(11) In view of the above, the Albanian Government declared that it cannot attribute any importance whatsoever to facts which have allegedly been confirmed by British experts and by an impartial person mentioned in the British note and thus rejects as inaccurate and without foundation the accusation based on these allegedly confirmed facts.

(12) The Albanian Government cannot, therefore, consider the demand for reparation and for compensation for the families of the officers and men who lost their lives in the accident which happened to the British ships. The Albanian Government cannot either accept the demand for an apology presented by the British Government either for the unfortunate incident of 22 Oct., for which the Albanian Government is in no way responsible, or for the incident of 15 May, seeing that this latter was a case of an act directed against the sovereignty of Albania by British warships—an act as contrary to the interest of good relations between Great Britain and Albania as it is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. Peake was instructed on 9 Jan. to present a further note to the Albanian chargé d'affaires in Belgrade in the following terms:

His Majesty's Government have received the Albanian Government's note of Dec. 21 concerning the incidents in the Corfu Channel.

His Majesty's Government cannot accept the Albanian Government's reply as a satisfactory answer to their note of Dec. 9. His Majesty's Government observe that none of the demands summarized in Paragraph 20 of their note of Dec. 9 have been met. In these circumstances, in accordance with the statement contained in Paragraph 21 of their note of Dec. 9, His Majesty's Government are taking steps to bring this matter before the Security Council of the United Nations.

Trieste Governor Next Problem

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Security Council was on the lookout today for a man to run the Adriatic port of Trieste and guide it in the ways of peace and democracy as a free territory under United Nations supervision.

The Council, after a long procedural argument yesterday, finally agreed to take over Trieste at the bidding of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council, which established the free territory as part of the Italian peace settlement.

Australia Abstains

Only Australia abstained in the 10-0 vote on Trieste, maintaining to the end that the council was not specifically authorized to undertake such an administration as that arranged for the Adriatic port area by the United States, Britain, Russia and France.

The council was in recess until 11 A.M. (E.S.T.) Wednesday when debate on arms-reduction proposals will be resumed.

The next step for the formation of a Trieste administration, after the signing of the Italian peace treaty at Paris February 10 and its ratification, may lead to squabbling over the selection of a territorial governor.

He must be acceptable to at least seven of the eleven Security Council nations, including all the veto-holding Big Five permanent members, and he must also pass muster with both the Italian and Yugoslav governments. This means that any nominee can be vetoed by any one of seven nations.

Must Speak Language

The Governor will get $20,000 a year plus expenses. He must be able to speak one of the two official languages of the free territory, Slovene or Italian. He will probably be a man who can speak both and probably also Croat, which may be adopted as a third official tongue when the Government begins functioning with a Council, a popular assembly, a judiciary, etc., which will govern unmolested so long as they can run the show themselves. The Council will direct any armed forces, besides police and security elements, operating in the free territory.

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Big Four's Deputies To Start Conference

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Deputy Foreign Ministers — representing the United States, France, Russia and Britain—will meet here Tuesday to prepare the groundwork on peace treaties for Germany and Austria, twenty months after the victory in Europe.

Their findings will be turned over to their chiefs, who will convene in Moscow March 10 to begin consideration of what to do about one of the generation's most puzzling prblems—Germany.

The United States delegates are expected to arrive here tomorrow. They are Robert D. Murphy, political adviser of the American commander in Germany, who will assist in drawing up the treaty for Germany, and Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding United States forces in Austria, who will work on the Austria pact. (400)

FRANCE NAMES NEW PRESIDENT ON THURSDAY

Blum Steps Down Tuesday as Parliament Meets—Future Confused

Paris, Jan. 11 (AP)—France approaches the task next week of preparing to set up permanent institutions of the Fourth Republic refreshed by a remarkable 30-day vacation from politics that has wrought unusual improvements both in the nation's economy and the public morale.

The man credited with these accomplishments is Socialist Leon Blum, who will resign as interim president-premier Tuesday. Election of the first president of the Fourth Republic is scheduled for Thursday.

Blum, 74 and in ill-health, has succeeded in restoring the confidence in the franc where many predecessors failed, including Gen. DeGaulle, Socialist Felix Gouin and Georges Bidault.

The immediate future is shrouded in confusion, but it appears likely that the Communists, who have announced their opposition to another term for Blum, will be represented in the next cabinet.

Beginning on Tuesday, when Parliament sits, France will fill four top governmental offices: President of the national assembly, president of the Council of the Republic, president of the Republic, and premier.

The Communists say they will fight hard to get back into the cabinet. Socialist Vincent Auriol has announced he wants to be elected president of the republic. Radical-Socialist Leader Edouard Herriot wants the premiership. A large number of Frenchmen would like to see Blum's all-Socialist Government continued.

By virtue of an all-Socialist cabinet Blum has forced through the first price decreases in France in a decade. He has wrought a significant anti-black market change in the nation's psychology. He has restored confidence, temporarily.

He has held off a threatened general strike by the nation's largest trade unions, and has masterminded what appears thus far to be a successful military campaign in a small-scale war in Indo-China.

Viet Nam Forces Claim Successes

Paris, Jan. 11 (AP)—Viet Nam forces claimed today to have slashed the rail line in several places between Saigon and Dalat, imperilling French troop and supply movement in Indo-China, while President Ho Chi Minh defiantly told the French they were confronted with at least a 20-year war."

The Viet Nam statements were broadcast over thei rsecret radio. Dalat is 150 miles northeast of Saigon, headquarters of the French colonial staff in southern Indo-China.

Meanwhile, the French Cabinet met to take up the Indo-China situation i nadvance of the expected arrival here tomorrow of Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister, who has made a tour of the fighting areas.

General Leclerc, France's renowned armored force commander, also was expected back tomorrow. He has taken an active part in directing the French troops in their battles with the Viet Nam forces that began on December 19. (400)

Viet-Nam Chief Defies France

Paris, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Ho Chi Minh of the rebellious Viet-Nam Republic flung new defiance at the French in embattled Indo-China today, declaring in a broadcast that France had failed to win the war with the Viet-Namese and would be "unable to win it in twenty years."

As the fighting in France's Far Eastern colony continued into its fourth week, an Associated Press dispatch from Saigon quoted the same broadcast as reporting that native Nationalist forces had cut the railroad between Saigon and Dalat, 150 miles to the northeast.

Rupture of this vital communication link would mean that the Viet-Namese were effectively halting movement of French troops, supplies and food in Cochin China, southernmost Indo-Chinese state. Increasing Viet-Namese activity in the southern state has been noted in recent days.

French Success In North

In the north, where most of the fighting has been centered, a French General Staff communiqué reported initial successes in a move to wrest control of all the highlands between the area of Hanoi and the Chinese border. The French reported yesterday they had seized control of the city of Sonla, 130 miles west of Hanoi.

As Premier Léon Blum's Cabinet in Paris prepared to review the entire Indo-Chinese situation, Colonial Minister Marius Moutet reached Cairo, Egypt, on his trip back to France to report on his survey of the fighting. He was expected to reach Paris tomorrow. Gen. Leclerc, French tank commander who has been in the colony, was also flying to Paris.

Nazi Murder Of Wife Of Polish General Told

Hamburg, Jan. 11 (AP)—Vera Salvequart, 27-year-old brunette charged with killing and maltreating confinees while a prisoner nurse at Ravensbruck women's concentration camp, described for a military court today the murder of the wife of a Polish general, Alexander Schikowsky.

The former nurse said Mrs. Schikowsky was selected from a group of 300 women and taken to a washroom by two SS corporals. The defendant said she saw one corporal kneel on the prostrate woman while the other forced powder into her mouth with a spoon.

The defendant testified that she was ordered to hold the woman's nose to compel her to swallow the powder, but ran screaming from the room. She said the washroom then was locked and Mrs. Schikowsky was left alone to die.

NAZI NURSE TELLS OF CAMP MURDER

Hamburg, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Vera Salvequart, pretty 27-year-old brunette charged with killing and maltreating confinees while a prisoner nurse at Ravensbruck women's concentration camp, described for a military court today the murder of the wife of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, wartime commander of the Free Polish Army and Premier of the Polish Government in Exile.

The former nurse said Mrs. Sikorski was selected from a group of 300 women and taken to a washroom by two SS corporals. The defendant said she saw one corporal kneel on the prostrate woman while the other forced powder into her mouth with a spoon.

She said Mrs. Sikorski tried to spit out the powder, screaming: "Why are you trying to murder me?"

The defendant testified that she was ordered to hold the woman's nose to compel her to swallow the powder, but ran screaming from the room.

She said the washroom then was locked and Mrs. Sikorski left alone to die.

VON PAPEN TO BE TRIED

Must Appear at Denazification Board Before Jan. 27

NUREMBERG, Germany, Jan. 11 (AP)—Franz von Papen, acquitted by the International Military Tribunal of war crimes charges, was served in his Nuremberg hospital room today with an indictment requiring him to appear before a German denazification board.

Dr. Alfred Lositz, Denazification Minister, said that von Papen and Hans Fritsche, Nazi propagandist who also was acquitted by the tribunal, would be tried before the board in Nuremberg sometime before Jan. 27.

The indictment charges that von Papen helped Hitler gain power, that he wore the golden Nazi party badge and that he served as Minister to Vienna and Ambassador to Ankara in the interests of the Nazi regime.

Paper Shortage in U. S. Zone

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—A paper shortage in the American occupation zone has resulted in suspension of eight religious periodicals in the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden and a general reduction in circulation and size of all American-licensed German newspapers and magazines.

POLES RESIST TRANSFER

Forcibly Removed From One U. S. German Camp to Another

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 11 (AP)—A number of Polish displaced persons who objected to a transfer from one camp to another within the United States zone were moved forcibly by United States troops, the Army announced today.

Some "stubborn resisters," the announcement said, were carried to trucks by constabulary troopers.

Others, who were ill or claimed to be, were transported in ambulances with doctors in attendance, the announcement said.

The Poles objected to leaving the Murnau displaced persons camp for one in Augsburg, 60 miles away, partly because they did not want to travel in cold weather and partly because they suspected a ruse to repatriate them to Russia, Army sources said.

Socialists Split In Italy

Rome, Jan. 11 (AP)—Anti-Communist factions of the Socialist party broke completely today with the rest of the party, and the leader of the bolters declared that unless the party remained independent of foreign pressures "we will not be able to escape the specter of civil war and of international war."

Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Constituent Assembly in which the Socialists with 114 deputies are second in strength and hold the balance of power, made this declaration as delegates to the frequently turbulent twenty-fifth national congress of the party listened in shocked quiet:

"The Italian Socialist party has been submitted to a cold and methodical process of subjugation to the principles of foreign forces. If in Italy there is not to be an independent Socialist party, we will not be able to escape the specter of civil war and international war."

De Gasperi Accuses War Fear

[In Cleveland, Premier Alcide de Gasperi, who is in the United States to seek financial and other aid for Italy, described as "ridiculous" statements that the split in the Socialists might lead to civil war. He admitted the split would have "a poor psychological effect" on his mission, but as to cival war he laughingly asked: "Who is going to fight it?"] (400 w.)

The dissidents began immediately the formation of a new anti-Communist Socialist party to oppose the pro-Communist leadership of Pietro Nenni, Italy's Socialist Foreign Minister. Saragat said the new party would be known as "the Italian Socialist party, international section of Socialist workers."

How many deputies from the Socialist parliamentary group would follow Saragat out of the party was uncertain. What effect the split would have on de Gasperi's four-party government also remained undetermined.

Bolters Estimate Power

On the first question an experienced parliamentarian said, "That will depend entirely on how things go. If things go well for the dissidents almost all of the Socialist deputies will go with Saragat. If his movement does not seem to be succeeding, they will stay away from him."

The bolters estimated their strength at sixteen per cent of the party congress.

De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, predominantly Catholic, hold nine portfolios in the Government.

The Socialists and Communists have four each and the small left-wing Republicans two. In the Assembly the Christian Democrats have 207 deputies, the Socialists 114, and the Communists 104 out of 554 seats. The 129 remaining are from small groups.

Dissidents' Chief Complaint

Saragat withdrew from the congress with the words "we take another road" and later he said "I meant a complete break with the Nenni party."

A chief complaint of the dissidents was that in the November municipal elections when the Socialists and Communists formed a common ticket the Socialists lost ground and the Communists gained.

In his statement, Saragat said that his "Socialist critics" group would join with the "Socialist initiativists" who announced their break two days ago through Matteo Matteiotti, 25-year-old son of Giacomo Matteiotti, Socialist martyr of the Fascist era.

Saragat predicted wider support would come gradually into his infant party, particulary from the "centrist" group.

'Specter Of Civil War' Raised By Split In Italy

Rome, Jan. 11 (AP)—A large, anti-Communist faction of the Italian Socialist party seceded today over the issue of collaboration with the Communists, and planned to form a new party.

The faction's leader, Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Constituent Assembly, announced the split at the Socialist party's twenty-fifth annual congress and said the walk-out raised "the specter of civil war."

Clashes With Acting Premier

Saragat thus broke directly with Pietro Nenni, pro-Communist chairman of the Socialist party, who is Italy's Foreign Minister and Acting Premier during the current visit to the United States of Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

[Gasperi said in Cleveland that statements that the split would lead to civil war were "ridiculous." He admitted the news had a "poor psychological effection" on his mission to the United States to seek a loan and post-UNRRA aid.]

Claims Matteotti As Aide

The Socialists generally are considered Italy's second strongest party, ranking just behind the Centrist Christian Democrats. The Communists rank third.

Saragat said his new party would be called the "Italian Socialist party, international section of socialist workers." He said it would contain, besides his own followers, a group called the "Initiative," led by 25-year-old Matteo Matteotti, son of the Socialist martyr of the Fascist era, and possibly another faction known as the "Centrists."

Cites "Foreign Forces"

Saragat asserted that Italian Socialists had been subjected to the "principles of foreign forces" and that pro-Communist leadership of the Socialist party held the danger of "international war."

"If we thought our presence in the party were useful, we would remain," Saragat said at one point. "But we have lost hope that this is possible."

Saragat, finishing his speech with the statement, "we take another road . . . in method," shouted, "Long live socialism!" and left the

building while delegates sang the "Internationale" and the "Red Flag."

Other Dissident Groups

His speech came two days after the Matteotti faction had left the party on the same issue of Communist collaboration.

A third dissident group, the party "Centrists," threatened in an announcement last night also to leave the party if "totalitarian methods" and heavy emphasis on Marxism were not corrected. They claimed twenty per cent of the congress.

Saragat also denounced the "totalitarian methods" of Nenni's administration, which he claimed accounted for the Nenni majority in the congress.

Subjugation Charged

Brusquely, he said:

"The Italian Socialist party has been submitted to a cold and methodical process of subjugation to the principles of foreign forces.

"If in Italy there is not to be an independent Socialist party, we will not be able to escape the specter of civil war and international war.

"If in Italy there is not an independent and strong party that unites the proletariat and middle classes, the country will divide into two great opposing camps."

After the meeting Saragat said his faction has "broken completely" with the pro-Communist group led by Nenni.

What effect the split would have on the four-party Government of Premier de Gasperi was not immediately clear. In that Government, de Gasperi's own Christian Democrats hold nine portfolios, the Socialists and Communists four each, and the small left-wing Republicans two.

Catholics Faced Sanctions

Shortly before the Constituent Assembly elections last June, an episcopal letter of the Umbrian (Central Italian Department) bishops, published in *L'Osservatore Romano*, said that Catholics voting for the Marxist or anti-clerical parties would be subject to "sanctions of canon law."

Pope Pius XII also appealed to electors at that time to vote "in the Christian way."

After the Christian Democrats had led the voting, *L'Osservatore Romano* said it hoped the results would prove "an efficacious counsel to other countries."

How many deputies from the Socialist parliamentary group will follow Saragat out of the party is one of the most uncertain elements in the situation. One experienced parliamentarian said:

"That will depend entirely on how things go. You know that legislative representatives everywhere are the most cautious of all politicians. If things go well for the dissidents, almost all the Socialist deputies will go with Saragat. If his movement does not seem to be succeeding, they will stay away from him."

Two weeks ago sixty-seven Socialist deputies reportedly agreed in writing to stick to Saragat. Yesterday, on the eve of his break, only ten or twenty stalwarts gave him more than conditional support.

Sicilians To Seek Loan On Tour Of Americas

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 11 (AP)—Gennaro Patricolo, mayor of Palermo, said today an eight-man Sicilian delegation would make a four-month tour of North and South America to attempt to obtain a loan for Sicily.

Patricolo said he would head the mission and that it would visit New World cities named after the ancient cities of this historic island.

The loan would be for an autonomous Sicilian government, which is to be formed after regional elections for the Sicilian Assembly next April 20.

Patricolo said that even under autonomy, any loan to Sicily would have to be authorized by the central Italian Government.

Polish Vote Conditions

Warsaw, Jan. 11 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk announced today that he had informed the British, United States and Russian governments that conditions prevailing in Poland precluded the holding of free and unfettered elections on January 19.

It also appeared to observers that only a slim chance existed for the Poles to choose their new parliament in the manner specified by the Yalta and Potsdam Big Three agreements.

People Kept In The Dark

The Polish regime maintained silence on the latest American notes pointing out that oppressive measures against the opposition, for which Mikolajczyk is the chief spokesman, barred the holding of the fair elections stipulated at Potsdam.

The Polish people were kept entirely in the dark about the protests from the United States and Britain. No newspaper has published any of the three American notes or those presented by Britain.

Mikolajczyk, head of the Polish (PSL) party, said he gave notes to the ambassadors of the three nations pointing out that suppression and intimidation of votes and arrest of members of his party made impossible the holding of elections in accord with the Potsdam pact.

Much Evidence Of Coercion

There is much evidence of coercion and intimidation of voters. The government bloc parties control the key positions in the Soviet-supported regime, and are reported threatening the people that unless they vote a straight bloc ticket they will lose their jobs and homes, and even their lives.

Already twenty per cent of the nation's 24,000,000 population is deprived of the right to choose between Mikolajczyk's party candidates and the pro-government bloc candidates.

These are the factors operating against what the government insists will be free and unfettered elections:

Mikolajczyk charges and the government admits that the PSL has been denied candidates in ten thickly populated rural districts embracing a population of more than 5,000,000 and including nearly 3,000,000 voters.

Mass Arrests Continue

The Government contends it acted under an election law which denies the right of candidacy to persons connected with subversive underground organizations. Mikolajczyk sa tyshat the charge his candidates had underground connections is baseless.

As far as can be learned the PSL is denied membership in local and district election commissions. A Government promise to supply names of commissions has not materalized.

The mass arrest of PSL supporters is apparently continuing. Mikolajczyk has charged and the government has not denied that 248 PSL candidates have been eliminated from election lists.

Witnesses Called In Pole Trial

Warsaw, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Government summoned an array of witnesses today in an attempt to show that Count Kawery Grocholski and three others on trial for high treason gave state and military secrets to a foreign ambassador and established contact between him and an underground organization attempting to overthrow the Warsaw regime.

The prosecution has referred in the trial only to "a foreign ambassador," but one of the defendants testified yesterday that the envoy involved was "the English Ambassador." Witnesses were cautioned thereafter not to refer to the man in question by name.

The British Foreign Office last night rejected an implication that Britain's Ambassador plotted with underground representatives.

Leaves For London

As the sensational trial entered its final phase, the British Ambassador, Victor F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, left by train for Prague and Paris on his way back to London for consultations with the Foreign Office.

The British Government has recalled the Ambassador to consult on the forthcoming Polish elections, subject of British and American protest notes. The Polish Government, meanwhile, maintained silence on the notes, which had charged repressive measures by the regime against opposition parties. No Polish newspaper has yet published any of the three American and two British notes.

Press Sensation

Pro-Government newspapers gave sensational treatment to the trial developments, but did not publish the name of the Ambassador involved.

Today's testimony centered on alleged efforts of the widespread underground organization WIN, whose initials stand for the Polish words for "freedom and independence," to bring about a *coup d'état* against the Warsaw provisional regime.

Vice Premier Stanislaw Miklajczyk, leader of the opposition Polish Peasant Party, announced meanwhile that he had informed the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain as signatories of the Potsdam agreement that the conditions prevailing in Poland preclude the possibility of free and unfettered elections.

Greek Rebels Seek Reinforcements

Athens, Jan. 11 (AP)—Press reports quoting official sources said today guerrillas with headquarters around Mount Vermion, west of Salonika, had called upon all person able to bear arms to join them immediately.

These dispatches reported that leaders Ypsilantis and Lassanis, describing themselves as commanders of Greece's democratic army," had proclaimed a "general mobilization" in the Veroia district in northern Greece.

Other reports said 52 guerrillas had been killed, 21 captured and an unspecified number wounded in the last 24 hours in four major and four minor engagements in western Macedonia and Thessaly.

Arms Reported Captured

Twenty-six—the heaviest toll—died in an encounter near the village of Georgeani near Veroia, dispatches said.

Three small bands were reported broken up and considerable quantities of arms and other supplies captured.

Three daughters of two gendarmes were said to have been killed, two Rightists seized, 16 houses burned and 150 cattle stolen in a raid by a band of 200 on Sevastiana near Edessa.

MONTGOMERY RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

British Minister Also on Flight—Extended Alliance Hinted

Moscow, Jan. 11—(AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery flew home today after a six-day visit in which he had a harmonious talk with Prime Minister Stalin and discussed military collaboration with Soviet officials.

A last-minute passenger on the British Chief of Staff's plane was Frank Roberts, the British Minister in Moscow. Before Montgomery's visit Roberts had not planned a trip to London.

Observers believed developments or prospective developments based on the Field Marshal's trip caused the Minister to fly to London to make a personal report to the Foreign Office.

Britain has a 20-year alliance with Russia, signed in 1942, which British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has offered to extend to 50 years.

(London dispatches said Montgomery arrived in the British capital in the early evening and went at once to the War Office.)

It appeared here that Montgomery definitely had eliminated some of the Soviet suspicion concerning growing military collaboration between Britain and the United States. The Russians have been very critical concerning reports that the British and Americans were working out details of standardizing arms and integrating their training programs.

Montgomery was authoritatively reported to have given the Russians assurances that this British-American co-operation was not exclusive, and informed quarters said they believed a closer arrangement between Britain and Russia would grow out of Montgomery's trip.

Americans here said they were not disturbed over reports that the Soviet Union and Britain might draw closer in a military way.

MONTGOMERY ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

London, Jan. 11.—(A. P.)—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery returned home from Moscow today.

Moscow, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Garbed in the overcoat and boots of a Soviet marshal, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial Staff, left for home by plane today after a triumphal visit to Moscow, climaxed by two meetings with Premier Stalin. Looking warm and comfortable in the bitter subzero weather, he chatted at the airport for a time. He told reporters that Stalin looked fine, appearing to be in excellent health. He shook hands with his hosts and thanked them for their hospitality. He expressed the hope of seeing some of the Russians in London next spring or summer.

The atmosphere of cordiality was enhanced by the appearance at the airport of Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, chief of the Soviet General Staff, who braved the cold despite his recent illness.

It is well known that Montgomery's visit was not purely social and that he definitely talked problems of military collaboration. Most important was his seventy-minute interview with Stalin yesterday. They are believed to have discussed with the candor for which both men are famous, Montgomery's recent trip to the United States, the Anglo-American standardization of arms program and the Anglo-American joint chiefs of staff.

Soviet Paper Attacks AFL Acts In Germany

Moscow, Jan. 11 (AP)—The trade union newspaper *Trud* charged leaders of the American Federation of Labor today with attempting to gain control of the German trade union movement and to prevent German unions from joining the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The newspaper referred to reports that AFL leaders asked the United States State Department to prevent the entrance of German unions into the WFTU on grounds that the world organization was "nothing but a Kremlin fifth column on an international scale."

Trud Commentator I. Maksimov said the WFTU was pursuing the "high aims" of the Allies in Germany, and added that AFL agents in Germany intended to form a bloc of the most reactionary German labor leaders to obstruct the unity of German unions.

JUICE FLOWS SOON FROM DNEPR DAM

Moscow, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The great Dnepr dam, wrecked by the Russians in 1941 and again by the Germans in 1943, is preparing to turn out its first power since the war.

An official announcement today said that 150 metal towers had been restored, high voltage wire strung, and seven of eight substations made ready for operation. First electric current will go to factories along the Dnepr River.

Arrests On Hungarian Plot Charge Continue

Budapest, Jan. 11 (AP)—Dr. Kalman Salata, strongly prowestern member of the Foreign Affairs committee of Hungary's Parliament, has been arrested in connection with an alleged plot to restore the regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, an official communiqué announced today.

The communiqué said "other Small Holders (party) members of Parliament and high ministerial employés" also had been seized, raising the total of arrests in the case to 93.

The bulletin, issued by Laszlo Rajk, Communist Minister of the Interior, said that "investigation has established" that Salata was a member of the so-called committee of seven, which investigators charged plotted violent overthrow of the Communist-dominated government.

Turkey and Trans-Jordan Pact

ANKARA, Jan. 11 (AP)—A friendship pact was signed today by Turkey and Trans-Jordan. Details were not announced.

30.24-7321

Norse Deny Soviet 'Spitsbergen Bid'

Oslo, Jan. 11 (AP)—A high official of the Norwegian Government denied last night that the Soviet Union had made a formal request on Norway for military bases in Spitsbergen.

The official said the only suggestion had been for reconsideration of a 1920 agreement on the Arctic islands which Russia had no chance to help frame.

Earlier speculation was that Moscow had asked for military bases in the strategic archipelago. This speculation followed yesterday's Norwegian Foreign Ministry communiqué that Russia had made a wartime request for special privileges in Spitsbergen. The communiqué did not specify the privileges asked.

Brought Up In 1944

The Foreign Ministry said the Soviets first had brought up the question with the Norwegian Government in exile in 1944; that discussions had been held the following year also, and that further negotiations could be expected.

Russia pointed out, the Ministry said, that she had not participated in drafting of the 1920 Svalbard Accord—so called because "Svalbard" is the Norwegian name of the archipelago—though she signed it later, in 1925.

Consent Necessary

The communiqué said both Norway and Russia knew they could do nothing without consent of seven of the nine other signers—the United States, Britain, the British dominions, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. The other two signers were Italy and Japan.

The Svalbard Accord gave Norway sovereignty over Spitsbergen, provided for demilitarization of the archipelago and guaranteed citizens of all states business and industrial privileges there.

U. S. Passports To Visit Iran Denied Oil Men

'44 Tehran Law Forbidding Petroleum Discussions With Foreigners Is Cited

TEHRAN, Jan. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—An American diplomatic official here said today that the State Department at Washington is refusing to issue passports to American oil men seeking to visit Iran.

He said the action was taken "out of respect to an Iranian law prohibiting discusion of oil concessions." An Iranian law passed in 1944 carries an eight-year imprisonment penalty for Iranians found guilty of discussing oil concessions with foreigners.

Of the Russian-Iranian oil agreement reached in Premier Ahmad Qavam's talks at Moscow last year—which is expected to be a priority topic for the Fifteenth Iranian Parliament—this informant said: "Qavam had no alternative. The Russians moved an armored division to within less than twenty-five miles of Tehran. The Premier actually was forced to discuss oil at the point of a gun."

He said he believed the Iranians would "prefer" American contracts, "which would pay for oil in free foreign exchange at world prices," to the Russian concession, which he said would "control output and make payment in blocked rubles at Moscow."

[At Washinton, State Department officials said they were confidential that when the political situation in Iran permits, the Iran law forbidding Iranians to discuss oil concessions with foreigners will be repealed. Then American oil companies will have a fair chance at negotiating concessions, they said. The State Department, they added, has felt that the best way to keep the United States slate clean was to keep American oil men out of Iran in the mean time.

Iranian Balloting Begins

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (AP).—Balloting in the first phase of Iran's national elections began at 8:30 a. m. today, with a scattering of voters entering polling booths under the surveillance of police and army guards.

Qavam's forces are opposed by a coalition headed by Dr. F. Mossadegh, who asserted last night that the elections were controlled by the government and were not free.

JEWS LIKELY TO SHUN TALKS

Executive Head Suggests United Nations Decision

Jerusalem, Jan. 11 (AP)—David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said tonight it was unlikely that Jews would participate in the London conference on Palestine and indicated that the Jews would welcome settlement of the Holy Land problem by the United Nations.

"Our political struggle will be directed from now on with greater impetus, not merely toward one political center—London—but toward every nation represented or about to be represented in the United Nations," he said in an interview broadcast by the Government-controlled Palestine broadcasting system.

May Have Tip On British Move

"The final decision may occur not in London but in the meeting of the United Nations next autumn in America," the jewish leader said.

Observers here said Ben-Gurion's remarks indicated he might have heard in London that the British were considering referring the problem to the United Nations, since the Jews have no direct recourse to the world organization.

An authoritative source said, meanwhile, that the Palestine Arab Higher Executive committee soon would issue a statement accepting the British bid to the London conference, scheduled to be resumed January 21, although expressing regret that "some members" would not be able to attend.

Separate Talks Possible

Palestine Arabs, as well as the Jews, shunned the previous conference sessions. It was possible, however, that the Arabs might mean separate talks with the British, since they have steadfastly refused to sit at a conference table with the Jews.

The informant said that among those "unable to attend" would be the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, who is persona non grata with the British and now is in exile in Egypt. Another, this source said, probably would be Ahmed Helmi Pasha, aged financier who steadfastly has opposed participation in the conversations.

Ben-Gurian said that whether Jews attend the conference or not, discussions about Palestine's future "are in progress and will continue" between the Jews and the British.

SHAKEUP HELD NEAR IN CHINA

Would Mean Many Top Men Would Have To Step Down

Nanking, Jan. 11 (AP)—A major shakeup in the Chinese Government, with liberal nonpartisans or minority party members getting at least half the ministries, is due to be completed within the next month, a well-informed source said today.

This source, which cannot be identified, said the reorganization would go through "with or without the participation of the Communists."

If carried through, this program, recommended by General Marshall in his farewell critical statement on the Chinese problem, would mean that many top men in the ruling Kuomintang (Nationalist party) would have to step down to make room for representatives of such minorities as the Social Democratic party, the Young China party and others.

Still Consider Negotiations

Marshall, just before his appointment as United States Secretary of State, declared:

"The salvation of the situation, as I see it, would be the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the Government and in the minority parties, a splendid group of men, but who as yet lack the political power to exercise a controlling influence."

Marshall mentioned that it was "unfortunate" that the Communists had refused to participate in the constitutional convention.

Chinese sources today said the Government still was considering dispatch of emisaries to Yenan to try to resume negotiations with the Communists but there was little hope among the highest officals that this effort would succeed.

Series Of Guerrilla Attacks

One official in Nanking, commenting on the year-long Marshall attempt to mediate China's civil strife, pointed out that during that entire period there had been comparatively little major combat and that Marshall at least had been able to prevent the sort of explosion which might have been expected from 4,000,000 men in arms.

Now that Marshall is gone, there is no reason to believe that large-scale warfare will start, this same official said, for the Government has more reason to fear the reaction of Secretary of State Marshall than it did that of Ambassador Marshall.

Latest pro-Government dispatches reported only a series of Communist guerrilla attacks in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

Chiang To Sweep Many Top Men From Office

Nanking, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Government reorganization which will sweep numerous top men of Chiang Kai-shek's own party from office is due for completion by mid-February, it was reported reliably today.

An informant said that approximately half the ministries had been offered to such minority parties as Young China and Social Democrats and to nonpartisans.

The Government, he added, has set the middle of next month for completing "with or without participation of the Communists" the broadened Government to rule until elections are held under the new constitution.

Considering Emissaries

The Government still is considering sending emissaries to the Communist capital at Yenan to seek resumption of peace talks, but there is little hope among high officials they would be successful.

Neither is there much expectation that the next few weeks will see large-scale fighting.

One official declared that those who were quick to call General Marshall's mission a failure forgot that for nearly a year he was able to prevent an explosion in the Chinese powder keg.

Decries Civil-War Talk

In the same breath, he decried predictions that Marshall's departure would be the signal for unrestrained civil war.

The Government, he said, holds the military whiphand and it has as much reason to fear Marshall's reaction from this new post as Secretary of State as from his old one if it opens up the fighting.

Sun Fo Praises Marshall

In Shanghai, Sun Fo, president of the Executive Council and an outstanding liberal in the Government, warned China it would be plunged into an "unfathomable abyss" if political disputes continued.

He praised Marshall's farewell summary of the Chinese situation as impartial and correct.

He described the since ignored decisions reached at an interparty conference last January as "undoubtedly the only bridge for China to attain peace, unity, democracy and reconstruction."

The decisions provided for an all-party government.

Reds Capture Seven Towns

Peiping, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Communists' new offensive in the Peiping area has captured at least seven towns and villages, threatens twelve others and has thrust within 11 miles of this city, Government sources conceded today. The independent newspaper, *Hsin Min Pao*, said Peiping itself was threatened.

Fighting halted traffic on the Peiping-Tientsin highway and menaced the Peiping-Tientsin railroad as the Communist 8th Route Army concentrated in the Hsiangho-Tunghsien-Sanho area. Tunghsien is 13 miles east of Peiping; Hsiangho and Sanho are about 30 miles east.

Changes Hands Three Times

So fierce was the fighting that Matou, a village near Tunghsien, changed hands three times on successive days, with the Communists now in control there.

The Communists surrounded Tunghsien, captured several villages and attacked the town itself from two directions. They also battered Machuchiao, 11 miles southeast of Peping, and assaulted Hsiangho, a walled city that formerly was their district headquarters.

Three thousand Communists were reported attacking Changpei and Chaili, on the Peiping-Kupeikow railroad, and towns south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. They cut telephone lines between Tientsin and Tsanghsien.

Armored Regiment Destroyed

At Nanking, Communists' headquarters asserted today that an armored regiment commanded by Gen. Yu Tsi-shih, nephew of Generalissimo Chiang, was among units destroyed in a battle near Lini, Red stronghold in southern Shantung province.

The regiment, a spokesman said, included 24 medium tanks and had been under the command of Chiang Wei-kuo until diverted for operations against Lini. The Government never has confirmed the Communist claim of a smashing victory at Lini last week.

Marine Trial Set In China

Peiping, Jan. 11 (AP)—United States Marine headquarters today announced that a court-martial will be convened in about a week to hear charges that a Marine raped a Chinese girl December 24.

A second Marine will be charged with misconduct—accused of failing to inform on the other, who labeled the girl a prostitute.

The Chinese girl is to be summoned as a witness.

The rape charge was used by Chinese University students and Leftists in several Chinese cities as the springboard for vehement anti-American demonstrations.

Malayan Assembly Backs Federation Plan

Singapore, Jan. 11 (AP)—The General Assembly of the United Malays National Organization, meeting in closed session, decided by a large majority to accept in principal the constitutional proposals for the Federation of Malaya, a responsible source said today.

The proposals, drafted by a joint British-Malay committee, are designed to bring political unity to the loosely associated native states and British colonies which constitute the present Malayan Union, on the southern half of the rubber-rich Malay Peninsula.

Dato Onn Bin Jaffar, president of the organization, was reported to have threatened to resign unless the proposals were accepted.

New Strikes Hit India; 10 More Die

New Delhi, India, Jan. 11 (AP)—At least ten more violent deaths were reported in India today, as new strikes heightened tension built up while Hindus waited to see whether the Moslems would join them in drafting a constitution for an independent India.

Sporadic outbreaks of Hindu-Moslem fighting occurred in the mountainous interior; 80,000 strikers milled through the streets of Cawnpore, and 30,000 agricultural workers clashed with police in Bombay province.

Approximately 5,000 Delhi school teachers went on strike during the day, demanding higher wages. Their action caused the closing of schools for 100,000 children.

A strike of Government employés, primary school workers and employés of a sugar factory and electric company remained in effect at Kohlapur.

At least five persons were killed in Cawnpore, in Central India, when officers fired into crowds of unruly strikers. Four agricultural workers were slain in clashes with police in Bombay province, and one person was killed in a riot at Trivandrum in southern India.

Java Ship Incident Protested By British

Batavia, Java, Jan. 11 (AP)—The British consulate general said today that formal representations had been made to the Netherlands Government on the grounds that the treatment of the 400-ton British merchant ship May Rover by the Dutch Navy constituted interference with legitimate trade.

The Netherlands Navy confirmed last Thursday that the vessel had been intercepted at the Nationalist port of Cheribon on January 8 and escorted by a Netherlands warship to Dutch-held Semarang, where it was searched for arms. The Dutch have not disclosed the results of the search. Indonesian sources said the cargo consisted only of 33 Austin automobiles.

The Netherlands Army announced that Dutch infantry, supported by armored cars and artillery, had met with heavy resistance from Indonesian Marines during action at the North Java port of Semarang on Thursday. The artillery eventually drove off the Indonesians, who lost heavily.

Marshall Views Appointment As A Challenging Call To Duty

D. Lore Case 1947

Honolulu, Jan. 11 (AP)—General Marshall said today he would "prefer to live my own life," but considered his appointment as Secretary of State a new and challenging call to duty.

Receiving correspondents informally on the green at Fort Durussy, the new Secretary of State parried questions concerning international affairs but talked about his attitude toward his assignment.

Asked if he considered the appointment a summons to duty, he replied, "very much so. Of course, I would prefer to live my own life."

Functions Avoided

Asked if he considered the job more challenging than his wartime duties as chief of staff, he replied:

"In one respect I consider it more challenging. You see, I was a soldier. Now I am entering a new field. The war was difficult, but that was my business—my profession. I had worked at it all my life."

Marshall, who has been resting here with Mrs. Marshall since he flew in from China Wednesday night, said he did not know when he would leave for Washington, remarking, "I am very much in need of rest."

He has avoided the usual functions and greetings accorded a distinguished visitor but was scheduled to attend a dinner tonight at the residence of Gov. Ingram Stainback.

Will Live At Leesburg, Va.

Marshall declined to comment on the reaction to his farewell statement on China but did remark that he considered the recent anti-American demonstrations in China were inspired—by whom he refused to say.

He said there was no evidence that the Chinese Communists were supported by Russia.

Asked if he preferred being a soldier or diplomat, Marshall stretched in his civilian garb of gray trousers and blue coat and said, "I've reached the point where I don't want to be either."

Mrs. Marshall said she had "hopes" that on his new job she would see her husband more than during the war. They plan to live at Leesburg, Va., in the residence which he used as a week-end retreat during the war.

relieving her husband as much as possible of some of his duties. She assisted in sorting and answering the flood of congratulatory messages that descended upon the General after his arrival on Wednesday night from Nanking.

Barred Gate Crasher.

On one occasion, a witness reports, she politely but firmly escorted an island society woman away from the General. The woman had eluded guards and approached the Marshalls while they were strolling on Fort Derussy's green. She attempted to capture the General and his wife with an invitation to stay at her beach home.

"Mrs. Marshall is really too gracious," the General is reported to have fumed as his wife led the woman away.

Marshall has emerged from his home for strolls along the Fort Derussy seawall and a window-shopping walk along Waikiki Beach's Kalakua avenue with Mrs. Marshall and for a scenic drive past Diamond Head and Koko Head, Oahu's famous landmarks.

An Army spokesman said that an announcement is expected some time today on Marshall's plans for leaving for Washington.

GEN. MARSHALL ENJOYING REST

He Escapes Well-wishers With Wife's Help.

Honolulu, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall is making the most of his opportunity for complete rest before he goes to Washington and plunges into the arduous tasks awaiting him as Secretary of State.

There have been no fetes or dinners or streams of well wishers who customarily besiege distinguished visitors. For one thing, the Army is seeing to it that the man who wears five stars is not disturbed unnecessarily. Military police patrol the Fort Derussy grounds near the small but tastefully furnished home where Marshall relaxes.

For another, Mrs. Marshall is

New Yoshida Protest Called

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP)—Left-wing political and labor leaders said today that they would call a demonstration exceeding the December 16 turnout of 400,000 and a strike of 2,400,000 Government employes unless Conservative Premier Yoshida resigns.

The spokesmen, members of the National Committee for Overthrow of the Yoshida Government, included Kanju Kato, a leader of the Social Democratic party's left wing, and Kyuichi Tokuda, secretary general of the Communist party.

They said they represented 4,500,000 organized workers.

The Social Democratic party, third ranking in the House of Repreesentatives, is the Yoshida Government's most potent political opponent, but itself is sharply divided into left and right wings.

First British Dependents In Japan

Kure, Jan. 11 (AP)—Twenty wives and 31 children—the first dependents of British occupation personnel to reach Japan—arrived today aboard the Empress of Scotland from India. Twenty-two were dependents of Indians in the British Indian Division.

Among other arrivals were four British women teachers who will establish schools for children—three on Shikoku and one at Okayama on Honshu.

Some Canadian Price Controls Are Ended

H. Bowlby 1947

Ottawa, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Canadian Government, announcing the removal from price control of certain goods and services, including household supplies and some foods, declared today "there are now signs" that the world price boom "may be running its course."

"There are good grounds for the view that world prices of many primary commodities may settle at more reasonable levels than those prevailing," said Finance Minister Douglas Abbott.

Among the items being released from price control are household equipment and supplies, including furniture, small appliances, kitchen utensils, radios, pianos, clocks, tools, luggage, paints and some building supplies; and many fresh vegetables and fruits, most fish and certain imported foods.

Later Copied By U.S.

Among the services decontrolled are barbering, beauty-parlor treatments and motion picture admittances.

Canada, which in 1941 set the pattern for much of the price-control policy later adopted by the United States, is still retaining controls on most basic items.

These include basic foods, practically all articles of clothing, boots and shoes, most textile home furnishings, coal and wood fuels, the major household appliances, heating and plumbing equipment, automobiles, rentals, household laundry services, restaurant prices, freight rates, storage rates and a variety of basic materials, such as steel, copper, rubber, lumber and pulp.

Compared With U.S. Increase

A year ago, Abbott said, "it was hoped that the year would see a long step toward removal of emergency controls." "Unfortunately, however," he added, "external conditions, particularly in the United States, increased the pressures on Canadian prices and delayed decontrol."

One reason behind the new decontrol order, Abbott said, was that "to an increasing extent the relationship of prices as between standard and new lines in some businesses appeared to be having the effect of encouraging production of new lines at the expense of output in lower-priced standard lines."

Abbott said that Canada in the past year had held the cost of living down to a seven-point increase, compared to a 23-point rise during the same period in the United States.

1919 TREATY FEARS CITED

1947

Records Show Concern Lest Germans Should Not Sign

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Secret records disclosed tonight that the "Big Four" who wrote the peace after World War I were more fearful that Germany would refuse to sign than they were that she might rearm.

The State Department published the secret documents of the 1919 Paris conference two months before the opening of a new Big Four conference on the making of peace with Germany.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, of Britain, and President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, of France, on June 2, 1919, that ranking British officials had decided that "Germany would not constitute a danger to France for 30 years or even 50 years; certainly not in fifteen years."

Fought To Ease Terms

Lloyd George waged a constant campaign during the highly secret sessions of the "Council of Four" at Paris to get the German peace terms eased, either at the expense of Poland's territorial desires in Silesia and Pomerania or by limiting reparations.

On the other hand, Clemenceau was so opposed to softening the penalties that during most of the talks there was a virtual split between him and Lloyd George.

The British recorder of the minutes, Sir Maurice Hankey, recorded on June 10 at a meeting at Wilson's house in Paris which Italian Premier Orlando attended with the other three that Clemenceau argued:

"This or that concession would not make the Germans sign. There was much to be said against the Germans, but they were people with great qualities even if they had great faults and at present they were very anxious to put their country on its legs again. Of course, if Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, Poland were abandoned we could have peace tomorrow."

Wilson Argued For Principle

On various occasions Wilson proposed concessions softening demands in the treaty then under consideration. He explained that what he cared for was "principle" and not whether Germany signed the treaty, and offered to withdraw the concession he had proposed since they were "only made in a spirit of co-operation."

More than any of the others, Clemenceau hammered at the dangers to peace from a Germany insufficiently controlled. The British repeatedly demanded that the French get their occupation army off German territory, declaring that its presence there no longer was necessary.

Many of the problems then were comparable to those which have bothered the four major allied victors after World War II. Particularly were they distressed and trying to work out some settlement for Italian claims over Dalmatia and Fiume which once caused Orlando to walk out on the meeting. The trouble actually lasted years after the conference in the form of disputes between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Worried Over Bolshevism

Throughout the 2,000 pages of minutes run threads of the western worry over the rise of Bolshevism in Russia and the brief Communist regime of Bela Kun in Hungary. The Russian story had been largely told a few years ago in the State Department special publication on Soviet relations.

The notes released tonight showed that Wilson at least once changed course on this issue. His original stand was that the anti-Bolshevik forces under Admiral Kolchak in Siberia should not be helped by the western allies. Wilson argued that "the proper policy of the Allied and associated powers was to clear out of Russia and leave it to the Russians to fight it out among themselves."

Later he agreed to go along with the majority of his colleagues in the Council and offer support to Kolchak, but only after he had received a formal promise from the Admiral to set up a representative government. Not so long afterward the Admiral's ambitions to overthrow the struggling young Soviet regime were defeated, his armies scattered and he himself killed.

On the question of whether or not the Germans would sign the peace treaty, the situation was the reverse of that today when allied armies have overrun the whole of the enemy country and broken it up.

In 1919 Germany, though defeated, was in one piece and had its own government. This constantly confronted the Allies with the problem of what they would do if the Germans refused to sign. They seemed in general agreement that military action would be necessary because it would mean that the war was still on.

Marshall to Get Benton Plan on U.S. Broadcasts

Assistant Secretary Hopes to Set Up Public Agency to Run 'Voice of America'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State William Benton today was reported hopeful of winning the early approval of General George C. Marshall for a plan to create a new government agency to take over foreign broadcast programs from the State Department.

Mr. Benton told Congress last year, when he obtained more than $8,000,000 for short-wave radio programs, that he would be back this session with a plan for non-State Department operation.

Actually he has come up with a whole series of such plans. It is built upon the idea of organizing a public foundation, with a nine or fifteen-man board of trustees, and turning over to it the whole "Voice of America" system which State Department took over in late 1945 from the Office of War Information.

Mr. Benton had outlined his plan verbally to retiring Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, associates said, but Mr. Byrnes never went into it in detail. Now Mr. Benton is planning to seek the early attention of Secretary-Designate Marshall.

Some opposition to the plan has developed within the State Department on the ground that it would set up an agency outside

the department which would "make foreign policy" in so far as radio broadcasts to foreign countries were concerned.

Mr. Benton and aides have been defending the proposal on the ground that a multi-member board, including the Secretary of State or his representative, and distinguished educators and publicists, would do a better job of interpreting the United States to the world by radio than the State Department is able to do. They also contend that when issues of foreign policy came up the board would follow State Department directions.

Hickenlooper To Get Atom Position

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Senate Republican leaders today picked Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) to head the Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy in a move regarded as insuring full GOP support of the Baruch "no-veto" plan for world development of the resource.

Hickenlooper, whose selection as chairman depends on an agreement by House members of the committee, declined any immediate comment.

Shows Party Policy

But the Iowa Senator, who ranked third among the Republicans on the group formerly headed by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), is strongly on record for the Baruch plan of divulging atomic information to other nations only after a workable inspection setup has been established which cannot be voided by any nation's veto.

GOP leaders said new appointments to the committee would demonstrate further a party policy to back the Baruch plan against any attacks that might be forthcoming on it from the Soviet Union or Poland, which refrained from voting when the plan was approved by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission December 30.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has said he does not want the committee chairmanship but is undecided whether to remain as a member. The change in control of Congress may eliminate Senator Byrd (D., Va.) from the group and give his seat to a Republican.

Any final agreement on the disclosure of information to other nations must be approved by Congress, and the Senate-House committee is expected to play an important role in determining congressional policy.

Hopes On Austin

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said he hopes the Baruch plan is supported to the hilt by Warren R. Austin, named yesterday by President Truman to take over the post vacated by Bernard M. Baruch on the United Nation Atomic Commission.

"I believe—and I think most of the Republicans in the Senate share the view—that the Baruch plan represents the maximum distance to which this country can go in sharing the atomic secret," Bridges told a reporter.

"This is vital to our national security and we can't afford to make any blunders that will bring us to destruction later."

Army Atomic Personnel Transferred To New Unit

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission today announced temporary new assignments for military personnel of the Manhattan District of the U.S. Engineers, as part of the reorganization of the War Department's atomic energy agency taken over by the commission January 1.

Col. E. E. Kirkpatrick, deputy district engineer of Manhattan District and commanding officer of the Clinton Engineering works here, has been assigned acting manager of field operations with offices in Washington, D. C.

Col. T. F. Kromer, Jr., chief of the facilities and service division here, succeeds Kirkpatrick in commanding the CEW and will serve as deputy manager of field operations.

'Keep War Probe': GOP Senators

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Republicans, planning a big-scale probe of munitions profits, charted strategy today for continuing the special Senate War Investigating Committee, despite the opposition of Democratic senators.

Chairman Brewster (R., Maine) scheduled a conference with Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), head of the new Armed Services Committee, which some Democrats contend should take over the work of the special inquiry group that was under President Truman's chairmanship when he was in the Senate.

Brewster has already conferred with other Republican members of the special committee so that, as he put it, "we can present a united front on policy" when the matter comes up for a vote in the Senate, probably Monday.

Tydings Protests

These GOP senators expect that Gurney will fall in line with party plans and yield any claim the Armed Services Committee might have to conduct war investigations.

The issue came up in the Senate yesterday when Democratic Senators Tydings, of Maryland, and Hayden, of Arizona, protested against Republican efforts to continue the life of the war-inquiry unit and the Small Business Committee.

They argued that the Congressional Reorganization Act is designed to eliminate special committees. It does not ban them, however

Experience Cited

Brewster replied he was "loathe to believe" that the Democrats opposed continuance of the War Investigating Committee because of any fear that disclosures it might make would embarrass the Administration.

Republicans want the committee continued, Brewster said, "because it has an experienced and adequate staff and the work still to be done fits in with that already undertaken."

"The Armed Services Committee will take over the job in time, perhaps in six months to a year, but it is not ready now," Brewster said.

Wants To Study Profits

He reiterated that one of the first things the committee would tackle is a broad investigation "of war profits and profiteers."

"We need to find out," Brewster added, "to what extent the economic face of America has been altered by the war. We want to look into monopolies and the operations of big business, too."

Service Merger Plan Linked To Budget

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Strong bi-partisan opposition to budget slashing that might impair security developed today as Army-Navy merger advocates seized on the President's spending estimate as a good argument for consolidating the armed services.

The merger move gathered momentum as Republican financial managers, talking of sharp reduction in Mr. Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget for the fiscal year starting next July 1, looked hungrily at a projected outlay of $11,000,000,000 for the forces.

On both sides of Capitol Hill the GOP leadership seemed nearing agreement that $3,500,000,000 may be about as much as Congress can hope to pare from the President's estimate.

Taft, Taber Views

Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee said the total can be reduced "at least three or four billions." This is the amount Chairman Taft (Ohio) of the GOP Senate Steering Committee has said he thinks can be "squeezed out."

Taber said his contention that appropriations can be cut to slightly over $29,000,000,000 had been widely taken to mean he intended a slash of some $8,000,000,000 in the budget total. He said he referred only to new appropriations and that the budget provides for spending several billions in carryover funds.

If the Rpublicans are going to make good their promise to take a big bite out of the President's figures, they conceded, they must do considerable nipping on army and navy funds, which account for about 30 per cent of the total.

Military Cuts

"Substantial, honest-to-goodness cuts" in military spending were foreseen by Representative Engel (R., Mich.) if the Army and Navy are merged.

Engel, who will head the Appropriations subcommittee handling army funds, said that even without a merger large cuts could be made "without sacrificing essential national defense."

"But I want one dollar of national defense for every dollar spent," Engel added.

One of the first things his committee will do, he said, will be to review the personnel needs of the Army to determine whether 1,070,000 uniformed men will be required during the next year.

Representative Plumley (R., Vt.), who will head the Naval Appropriations subcommittee, said there is room for reductions in the Navy's budget but declined to specify what items could be shaved.

For "Big Navy"

Known as a "big Navy" man, Plumley emphasized that he will not propose cuts that would interfere with efficiency.

Plumley saw room for substantial savings through elimination of overlapping functions of the Army and the Navy without merging the two services.

The chairman-designate of the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Walter Andrews (R., N.Y.), took a firm stand against "any cuts affecting security" but said he believes reductions are possible through "elimination of duplication of the same functions by the Army and the Navy."

Representative Vinson, of Georgia, top Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, declared that budget cutting should not be "at the expense of the armed forces with world conditions the way they are today."

Need For Security

A similar note of caution was sounded by Representative Thomason (D., Texas), of the same committee, who said "we have got to have security before economy" and promised to "support to the hilt" the program the Army, the Navy and the State Department say is necessary for security.

The chairman-designate of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative Eaton (R., N.Y.), declared "We must keep our armed services efficient and strong enough to keep the respect of the rest of the world and discharge our responsibilities in Europe and the Orient."

Senate Republicans jumped on the President's figures with both feet, but their criticism was tempered with warnings against weakening national defense.

Democratic Support

While Democrats generally supported the President's figures as rock-bottom estimates, a few joined some Republicans in differing with the President on the question of slashing taxes. Senator Taft insisted that a twenty per cent cut in income levies is feasible.

But Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) said such a tax slice is "out of the question" until the budget has been balanced and the national debt reduced.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) remarked that "it is very evident that the President has not even scraped the surface of the opportunity for retrenchment which exists in every single agency of the Government."

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) disagreed with colleagues who argued against heavy cuts in the armed forces' funds.

"There could be vast savings made in the armed services' outlay without impairing national defense," Hatch said.

But Representative Cannon, of Missouri, top Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, called the budget "sound and constructive" and said he didn't know where huge cuts could be made "without effecting a serious danger to the country."

HOUSE VICTORY SEEN FOR CUT IN INCOME TAX

McCormack, Denouncing Knutson Bill, Declares G. O. P. Can Pass It

Washington, Jan. 11—(AP)—Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic whip, conceded today probable passage of a 20 per cent reduction in income taxes, "because the Republicans have got the votes."

But he denounced the cut—fathered by Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee and endorsed by Senator Taft (R-Ohio)—as an "unsound" approach to fiscal problems.

McCormack, himself a former member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, suggested instead a study of methods designed to ease the tax burden on "the little fellow"—possibly by boosting exemptions on earned income.

President Truman's estimate of the necessary spending in the fiscal year starting July 1 is $37,500,000,000. Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and an announced candidate for President, joined fellow Republicans today in attacking this figure as too high.

"Sharply padded," said Stassen of Mr. Truman's budget. "Wasteful and extravagant."

Stassen Asks Five Billion Cut

Stassen told a news conference he is laying before individual members of Congress a proposal to cut $5,000,000,000 out of the President's budget.

He suggested continuing enough of the wartime excise (luxury) taxes to raise another billion dollars to make the total income $38,500,000,000. There then would be $6,000,000,000 to work with on his calculations, he said.

Stassen would handle this as follows:

1. Reduce the national debt by $3,000,000,000.

2. Cut personal income taxes by 12½ per cent, a total of $2,500,000,000.

3. Reduce taxes on small businesses by $500,000,000 by eliminating duplicate taxation on earnings and dividends drawn from such enterprises.

Stassen said he would not favor reducing Army-Navy funds below Mr. Truman's estimate of $11,587,000,000 but that there is plenty of room to cut in other activities.

When he submitted his budget, Mr. Truman called it realistic and hard-boiled.

His secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters today there was "nothing surprising" in the Republican criticism. "It was rather expected in view of statements which previously had been made," Ross said.

McCormack told reporters he bases his opposition to a sweeping slash in taxes upon the size of the war-swollen national debt.

Subject to final passage over the declared opposition of the White House to wholesale tax slashing, the Knutson plan—on the basis of an estimated $165,000,000,000 income for the tax year—would mean a reduction in revenue of between $3,400,000,000 and $3,500,000,000.

McCormack's observations were offered as the dominantly-Republican Congress studied strategy for trimming President Truman's budget by billions.

HOME BUILDERS OR PURCHASERS WARNED BY OPA

700,000 New Houses Under Price Ceilings Despite Relaxed Controls.

DEC. 24 DETERMINING DATE

Constructors and Veterans Still Affected by Regulations Setting Priorities.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The OPA warned the builders and purchasers of some 700,000 homes started under the the veterans' emergency housing program today that they must adhere to previous price ceilings despite the recent relaxation of homebuilding controls. While there are no price ceilings on construction started since the housing program was revised on December 24, the OPA said in a statement that it would continue to enforce ceilings applicable before that date to sales prices and rents.

Not only will builders be required to observe the regulations under which they obtained priorities last year, but veterans who buy such homes must adhere to the same ceilings if they rent them or resell them, the OPA said. In the case of a sale, a broker's fee may be added to the sales price.

Builders who obtained priorities before December 24 will be required to post notices of ceiling prices and give first preference to veterans on sale or lease. The OPA's announcement followed closely new relaxations of restrictions in line with the Administration's decontrol program. One increases from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 the limit on the weekly average of non-essential construction permitted by the Office of Temporary Controls.

Steel Shortage Forecast.

Philip B. Fleming, OTC Administrator, declared that the increased dollar limit on non-residential construction was made necessary by higher building costs, to alleviate unemployment in the structural steel building trades, and to provide essential community facilities in connection with housing projects.

Meanwhile, the Steel Products Industry Advisory Committee was told by spokesmen for the civilian production division of the OTC that the production of finished steel will fall short of demand in 1947 by 6,100,000 tons. The governmental estimate was that production would reach 60,900,000 tons, compared with a demand of 67,000,000 tons and a 47,000,000-ton output in 1946, but the Department of Labor predicted that the faster flow of building materials to construction jobs would bring the completion of a great volume of dwellings in the next few months.

More than 55,000 new perma-

nent houses were made ready for occupancy in November, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. The total marked a monthly high for 1946.

Housing Statistics.

The number of new permanent dwellings started in November totaled 49,700, all privately financed. This was 8,000 lower than October, but was the highest figure in eighteen years for the bad-weather month of November.

The rapid rise in the number of homes completed, and the drop in new houses started, brought about the first monthly decrease in the number of homes under construction since the veterans' emergency housing program started a year ago, it was reported. By the end of November 361,000 homes were being built.

FARM SURPLUS CHANCE SEEN

Agricultural Productivity Up 36%, Says Anderson

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, predicted tonight that agriculture's war-expanded production capacity may create new surpluses unless ways can be found to boost the world's buying power.

He said that under war demands, agriculture had gone through a technological revolution that already has lifted its productive ability 36 per cent above prewar levels.

"Quietly and gradually, yet with prodigious cumulative effect, American agriculture has accomplished a technological revolution . . . in less than a decade.

This picture of farming progress was painted in Anderson's annual report to President Truman.

The Secretary said the "revolution" has taken the form of increased mechanization, greater use of fertilizers, employment of improved crop varieties and livestock, widespread application of scientific pest controls and scientific soil conservation.

Anderson declared this technical progress is a "one-way affair" that "cannot go back."

"Total output for human use cannot be expected to fall much, except in years of extremely unfavorable weather," he noted. "Moreover, the revolution continues."

The Prospects Abroad

He added that, happily, the demand for food products is likely to continue strong this year.

"Abroad, the prospect rests on the fact that in 1947 more and more foreigners will be in a position to pay for the food imports they require; already, the commercial overseas demand for American farm products is reflecting extensive economic revival," he wrote.

Looking beyond this year, Anderson said Americans "need to remember that eventually we could have farm surpluses once more."

"In fact the danger will continue until we learn how to make sure that consumers in this country will have the food dollars to buy what they need, and that consumers abroad will always be able to earn dollars."

Calling American food exports building stones of peace, Anderson said that largely the improving prospect of a stable peace is a measure of the extent to which this country has sent food aboard.

"We shall have to continue to send food," he continued. "It is well, therefore, to bear in mind that relief and other export food serves the national interest as truly as food consumed at home."

Anderson rated efforts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to develop an international food program among the most significant and promising of the past year's developments.

Not Yet Maximum

"Through its efforts to improve distribution and to increase productivity and raise living levels all over the world, FAO can help us find the outlets we must have if we are to enjoy continued prosperity based on full production," he said.

Stressing agriculture's increased production capacity, Anderson said that maximum output has not yet been attained.

"Further replacement of horses and mules by tractors will release more land for food production," he wrote.

"Crop land can be increased, if necessary, by land clearing, drainage and irrigation. The use of improved varieties and strains of seeds, of soil-improvement practices and of fertilizers can be increased still more.

"New farm machines and tools and improvements in old types are becoming increasingly available. These facilities will turn out more work in less time, with less waste, and will give better quality of product."

RISE IN GRAIN EXPORT URGED BY ECONOMIST

State Department Adviser Warns Against Large Domestic Carryover

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP)—America should export two million tons of grain a month "to get itself in the best position to absorb crops now developing," Prof. Theodore Schultz, chairman of the economics department at the University of Chicago, said today.

Professor Schultz, an authority on agricultural economics, is adviser on agriculture to the State Department, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the House of Representatives Committee on Economic Policy and Planning.

"Common sense clearly indicates that we ought to export another 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of grain in addition to the 10,000,000-ton goal for the current crop year," he said in an interview.

Delayed By Strike

[Government exports from July 1 to December 31 are estimated at about 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons. The crop year ends June 30. Transportation difficulties and maritime strikes have caused shipments to fall behind the 10,000,000-ton goal.]

Asserting that farm product prices have passed their peak and the expected carryover of wheat in July will be twice as large as last year, Professor Schultz concluded, "this country will make a mistake if it does not export to the limit this year in order not to carry over any unnecessary grain supplies into future years."

In the case of sugar, as well as fats and oils, the economist said, "the problem is to keep American purchasing power from sucking into the United States an undue amount of the limited world supply.

Sugar Supply Rise Expected

"Total sugar supplies of the world expected in 1947 are 30,000,000 tons, ten per cent above 1946 supplies.

"If the 1947 output is allocated and used as it was in 1946, there will be added 10 per cent to the supplies of all nations, which will take the United States from about 73 per cent of prewar capita consumption in 1946 to 80 or 85 per cent of prewar levels this year.

"If the supply is not allocated, our prices are so strong that we would take 100 to 105 per cent of prewar capita, and this would cut most European countries to 50 per cent and below of prewar consumption."

Professor Schultz said the difficulties which he said will soon result from the Government's price support program for agriculture "will be great."

[Under present legislation, prices must be supported at 90 per cent of parity for most farm products and 92½ per cent for cotton through December 31, 1948.]

Truman Names 3 Judges To Serve Reich Courts

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Truman today formally designed three more men to serve as members of one of the half dozen military tribunals in Germany trying Nazi war criminals in the American zone of occupation.

They are Superior Court Judge Fitzroy D. Phillips, of North Carolina; Judge Robert M. Toms, of the Third Judicial Circuit, Detroit, Mich., and Capt. Michael A. Musmanno, USNR, on leave from the Common Pleas Court bench of Pittsburgh.

John J. Speight, Dothan, Ala., was named an alternate.

All have been in Germany for some time. Their assignment to a particular tribunal is at the discretion of the military commander in the area.

Navy Court-Martial Sentences Reviewed

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Sentences imposed by navy general court-martial are "subsequently reasonable and just," a review board composed of civilian and naval personnel reported tonight.

It made this finding after analyzing 2,115 cases of navy men who had been given prison sentences and who were still in confinement after V-J Day.

In 29 per cent or 593 of the cases, the board recommended that the man be returned to active duty, and in 15 per cent of 328 cases, that the sentence be reduced.

Remission of confinement and discharge was recommended in one per cent or 24 cases.

AAF Stores 1,500 Superfortresses

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Army Air Forces will have about 1,500 Superfortresses in ready storage, available for quick use to bulwark its fleet of operating bombers, during the years immediately ahead.

This was disclosed tonight in an AAF announcement which said the 1,500 B-29's were being given the "cocooning" process to protect them against rust, corrosion and other damage fro mthe weather while parked in open storage areas. The special plastic used to coat the airplanes can be removed quickly and the plane made ready for combat.

The ration of "cocooning" B-29's to the number kept in operation was not disclosed. However, the AAF is understood to possess currently about 3,000 very heavy bombers, the great majority of which are B-29's.

The AAF plans to operate in the year beginning July 1 a force of 70 groups totaling around 6,000 airplanes of all types.

Retiring From Public Life, Baruch Says

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, elder statesman, is retiring from public life, planning to "sit by and let time pass me."

The 76-year-old Baruch, confidant and adviser of several presidents, resigned last week as United States representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

He said yesterday after a call on President Truman that he had quit because "I had come to the end of my furrow."

"I am going to sit by and let time pass me—I'm not going to pass time," he said.

WAA Stages 'Baby Bikini'

Lake Lenore, Wash., Jan. 10 (AP). The rock walls of Grand Coulee echoed with all the sounds of an artillery barrage yesterday as the War Assets Administration staged a "baby Bikini" to destroy ten tons of metallic sodium in the salty waters of Lake Lenore.

The public was asked to stay away because the exact reaction of water on such a large quantity of sodium was unpredictable, but toward the end several hundred persons watched the spectacle.

Rolled From Cliff

Six huge kettle-like drums were rolled into the lake from a 100-foot cliff. The first gave the best show.

It broke through a foot of ice on the lake and immediately started a heavy and rapid cannonading. Fiery pellets cascaded up from the drum, making it appear that the water had caught fire and erupted. Above the bright red cascade, a pure white column of smoke mushroomed into the air for a thousand feet, twice as high as the 500-foot cliffs bordering the lake. The smoke column was visible eight miles away at Soap Lake.

As darkness fell last night, two of the drums were still active at intervals.

Watchers' Skin Affected

The acrid smoke from the sodium left a deposit on the skin of the watchers, causing an irritation like chapping, and also was deposited on cars along the roadway bordering the lake. Soap Lake residents also reported noticing effects of the caustic smoke.

The sodium was destroyed because it was too dangerous to transport to the East for use by industrialists.

Wise Sees Jewish State in '47

BOSTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, believes "there will be a Jewish state in Palestine before 1947 is out." He assailed the recent World Jewish Congress, declaring it "met no issues." He recently resigned as president of the Congress. He said: "It is better to take a part of Palestine if we can have it."

Pauley's Isle To Lure Tired Business Men

Los Angeles, Jan. 11 (AP)—Edwin Pauley, wealthy oil man who with four associates bought Coconut Island, a sixteen-acre "paradise" in the Pacific for a reported $2,000,000, was en route there today on the liner Matsonia to inspect the property.

Pauley and his syndicate plan to make the island a retreat for tired business men who wish to week end in the Pacific by airplane. With Pauley and his wife were Allen Chase of Pasadena, Cal., and Poncet Davis, Akron, Ohio, co-owners, and their wives.

The island, situated only seven miles from Honolulu, was formerly owned by the late Christian Holmes, Hawaiian rancher and capitalist, and was purchased by Pauley and his group eight months ago. Holmes built a $1,000,000 home and a tiny fishing village.

The syndicate plans to build 70 guest cottages and two large swimming pools, bowling alleys, tennis courts and other recreational facilities for visitors.

Pauley who is United States Reparations Commissioner, was assigned by President Truman to make studies of reparations throughout the world. He recently reported on conditions in the northern (Soviet) zone of Korea.

30.24-7325

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS DENIED TONIGHT AS "FALSE AND PROVOCATIVE" REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE TURKISH BORDER WHICH, THE AGENCY SAID, RECENTLY WERE BROADCAST BY THE AMERICAN COMMENTATOR DREW PEARSON.

TASS SAID:

"SPEAKING RECENTLY IN HIS WEEKLY RADIO BROADCAST, THE AMERICAN JOURNALIST DREW PEARSON, BASING HIMSELF ON THE AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN ANKARA, SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD CONCENTRATED TROOPS ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

"TASS IS AUTHORIZED TO DENY THIS STATEMENT AS FALSE AND PROVOCATIVE."

SN1022PES

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WILL WELCOME THE DEPUTIES AT THEIR FIRST SESSION AT LANCASTER HOUSE, IN LONDON'S WEST END.

ALTHOUGH THE SO-CALLED BIG FOUR NATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO PLAY THE MAJOR ROLE IN DRAFTING THE TWO TREATIES, REPRESENTATIVES FROM 18 SMALLER NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS TO THE DEPUTIES.

AMONG THE PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED ARE:

1. BORDERS. FRANCE ALREADY HAS THROWN A CUSTOMS CORDON AROUND THE COAL-RICH SAAR, WHICH SHE WISHES TO INTEGRATE WITH HER OWN ECONOMY, AND IS IN FAVOR OF INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR AND SEPARATION FROM GERMANY OF THE RHINELAND. POLAND HAS MOVED INTO EASTERN GERMAN TERRITORY, AND THE UNITED STATES HAS SAID THAT IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY BELIEVE THAT THE POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER SHOULD BE PERMANENT. POLAND AND RUSSIA HAVE DISSENTED LOUDLY.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS EXPECTED TO ASK FOR "BORDER CORRECTIONS" AT THE EXPENSE OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. YUGOSLAV PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BEEN CLAMORING FOR AUSTRIAN CARINTHIA. FRANCE, AND POSSIBLY BRITAIN, WILL VOTE TO RESTORE AUSTRIA TO HER 1937 BORDERS.

2. WHO SHALL SIGN? OPINION APPEARS DIVIDED AS TO WHETHER ANY GERMAN LEADERS WILL SIGN THE GERMAN TREATY, OR WHETHER THE TREATY SHOULD BE IMPOSED. ADD LON (FOR. MINS. DEPUTIES) XXX PART

3. OCCUPATION. THE WHOLE QUESTION OF FUTURE OCCUPATION POLICIES IN EUROPE, PRESUMABLY, WILL BE THRESHED OUT. THE OCCUPYING POWERS HAVE DISAGREED ON MANY OF THESE POLICIES UP TO NOW.

4. REPARATIONS. THIS QUESTION IS BOUND UP WITH SUCH PROBLEMS AS WHETHER GERMANY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO DEVELOP ENOUGH COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY TO PAY REPARATIONS IN CASH OR GOODS; WHETHER MORE ENEMY PROPERTY SHOULD BE SEIZED OR REMOVED; WHETHER RUSSIAN SEIZURES OF PROPERTY IN AUSTRIA WERE JUSTIFIED; AND WHETHER THE GERMANY AND AUSTRIA OF THE FUTURE SHOULD BE TIGHTLY CONTROLLED OR ALLOWED A LITTLE FREEDOM TO HELP THEMSELVES.

SW5PES

THE GOVERNOR WILL REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HIS TERM IS FOR FIVE YEARS, BUT HE CAN BE REMOVED FOR CAUSE.

A14) ADD LAKE SUCCESS (DAY-UN-TRIESTE) XXX TERRITORY (

THE TERRITORY WILL HAVE A CUSTOMS FREE PORT WHERE GOODS MAY BE PROCESSED AND TRANS-SHIPPED AND WILL HAVE A SPECIAL REGISTRY OPEN TO CZECHOSLOVAK AND SWISS SHIPS AND LATER TO THE SHIPPING OF HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA WHEN THOSE COUNTIRES HAVE CONCLUDED THEIR TREATIES FOR PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE.

FOR 90 DAYS AFTER HE ASSUMES OFFICE THE GOVERNOR WILL HAVE AT HIS DISPOSAL NOT MORE THAN 5,000 TROOPS EACH FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH WILL THEREAFTER BE WITHDRAWN WITHIN 45 DAYS UNLESS HE CALLS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO RETAIN THEM TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

WB317AES

PARIS, JAN. 11-(AP)-DR.WALTER H.C.LAVES, WHO SINCE 1943 HAS BEEN A UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE BUDGET CONSULTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, WAS NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO TODAY.

HE WILL SERVE AS THE PRINCIPAL AIDE TO DR.JULIAN HUXLEY, BRITISH BIOLOGIST, WHO WAS NAMED DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION EARLY LAST MONTH.

DR.LAVES, WHO HAS BEEN ACTING AS THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN PARIS TO UNESCO, IS A NATIVE OF CHICAGO. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND HAS SINCE HELD TEACHING ASSIGNMENTS THERE. HE ALSO TAUGHT POLITICAL SCIENCE AT HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N.Y.

MQ735PES

PARIS, JAN.11-(AP)-THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT THAT NO GERMAN FACTORIES WERE BEING TRANSFERRED BY FRANCE EITHER TO ALSACE OR TO THE SAAR.

WITHOUT GIVING THE SOURCE OF ITS STATEMENT, EVIDENTLY INSPIRED BY OFFICIAL QUARTERS, THE AGENCY SAID PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT FACTORIES WOULD BE TRANSFERRED FROM GERMANY HAD STEMMED FROM CONFUSION OVER THE FACT THAT SOME TOOLS AND MATERIALS HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM GERMANY TO THE SAAR EARLY IN THE OCCUPATION AND WERE TO BE COUNTED IN THE TOTAL OF REPARATIONS.

IN INFORMED QUARTERS, MEANWHILE, IT WAS SAID TONIGHT THAT FRANCE WAS PREPARED TO DEMAND AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC FOR THE SAAR WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AGAIN IN MOSCOW.

MD107AES

PARIS--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD INDOCHINA X X X DEC. 19.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID FRENCH PARACHUTISTS WHO WERE DROPPED A WEEK AGO AT NAMDINH, IMPORTANT COTTON MILL TOWN 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANOI, HAD RETURNED TO HANOI AFTER AN OPERATION THAT COST THE VIETNAMESE HEAVILY. IT WAS NOT EXPLAINED WHETHER A GARRISON HAD BEEN LEFT AT NAMDINH.

SW444PES

NIGHT LEAD SICILIAN (200)

BY MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

PALERMO, SICILY, JAN. 11-(AP)-GENNARO PATRICOLO, MAYOR OF PALERMO SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO LEAD A MISSION TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA IN MARCH FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING A LOAN FOR A FUTURE AUTONOMOUS SICILY.

PATRICOLO, WHO WAS ELECTED MAYOR LAST NOVEMBER ON THE TICKET OF GUGLIEMO GIANNINI'S CONTROVERSIAL RIGHT-WING UOMO QUALUNQUE (COMMON MAN) PARTY, SAID THE EIGHT MAN MISSION WILL INCLUDE THE MAYORS OF SICILY'S NEXT TWO LARGEST CITIES, CATANIA AND MESSINA, WHO ALSO ARE QUALUNQUISTAS, LOCAL BUSINESS LEADERS AND POSSIBLY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VATICAN.

AN AUTONOMOUS SICILIAN GOVERNMENT IS TO BE FORMED AFTER REGIONAL ELECTIONS FOR THE SICILIAN ASSEMBLY ON APRIL 20, PATRICOLO SAID, UNDER AN AUTONOMY MEASURE NOW BEING PREPARED IN ROME. BUT HE

DECLARED HIS PARTY WOULD DEMAND FAR GREATER AUTONOMY THAN THAT NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

AMONG HIS DEMANDS, HE SAID, WERE A CUSTOMS BARRIER BETWEEN SICILY AND ITALY "ESSENTIAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF SICILY'S INTERESTS." HE SAID HE THOUGHT HIS PARTY WOULD WIN A MAJORITY IN THE SICILIAN ASSEMBLY.

PATRICOLO SAID HE HOPED TO VISIT MOST OF THE CITIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WITH SICILIAN NAMES, SUCH AS THE "VARIOUS SYRACUSES ESPECIALLY, AND THE PALERMOS OF CALIFORNIA, MAINE, WEST VIRGINIA AND NORTH DAKOTA."

SN833PES

CLOSELY QUESTIONED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE LATER AS TO THE REPERCUSSIO OF THE SOCIALIST SPLIT ON THE GOVERNMENT, THE PREMIER SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE IT WOULD LEAD TO A CABINET CRISIS BUT ADDED:

"THE ESSENTIAL THING IS: HOW MANY SOCIALIST DEPUTIES WALKED OUT? UNTIL WE KNOW THAT WE CAN'T SIZE UP THE SITUATION FROME HERE."

HE SAID IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION THAT HE COULD NOT INDICATE WHETHER HIS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WOULD AGAIN ENTER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT WITH BOTH COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

ASKED WHETHER PIETRO NENNI, LEADER OF THE PRO-COTMUNIST SOCIALIST WING, WMULD CONTINUE AS FOREIGN MINISTER, THE PREMIER SHRUGGED AND SMILED, SAYING: "NENNI IS SERVING AS PRESIDENT IN MY ABSENCE, YOU KNOW." INSERT BONDE (DE GASPERI) XXY AFTER 4th GRAF

TO A QUESTION "IS IT POSSIBLE IN ITATY TO FORM A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT THE COMMUNISTS WHEN THE COMMUNISTS HAVE A LARGE MEASURE OF CONTR IN THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (CAPS G C AND L)?" HE REPLIED:

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY JUST HOW MUCH CONTROL THEY HAVE IN TH 1947 LEADERSHIP OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT."

DE GASPERI SAID HE WOULD TRY TO SEE U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES TONIGHT TO LEARN THE RESULTS OF CONFERENCES ITALIAN ECONOMIC EXPERTS HAVE BEEN HOLDING IN WASHINGTON DURING THE FORMER'S TOUR OF CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND. BYRNES IS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD AFFAIRS INSTITUTE.

DE GASPERI SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THESE TALK SINCE HE LEFT WASHINGTON.

DE GASPERI SAID HE HAD RAISED THE QUESTION OF ITALIAN COLONIES WITH "SEVERAL POLITICAL MEN" IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION FOR THEM UNTIL THEY BECOME INDEPENDENT.

HE SAID THAT IF THIS WERE GRANTED ITALY WOULD SEND 200,000 ITALIAN WORKERS TO ERITREA, LIBYA AND SOMALILAND TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS LABOR PROBLEM IN ITALY.

DE GASPERI EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE BIG FOUR SOLUTION OF THE TRIESTE QUESTION WOULD BE "ANYTHING BUT VERY TEMPORARY." ITALIAN AMBAS-SABOR ALBERTO TARCHIANI ADDED: "THINGS THAT ARE NOT VITAL DO NOT LAST." #

CLEVELAND, JAN.11-(AP)-ITALIAN DEMOCRACY CANNOT BE SECURED IF THAT NATION IS REDUCED TO POVERTY, ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI TOLD THE CLEVELAND COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS LAST NIGHT.

DAY - DeGasperi - Fo/o BONDE

THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER DECLARED THAT THE WAR'S "TRAGIC HERITAGE" IN ITALY "WILL BECOME A CHRONIC AND INCURABLE DISTURBANCE" IF ADEQUATE AID IS NOT TENDERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE GASPERI SAID "THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN VICTOR AND VANQUISHED MUST NOT BE DEFINITIVE AND PEACE TREATIES MUST BE AFFORDED A POSSIBILITY OF UNDERGOING A PEACEFUL MODIFICATION."

HE DECLARED "WE EXPECT THE UNITED STATES TO LEAD THE WAY TO A REDUCTION O TARIFFS SO THAT A QOABLE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE MAY HELP WEAKER NATIONS."

ITALY MUST IMPORT AT LEAST "TEN MILLION TONS OF COAL AND ONE MILLION TONS OF STEEL," DE GASPERI SAID IN REVIEWING HIS COUNTRY'S WAR DAMAGE.

AT A RECEPTION HONORING THE PREMIER, DE GASPERI URGED CLEVELAND'S ITALO-AMERICANS TO BOMBARD ITALY WITH POSTCARDS CALLING UPON PARTIES "TO UNITE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NATION."

DES GASPERI SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED WHY THERE WERE SO MANY POLITICAL PARTIES IN ITALY AND HE EXPLAINED:

"IT'S DIFFICULT TO KEEP PEOPLE TOGETHER, BECAUSE HUNGER IS A POOR COUNSELLOR."

RS516AES NM

By John P. McKnight

BRMOP

Rome, Jan. 11-(ap)-Msgr Gerald P. O'Hara, who traveled 10,000 miles over the holidays and still never reached his destination AT savannah, ga., plans to leave rome tuesday on the first leg of a trip to bucharest, where he will take over as regent of the bucharest nunciature.

The much-traveled bishop of savannah-atlanta will fly to vienna aboard an raf plane and expects to be in romania two days later.

He had no explanation to offer as to why the allied control commission in bucharest waited six months to grant him an entry permit.

1947

"Perhaps I can get some light on it after I get to Bucharest," he said.

The 51-year-year, scranton-born prelate was disappointed that illness, x crowded planes and the necessity for his prompt return

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to europe had prevented him fro reaching savannah to say midnight mass at the cathedral there on christmas eve.

"Everybody in savannah always turns out for that," he said wistfully in an interview. "That's the one day in the year when the cathedral is packed to the doors. I had my heart set on being there. But I couldn't make it."

What happened was this:

Msgr. O'Hara waited for months in rome for the entry permit to romania. Earlier he had been denied permission to enter albania as pope pius' representative there.

Finally, the vatican secretariat of state decided that the entry permit never would be forthcoming, and told the prelate to return to his diocese.

1947

He arrived in New York dec. 22, aboard the liner america, and found out that the permit at last had arrived and that he was to return to rome as soon as possible. The america was slated to sail again dec. 27, so he had five days to so to savannah.

He got as far as philadelphia, where he spent two days in bed because of illness. Planes were so jammed over the holidays that he could not get reservations.

So, reluctantly, he returned to new york and boarded the america again.

"There has been so much to do that I haven't been able to sleep," msgr. o'hara said.

The bishop explained that his personal secretary, msgr. john c. kirk of athens, ga., was "somewhere between cherbourg and rome" with their automobile and most of their baggage--"34 pieces of it, poor fellow."

He said that Msgr. Kirk would sail with the car aboard the romanian steamer transylvania, arriving in bucharest late this month.

At bucharest, bishop O'Hara will take over from msgr. andrea cassulo, the retiring nuncio. Reliable reports--never officially confirmed by the vatican--state that msgr. cassulo is being withdrawn at the request of the romanian government, which criticised his activities during the war.

1947

Although he was at one time reported to have returned to

rome, vatican sources said today msgr. cassulo was still in bucharest.

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MADRID, JAN.11 (AP)-TEN SPANISH LEFTISTS, ACCUSED OF "MILITARY REBELLION," WERE UNDER TWO TO SIX YEAR PRISON SENTENCES TODAY AFTER A MILITARY COURT SAID THEY CONSPIRED TO UNITE ALL ANTI-FRANCO GROUPS IN SPAIN, EXCEPT COMMUNISTS, TO OVERTHROW THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT. TWO OTHERS WERE ACQUITTED.

SIX YEAR TERMS WERE METED OUT YESTERDAY TO REGULO MARTINEZ SANCHES, ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST AND A LEADER OF THE UNDER GROUND REPUBLICAN PARTY; TO JUAN GOMEZ EGIDO, PRESIDENT OF THE CLANDESTINE SOCIALIST PARTY; AND TO SIGRIDO CATALA, SECRETARY OF THE ILLEGAL NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR. EGIDO AND CATALA ALREADY ARE SERVING PRISON TERMS OF 12 TO 30 YEARS RESPECTIVELY, FOR UNDERGROUND POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

OTHER SENTENCES WERE: FIVE YEARS--VINCENTE OTERO AND FERMIN ARROYO; FOUR YEARS--JOSE CARRENO AND COL.ADOLFO SPRADA; THREE YEARS--ENRIQUE FRAILE AND CARLOS RUANO; TWO YEARS--JOSE SORNI. THOSE ACQUITTED WERE ISIDORO SANTOS AND ENRIQUE MENESES.

BD605AES

NIGHT LEAD TRIAL (200)

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JAN 11-(AP)-THE PROSECUTOR DEMANDED DEATH TODAY FOR THREE MEN ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON AND REFERRING TO TESTIMONY NAMING THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WARSAW AS A RECIPIENT OF STATE AND MILITARY SECRETS DECLARED THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF A FRIENDLY STATE WAS INVOLVED.

THE DEATH PENALTY WAS ASKED FOR COUNT KAWERY GROCHOLSKI,

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WARSAW AS A RECIPIENT OF STATE AND MILITARY SECRETS DECLARED "I MUST DEFINITELY SAY THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF A FRIENDLY STATE IS INVOLVED."

THE DEATH PENALTY WAS ASKED FOR COUNT KAWERY GROCHOLSKI, 43, WALDEMAR BACZAK, 24, AND WITOLD KALICKI, 36. IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE WAS REQUESTED FOR THE WOMAN DEFENDANT, CHRYSTINA KOSIOREK, 22.

IN REFERRING TO TESTIMONY WHICH SAID THAT THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR VICTOR F.S.CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, RECEIVED STATE AND MILITARY SECRETS FROM UNDERGROUND PLOTTERS, THE PROSECUTOR ASSERTED:

"WE HAVE THE HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR THE NATION REPRESENTED BY THE AMBASSADOR AND IT IS WITH THE GREATEST DISPLEASURE THAT I MUST SAY DEFINITELY THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF A FRIENDLY STATE IS INVOLVED.

"THE AMBASSADOR APPARENTLY SLIPPED INTO FALSE WAYS, AND DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE NEW POLAND."

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS REJECTED ANY IMPLICATION THAT THE AMBASSADOR PLOTTED WITH UNDERGROUND REPRESENTATIVES.)

TESTIMONY TODAY CENTERED ON ALLEGED EFFORTS OF THE WIDESPREAD UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION WIN TO BRING ABOUT A COUP D'ETAT AGAINST THE POLISH REGIME. THE GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED TO LINK COUNT GROCHOLSKI, KEY FIGURE IN THE TRIAL, AND BACZAK, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTRY EMPLOYE, WITH THOSE ACTIVITIES.

THE MILITARY COURT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WOULD SENTENCE THE DEFENDANTS NEXT TUESDAY MORNING.

IN HIS FINAL ARGUMENT, GROCHOLSKI PLEADED FOR A LIGHT SENTENCE AND DENIED THAT HE HAD ACTED AS AN INFORMER FOR THE GESTAPO DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF POLAND, AS THE DEFENSE CHARGED. HE DECLARED CAVENDISH-BENTINCK TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THEIR LONG FRIENDSHIP AND "LED ME BY THE HAND" IN HIS DESIRE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FOR BRITAIN FROM THE UNDERGROUND.

BACZAK AND KALICKI CONTENDED THEY DID NOT SUSPECT THE INFORMATION THEY COLLECTED WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO A FOREIGN STATE, WHILE THE KOSIOREK WOMAN SAID SHE HAD BEEN USED AS A TOOL AND THAT HER PART IN THE UNDERTAKING WAS MERELY FOR LIAISON PURPOSES.

SN1020PES

Vienna, Jan. 11-(ap)-Roy H. Stoeckel, war department civilian employe who was arrested by the yugoslavs last july and sentenced to four years forced labor-- a sentence that later was reduced to five months--returned to vienna today.

He was immediately taken out of circulation by army intelligence officers, and army authorities indicated that no details of his imprisonment would be made available before monday at the earliest.

1947

It was learned from unofficial sources that the 24-year-old former g.i. of kearny, n.j., was escorted jan. 5 to the austrian-yugoslav border and had spent the last five days in the british zone.

more

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Stoeckel , who was accused by the yugoslavs of entering their country illegally "for the purpose of espionage activities" and to take pictures of military installations, has maintained that he accidentally strayed across the border and was taking "scenic" pictures.

He spent most of the morning catching up on his mail, which had accumulated at his former office in the ordnance department.

1947

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PRAGUE, JAN. 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE EDITORS OF THE BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD WON'T GET ANY REPLY TO THEIR LETTER ADDRESSED TO PROF. JOSEPH PFITZNER, DEAN OF DEUTCH UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE AND MAYOR OF PRAGUE UNDER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, ASKING FOR HIS LATEST PHOTO AND A BRIEF ARTICLE ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

PFITZNER'S LATEST PICTURE, TAKEN JUST AFTER THE LIBERAION, SHOWED HIM

PFITZNER'S LATEST PICTURE, TAKEN JUST AFTER THE LIBERATION, SHOWED HIM HANGING FROM A CZECH GALLOWS.

BD557AES

BELGRADE, JAN. 11-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN OF THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAD HANDED NOTES TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON JAN. 8 DEMANDING THE SURRENDER OF ALLEGED ITALIAN WAR CRIMINALS FOR TRIAL IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE NOTES, DELIVERED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON AND AT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES HERE, SAID THAT IF THE DEMAND WERE NOT MET, "YUGOSLAVIA WILL BE FORCED TO SUBMIT A PROTEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE PRINCIPAL COMPLAINT OF THE YUGOSLAVS IS THAT SURRENDER OF 750 ITALIANS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES HAS BEEN PROMISED BY ANGLO-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES, BUT "NOT ONE HAS BEEN HANDED OVER" AND ALL ARE REPORTEDLY FREE IN ITALY, "MAKING PROVOCATIONS OF ANOTHER WAR WITH YUGOSLAVIA."

SN830PES

BUCHAREST, JAN 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION PREPARED TODAY TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW TO SEEK RUSSIAN HELP IN RELIEVING A FAMINE IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN MOLDAVIA.

(IN BUDAPEST, JANOS EROSS, MINISTER OF FOOD AND SUPPLY, SAID TODAY HUNGARY FACED A SERIOUS BREAD SHORTAGE AS THE RESULT OF THE WORST DROUGHT IN 75 YEARS OF RECORDS.)

AUTHORITIES SAID THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION WOULD LEAVE ON TWO SPECIAL TRAINS WITHIN 24 HOURS. THE DELEGATION IS MADE UP OF OVER 30 EXPERTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO LAST ABOUT A MONTH AND WIND UP ON THE EVE OF ALLIED SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH ROMANIA. THE DELEGATION IS EXPECTED TO ASK THE SOVIETS TO STAY ROMANIAN REPARATION PAYMENTS FOR A YEAR, LEND ROMANIA ALL FOOD STOCKS AT THE DISPOSAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THIS COUNTRY AND REDUCE FUEL QUOTAS REQUIRED OF ROMANIA.

WITHOUT IMMEDIATE RUSSIAN HELP, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID, MILLIONS ARE EXPECTED TO STARVE THROUGHOUT ROMANIA, WITH THE MOLDAVIAN PROVINCES THE WORST HIT, WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF EFFORTS TO GET FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

BD717AES

EVER ONE TO SPEAK FRANKLY, IT IS BELIEVED HERE STALIN SPOKE CANDIDLY ON THESE SUBJECTS. WITH MONTGOMERY DISPLAYING THIS CHARACTERISTIC OF PLAIN SPEAKING, THEY PROBABLY HAD MUCH TO SAY TO ONE ANOTHER. ADD Moscow (004-Montgomery) XXX STAFF (Belanove

APPARENTLY THE CONVERSATION HAD BEEN MOST FRIENDLY, BOTH IN THE INTERVIEW AND LAST NIGHT AT A KREMLIN STATE DINNER, WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AS MONTGOMERY'S HOST.

MONTGOMERY REPORTED HIMSELF "HIGHLY SATISFIED" WITH THEIR TALK. IN A NEWS STATEMENT, HE DECLARED HE WAS GRATEFUL FOR "THE OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY CONTACT WITH THE ARMY OF RUSSIA AND THUS DEVELOP IN PEACETIME THAT COMRADESHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO ARMIES WHICH WAS FORMED DURING THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE TREACHEROUS GERMAN ARMY."

YESTERDAY THE 59-YEAR-OLD BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL, LAST YEAR CREATED VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN, FIRST WAS TAKEN ON A TOUR OF THE KREMLIN.

THEN HE CALLED ON HIS OFFICIAL HOST, MARSHAL ALEXANDER M. VASILEVSKY, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET GENERAL STAFF. VASILEVSKY GAVE MONTGOMERY A FUR ~~HAT, A PAIR OF GENERAL'S BOOTS AND A SQUIRREL-LINED OVERCOAT~~ SUCH AS RUSSIAN MARSHALS WEAR.

1947

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MONTGOMERY HIMSELF, DEVOUT SON OF AN ULSTER EPISCOPAL BISHOP, IS A TEETOTALER. BUT WHEN HE WENT TO SEE STALIN, A CASE OF WHISKY WAS SEEN BEING PUT INTO AN AUTOMOBILE WHICH THEN HEADED TOWARD THE KREMLIN. THIS WAS ASSUMED TO BE HIS GIFT TO THE PRIME MINISTER. HE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE GIVEN STALIN TWO BOOKS AND TO HAVE RECEIVED STALIN'S AUTOGRAPH.

AT THE DINNER, MONTGOMERY, A NON-SMOKER, SAT ON THE RIGHT OF STALIN, WHO WAS SAID TO HAVE FOLLOWED HIS USUAL HABIT OF SMOKING MANY CIGARETTES AND DRINKING LITTLE. FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PROPOSED MOST OF THE TOASTS. LATER MONTGOMERY WAS PHOTOGRAPHED WITH STALIN, MOLOTOV AND OTHERS.

THE DINNER GUESTS INCLUDED BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR MAURICE DRUMMOND

PETERSON; BRITISH MINISTER FRANK K. ROBERTS; BRITISH NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE ATTACHES IN MOSCOW; MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF SOVIET LAND TROOPS; GEN. NIKOLAI BULGANIN, VICE MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES; DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY, AND MARSHAL LEONID A. GOVOROV, HERO OF LENINGRAD.

IN HIS STATEMENT FOR THE PRESS, MONTGOMERY THANKED THE SOVIET ARMY AND VASILEVSKY FOR BEING "MOST FRIENDLY AND GENEROUS. HE SAID VASILEVSKY HAD ACCEPTED HIS INVITATION TO VISIT THE BRITISH ARMY AND HE HOPED TO SEE HIM IN LONDON WITH OTHER SOVIETML

HE SAID VASILEVSKY HAD ACCEPTED HIS INVITATION TO VISIT THE BRITISH ARMY AND HE HOPED TO SEE HIM IN LONDON WITH OTHER SOVIET MARSHALS EARLY NEXT SUMMER. 1947

WB331AES

LONDON, JAN.11-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, WEARY AFTER HIS EXPOSURE TO AN ABUNDANCE OF SOVIET HOSPITALITY, ARRIVED HOME FROM MOSCOW THIS AFTERNOON.

BECAUSE OF FOG, HE MISSED A FINAL TOUCH OF RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY. OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE WERE AT NORTHOLT AIRPORT TO GREET HIM, ONE OF THEM CARRYING A PACKAGE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN STILL ANOTHER GIFT FOR THE CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

BUT THE FIELD MARSHAL'S PLANE COULD NOT LAND IN THE LOW MIST AND WAS DIVERTED TO BASSINGBOURN, WHICH THE WELCOMING COMMITTEES COULD NOT REACH IN TIME FOR FORMALITIES. MONTGOMERY MOTORED TO LONDON IMMEDIATELY. Folo Moscow

AMONG THE GIFTS HE BROUGHT FROM MOSCOW WERE A SABLE COAT OF THE TYPE POPULAR AMONG SOVIET GENERALS AND A LAMBSWOOL HAT, WHICH HE FOUND TOO WARM IN THE PLANE AND DISCARDED IN FAVOR OF HIS FAMILIAR BERET.

JA922PES

NIGHT LEAD (180)
BY EDWIN B.GREENWALD

ANKARA, JAN. 11-(AP)-A PACT OF FRIENDSHIP LONG EXPECTED AMONG DIPLOMATS OF THE MIDDLE EAST WAS SIGNED TODAY BY TURKEY AND TRANS-JORDAN, TAKING TURKEY ANOTHER STEP ON ITS ROAD TO CLOSER TIES WITH INDIVIDUAL ARAB NATIONS.

NO DETAILS OF THE TREATY WERE DISCLOSED, BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY ASSUMED IT PROVIDED IN GENERAL TERMS FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND BROTHERHOOD BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS. 1947

THE TREATY SIGNING WAS THE CLIMAX OF THE FOUR-DAY VISIT HERE OF KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN, WHO YESTERDAY OUTSPOKENLY ADVOCATED A TURKO-ARAB BLOC INCLUDING ALL THE NATIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND, PERHAPS, NORTH AFRICA AND THE POSSIBLE INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE, PAKISTAN, IN INDIA.

FOREIGN MINISTER HASAN SAKA AND FOREIGN OFFICE SECRETARY GEN. FERIDUN CEMAL ERKIN SIGNED THE PACT FOR TURKEY, WHILE FOREIGN MINISTER MOHAMMED ESHUKAYRI PASHA SIGNED FOR TRANS-JORDAN.

DESPITE REPORTS FROM ABROAD THAT TURKEY IS ENGINEERING AN ARAB WORLD ENTENTE, OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE SHE IS MORE INTERESTED PRESENTLY IN REACHING FULL ACCORD WITH EACH ARAB NATION SEPARATELY.

SN836PES

FOLO TEHRAN

WASHINGTON, JAN 11-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PAST YEAR HAS BEEN HOLDING UP THE PASSPORTS OF AMERICAN OIL MEN INTERESTED IN GOING TO IRAN.

THE DEPARTMENT'S POLICY AGAINST LETTING AMERICAN OIL COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES TO TO IRAN WAS SAID TODAY BY OFFICIALS TO DATE BACK TO THE ENACTMENT OF THE IRANIAN LAW BANNING NEGOTIATION OF OIL CONCESSIONS.

THE DEPARTMENT, THEY EXPLAINED, DECIDED THAT THE BEST WAY TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES' SLATE CLEAN WAS TO KEEP ALL OIL MEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

THE OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE CONFIDENT THAT WHEN THE POLITICAL SITUATION PERMITTED THE IRANIAN LAW WOULD BE REPEALED AND AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES WOULD THEN HAVE A FAIR CHANCE AT NEGOTIATING CONCESSIONS.

SU1227PES

JERUSALEM, JAN.11-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT SOON ACCEPTING THE BRITISH INVITATION TO ATTEND A LONDON CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE BUT "EXPRESSING REGRET THAT SOME MEMBERS WOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEND."

THIS INFORMANT SAID THAT AMONG THOSE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR JAN.21 WOULD BE THE GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, NOW IN EXILE IN EGYPT, AND PROBABLY AHMED HELMI PASHA, AGED FINANCIER WHO STEADFASTLY HAS OPPOSED PARTICIPATION IN THE LONDON TALKS. 1947

(IN LONDON, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE BRITISH HAD INSISTED THE MUFTI NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE ARAB DELEGATION FROM PALESTINE.)

BD623AES

PALESTINE (300)

LONDON, JAN 11-(AP)-BRITAIN, IT APPEARED TODAY, MAY ACT AS A GO-BETWEEN FOR ARAB AND JEWISH GROUPS MEETING SEPARATELY IN LONDON SOON ON THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

INFORMED SOURCES FORECAST YESTERDAY THAT THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WOULD ACCEPT A BRITISH INVITATION TO A SCHEDULED JAN.21 CONFERENCE HERE ON THE HOLY LAND.

THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE HAS REFUSED TO TAKE PART IN THE CONFERENCE "UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS." BUT BERL LOCKER, A MEMBER, SAID LAST NIGHT THE AGENCY WAS IN ALMOST CONTINUAL CONTACT WITH BRITAIN AND THAT "THERE IS NO REASON WHY THESE INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS CAN NOT CONTINUE WHILE BRITISH AND ARAB REPRESENTATIVES ARE CONFERRING."

IN THIS WAY, DESPITE ANY JEWISH BOYCOTT OF THE CONFERENCE, BRITAIN COULD CARRY BACK AND FORTH ANY JEWISH AND ARAB PROPOSALS AND COUNTERPROPOSALS.

SOME SIGNS WERE SEEN THAT THE BRITISH HAD MADE A BARGAIN WITH THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO BRING IT INTO THE CONFERENCE.

INFORMED QUARTERS REPORTED THAT THE COMMITTEE, AT BRITISH INSISTENCE HAD AGREED THAT THE EXILED MUFTI OF JERUSALEM SHOULD NOT BE A CONFERENCE DELEGATE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE APPARENT BARGAIN, SOME BRITISH CONCESSIONS TO THE ARABS WERE REPORTED THIS WEEK. THESE INCLUDED BRITISH APPROVAL OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLAN FOR POPULAR ELECTION, RATHER THAN BRITISH APPOINTMENT, OF THE SUPREME MOSLEM COUNCIL OF PALESTINE, OWNING

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AN ESTIMATED $40,000,000 IN HOLY LAND PROPERTY, AND BRITISH CONSENT TO A NEW ARAB "TAX"--SUCH AS THE COMMITTEE HAS LEVIED ON PALESTINE ARABS TO PAY FOR ITS WORK.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES WERE TAKING PART IN A PARIS CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION SUGGESTED BY FRANCE IN RESPONSE TO BRITISH OBJECTIONS "TO SAILINGS OF CERTAIN SHIPS FROM FRENCH PORTS TO PALESTINE."

IN JERUSALEM, A RELIABLE INFORMANT DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH, PRESUMABLY IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS, WANTED TO STOP THE SAILING OF UNSEAWORTHY, OVERLOADED JEWISH IMMIGRANT SHIPS AND WERE SEEKING STRICTER CONTROL OVER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS WITH THE AIM OF KEEPING OUT JEWS NOT CERTIFIED TO ENTER PALESTINE.

DN420AES

PARIS, JAN.11-(AP)-A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT TO GOVERN THE TRAVEL THROUGH FRANCE OF REFUGEE JEWS FROM CENTRAL EUROPE WAS REACHED TODAY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AFTER A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

NO DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED ACCORD WERE DISCLOSED. THE BRITISH HAVE PROTESTED THAT THE JEWS WERE FINDING THEIR WAY TO PORTS WHERE THEY EMBARKED FOR PALESTINE.

MD105AES

Fo/o Palestine

NANKING, JAN.10-(AP)-COMMUNISTS HEADQUARTERS ASSERTED TODAY THAT AN ARMORED REGIMENT COMMANDED BY GEN.YU TSI-SHIH, NEPHEW OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WAS AMONG UNITS DESTROYED IN A BATTLE NEAR LINI, RED STRONGHOLD IN SOUTHERN SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

THE REGIMENT, A SPOKESMAN SAID, INCLUDED 24 MEDIUM TANKS AND HAD BEEN UNDER THE COMMAND OF CHIANG WEI-KUO UNTIL DIVERTED FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST LINI. THE GOVERNMENT NEVER HAS CONFIRMED THE COMMUNIST CLAIM OF A SMASHING VICTORY AT LINI LAST WEEK.

PM1202APS

WITH PEIPING

NANKING, SATURDAY, JAN.11-(AP)-THE ADMINISTRATION HAS SET MID-FEBRUARY AS A GOAL FOR COMPLETING THE REORGANIZATION AND BROADENING OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT "WITH OR WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNISTS," A USUALLY WELL-INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THIS INFORMANT ADDED THAT ABOUT HALF THE MINISTRIES HAD BEEN OFFERED TO MINORITY PARTIES AND NON-PARTISANS AND IF ACCEPTED, NUMEROUS TOP MEN IN THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) WOULD HAVE TO RELINQUISH THEIR JOBS TO YOUNG CHINA, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT AND OTHER PARTIES.

1947

PM1204APS NM

CHINA

WASHINGTON, JAN 11-(AP)-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE URGED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES KEEP AT LEAST A TOKEN FORCE OF TROOPS IN STRIFE-TORN CHINA.

THEY VIEWED THIS AS (1) A GUARANTEE OF AMERICAN INTEREST IN CHINA'S RETURN TO STABILITY AND (2) INSURANCE AGAINST THE SPREAD OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

THE CONGRESSMEN ADVANCED THEIR OPINIONS IN SEPARATE INTERVIEWS. THEY WERE PROMPTED BY GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THAT EXTREMIST ELEMENTS IN BOTH CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT AND IN THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY ARE FRUSTRATING HOPES OF PEACE AND UNITY.

"I DON'T THINK WE HAVE A CHOICE," SAID REP. SHORT (R-MO). HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH TOURED CHINA LAST FALL AND TALKED AT THE TIME WITH MARSHALL, THEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINE. "IF WE MOVE OUT, RUSSIA WILL IMMEDIATELY START SPREADING HER INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

REPRESENTATIVES MARTIN (R-IDAHO) AND SIKES (D-FLA), WHO ALSO MADE THE TRIP, HELD OPINIONS SIMILAR TO SHORT'S.

SIKES SAID AMERICAN TROOPS MUST BE KEPT IN CHINA "PARTLY BECAUSE OF RUSSIA" AND PARTLY BECAUSE THE PRESENCE OF A "FEW" U.S. TROOPS SERVES AS A "STABILIZING INFLUENCE" ON CHINA'S FIGHTING FACTIONS.

MARTIN CONTENDED THAT WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CHINA WOULD "ONLY MEAN THAT RUSSIA WOULD BE MORE PROGRESSIVE IN PUSHING IN." HE ADDED HE WOULD ACCEPT ANY RECOMMENDATION BY MARSHALL ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE "KNOWS BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE WHAT THE CHINESE SITUATION IS."

1947

REP. WADSWORTH (R-NY) OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TOLD REPORTERS HE OPPOSES REDUCING OCCUPATION FORCES NOW BECAUSE, HE REASONED, IT WOULD ENTAIL LOSING THE RESPECT OF OTHER NATIONS.

PF657PES

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (240)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, JAN.11-(A)-OVERNMENT WORKERS, ESTIMATED BY THE KYODO NEWS AGENCY TO TOTAL 40,000, RALLIED IN THE PALACE PLAZA TONIGHT AND THREATENED TO STRIKE TO ENFORCE DEMANDS FOR UNIONCONTRACTS AND MINIMUM AGES.

KYODO SAID THE GENERAL WALKOUT, IF CALLED, WOULD AFFECT 2,400,000 PUBLIC WORKERS AND THAT IT HAD BEEN TENTATIVELY SET FOR JAN.27.

AFTER THE RALLY, THE WORKERS PARADED THROUGH A COLD DRIZZLE TO THE RESIDENCE OF PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA, WHERE THEY HANDED IN A RESOLUTION EMBODYING THEIR DEMANDS.

A GROUP OF LEFTIST LEADERS TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THAT UNLESS THE CONSERVATIVES YIELDED THE PREMIERSHIP, THEY INTENDED TO STAGE A SERIES OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES.

THE SPOKESMEN, WHO SAID THEY WERE MEMBERS OF "THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT," INCLUDED KANJU KATO, LEFTIST LEADER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND KYUICHI TOKUDA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

ALSO PRESENT WERE VARIOUS UNION REPRESENTATIVES WHO CLAIMED TO SPEAK FOR "ALL OF ORGANIZED LABOR," WHICH THEY SAID WAS UNITED IN THE ANTI-CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT.

THE STRIKE THREATS SIGNIFIED A WIDENING OF THE LONG-EXISTENT RIFT BETWEEN JAPAN'S POLITICAL RIGHT AND LEFT.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FERMENT IS A DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION WHICH GOVERNMENT LEADERS HAVE PREDICTED WILL PRODUCE AN INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN MARCH.

1947

THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED BUT IMPOTENT IN THE LEFT-RIGHT QUARREL, FOR JAPAN STILL LACKS ANY MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD PARTY.

EW756PCS

~~NIGHT LEAD LIE~~ (120)

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 11-(AP)-[illegible]ETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SAID TODAY THAT [illegible]Y ELIMINATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION FROM NATIONAL ARMAMENTS WE CAN DECREASE THE CHANCE OF A SUCCESSFUL COUP BY ANY ONE NATION AGAINST ANOTHER."

SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS JAIME TORRES BODET, LIE TOLD RANKING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS THAT "DUE TO THE CONSTANT PERFECTION OF NEW WEAPONS WE KNOW THAT A MERE DELAY IN THE COMING OF ANOTHER WAR WOULD SIMPLY INCREASE ITS TERROR. A WAR FIVE YEARS FROM NOW WOULD BE FAR MORE TERRIBLE THAN A WAR TOMORROW. SO LET US MAKE UP OUR MINDS TO THE ASTOUNDING, BUT STILL INESCAPABLE FACT, THAT THE WORLD MUST NEVER HAVE ANOTHER WAR."

LIE ARRIVED HERE SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT ON THE FIRST LEG OF HIS AIR TOUR OF CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES.

SN718PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 11-(AP)-THE SPECIAL MILITARY PERSONNEL FURLOUGH RATES FOR TRAIN AND BUS TRAVEL WILL EXPIRE JAN .30.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MADE THIS RULING YESTERDAY IN TERMINATING AN INQUIRY INTO THE FEASIBILITY OF CONTINUING THE REDUCED FARES.

THE RATES WERE PLACED INTO EFFECT BY THE RAILROADS DURING THE WAR AND WERE APPLICABLE TO COACH TRAVEL ONLY.

THESE GAVE SERVICE PERSONNEL A RATE OF 1.25 CENTS PER MILE COMPARED WITH THE 2.2 CENTS CHARGE FOR CIVILIAN TRAVEL. THE EASTERN CARRIERS PETITIONED FOR TERMINATION OF THE SPECIAL RATE LATE LAST YEAR.

J12PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 11-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AMIR SAUB, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON AT NOON MONDAY FOR A STATE VISIT AFTER WHICH HE PLANS TO TOUR THE COUNTRY.

HE WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW BUT HIS PLANE WAS DELAYED BY ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS OVER THE ATLANTIC.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE OBJECTS OF THE VISIT IS TO INSPECT PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS. THIS IS WITH THE VIEW OF PERHAPS INTRODUCING SIMILAR ENTERPRISES IN SAUDI ARABIA, FINANCED BY ANTICIPATED GREATLY INCREASED ROYALTIES FROM AMERICAN COMPANIES OPERATING ARABIAN OIL CONCESSIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ARRANGED FOR THE PRINCE TO CALL ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT NOON TUESDAY. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON WILL GIVE A DINNER FOR HIM THURSDAY NIGHT.

THIS SCHEDULE CALLS FOR HIM TO LEAVE HERE SATURDAY AT 10 A.M. (EST) FOR NEW YORK CITY. THE REMAINDER OF HIS ITINERARY FOLLOWS:

NEW YORK, JAN.18-21; KANSAS CITY,MO., JAN.22-23; HOUSTON,TEX., JAN.24-25; PHOENIX,ARIZ., AND VICINITY, JAN.26-29; PASADENA AND LOS ANGELES,CALIF., AREA, JAN.30-FEB.7; SAN FRANCISCO, FEB.8-10; SALT LAKE CITY,UTAH, FEB.11-13; DENVER, FEB.14. CHICAGO, FEB.15, DETROIT, FEB.16, NEW YORK, FEB.17.

HY958PES

WASHINGTON,JAN 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COMMISSION ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING LISTENED TODAY TO THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, WHICH HAS ADVOCATED THAT YOUNG MEN BE GIVEN A YEAR'S MILITARY TRAINING, HALF OF IT BASIC.

THE LEGION'S PLAN WAS PRESENTED BY COL.JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR.

THE COMMISSION, IN SESSION YESTERDAY AND TODAY,--ALSO HEARD ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS. IT WAS THE FOURTH SUCH MEETING.

THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY DR.KARL T.COMPTON, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, EXPECTS TO REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT IN MARCH.

HY954PES

WASHINGTON,JAN 11-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SPENT $750,749,169 DURING THE SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD 1939-46, IT REPORTED TONIGHT, OF WHICH $365,816,818 WAS FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

BASIL O'CONNOR, CHAIRMAN, NOTED IN A STATEMENT THAT DURING THE SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD, COVERING THE TIME THE NATION WAS AT WAR:

AN AVERAGE OF 4,246,000 UNPAID VOLUNTEERS SERVED EACH YEAR.

XAPPROXIMATELY 13,326,000 PINTS OF BLOOD WERE DONATED BY 6,663,121 AMERICANS.

FORTY-TWO MILLION COMMUNICATIONS FOR SERVICEMEN, VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES WERE HANDLED SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OVERSEAS ASSISTED BY THE RED CROSS THROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF GARMENTS, FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TOTALED 75,053,320.

HY1029PES

RUSSIAN (140)

WASHINGTON, JAN.11-(AP)-SOVIET CHARGES OF "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" PROVOKED FROM REP. COLMER (D-MISS) TODAY THE RETORT THAT RUSSIA HAS REFUSED TO "PLAY BALL WITH HER WAR PARTNERS IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN WORLD PEACE.

"COOPERATION IS NOT A ONE WAY STREET," DECLARED THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATOR WHO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POSTWAR PLANNING WHICH ACCUSED RUSSIA OF BROKEN PROMISES AND AMBITIONS FOR MILITARY DOMINATION.

COLMER'S REMARKS TO A REPORTER CAME AS HIS ANSWER TO A MOSCOW RADIO DENUNCIATION OF THE REPORT, TERMING IT AN "EXTENSIVE PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE" AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION" THROUGH THE USE OF "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY."

"UNTIL RUSSIA ACCEPTS FULL AND EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY," COLMER SAID, "THE REPORT ADVOCATED THAT THERE SHOULD BE A LIMITATION IN CERTAIN TYPES OF SHIPMENTS ENDANGERING AMERICAN AND WORLD SECURITY. THE REACTION OF MOSCOW WAS, OF COURSE, THE USUAL ONE AND THE EXPECTED ONE."

AB552AES

30. 24- 7333

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.11-(AP)-VICE ADM.EVERETT G.MORSELL, HEAD OF THE PHILIPPINE CONTRACT SETTLEMENT COMMISSION, ESTIMATES THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST PAY APPROXIMATELY $4,000,000 FOR PROPERTY USED BY THE NAVY IN THE PHILIPPINES DURING THE WAR.

CLAIMS RANGE FROM $6 TO A HIGH OF $3,000,000 ASKED BY A TRANSPORTATION COMPANY WHICH OWNED MOST OF THE BOATS AND BARGES ON MANILA BAY, HE SAID.

SINCE THE COMMISSION BEGAN WORK LAST AUGUST, IT HAS PAID OUT $435,080 IN SMALL CLAIMS AND DISAPPROVED $69,420, MORSELL SAID. ANY CLAIM ABOVE $25,000 MUST BE APPROVED BY THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

MORSELL SAID THE COMMISSION EXPECTS TO DISPOSE OF $1,074,858 PLUS A BACKLOG OF $2,695,176 IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

THE ADMIRAL IS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

1947

FR4ACS

PHILADELPHIA, JAN 11-(AP)-ALLIED ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II HAS ALL BUT SOUNDED THE DEATH KNELL OF THE GERM PEOPLE, CLARENCE W.PICKETT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN FRIEND COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY.

"VISCIOUS AS THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT TO RESTRICT GERMAN INDUSTRY MIGHT BE, ITS ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN EVEN MORE DISASTROUS," PICKETT SAID IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE'S WORK. HE ADDED:

"AT THIS MOMENT, TRAGIC CRIES FOR BASIC NECESSITITES OF LIFE COME TO US ALMOST EVERY DAY, NOT ONLY FROM INDIVIDUAL GERMAN CITIZENS BUT ALSO FROM AMERICAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN GERMANY.

"IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THERE CAN BE SUFFICIENT REVIVAL IN CENTRAL EUROPE TO PREVENT THE NECESSITY OF LARGE SCALE RELIEF UNDER TWO YEARS YET TO COME."

PICKETT REPORTED THE SERVICE COMMITTEE RAISED $9,000,000 DURING 1946 FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ITS SOCIAL AND RELIEF PROGRAM. IT WAS THE LARGEST EVER RAISED IN ANY ONE YEAR, HE ADDED.

NQ1240AES NM

LEXINGTON,KY., JAN.11-(AP)-GEORGE B.DUNCAN, RETIRED MAJOR GENERAL OF THE U.S. ARMY, RECEIVED A COPY OF THE 82ND DIVISION HISTORY AT A REUNION TODAY ATTENDED BY HIGH RANKING ARMY OFFICERS.

GENERAL DUNCAN COMMANDED THE DIVISION IN WORLD WAR ONE.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIT, NOW AIRBORNE, AND AN ALBUM CONTAINING PICTURES OF MEN AND SCENES OF THE FIRST WAR, WAS PRESENTED BY GEN. JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT, HERO OF CORREGIDOR. GENERAL WAINWRIGHT SERVED AT ONE TIME UNDER GENERAL DUNCAN.

GENERAL WAINWRIGHT WAS CREDITED WITH PLANNING THE REUNION.

OTHERS PRESENT WERE MAJ. GEN.JULIAN R.LINDSEY, RETIRED, COL. G.EDWARD BUXTON, PROVIDENCE, R.I., INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE OLD 82ND DIVISION AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES IN WORLD WAR II; COL.GEORGE E.ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK CITY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 82ND AND NOW AN INVESTMENT BANKER; MAJ. ROBERT GOELET, NEW YORK, AIDE TO GEN.DUNCAN; COL. EDGAR B.DUNLAP, GAINESVILLE, GA., ATTORNEY AND COMMANDER OF HEADQUARTERS TROOPS.

MAJ. JAMES C.MCMANAWAY, CLARKSBURG, W.VA., STAFF MEMBER OF THE OLD 82ND, COL.ROGER WILLIAMS, LEXINGTON, RETIRED; COL. T.J.JOHNSON, LEXINGTON, WHO SERVED WITH THE 77TH IN WORLD WAR 1; GEN. DUNCAN'S SON, HENRY T.DUNCAN,JR., A COLONEL IN WORLD WAR II, CAPT. W.A.HAMILTON OF LEXINGTON SIGNAL DEPOT AND MEMBERS OF GEN.DUNCAN'S FAMILY.

PENSACOLA, FLA., JAN. 11-(AP)- LABELING THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION A "TOPHEAVY OFFICE" AND DESCRIBING THE HOUSING SITUATION AS A "NATIONAL SCANDAL," LOUIS E. STARR, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, TODAY OUTLINED POLICIES WHICH THE VFW IS PROMOTING IN CONGRESS.

IN AN INTERVIEW WHILE ATTENDING THE MIDWINTER FLORIDA VFW CONFERENCE HERE, THE NATIONAL COMMANDER SAID THAT OF $946,000,000 SPENT BY VA FOR VETERANS EDUCATION, $50,000,000 WAS USED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.

HE SAID $38,000,000 WAS SPENT BY VA IN LOAN GUARANTEES BUT THAT ADMINISTRATION OF IT COST $7,500,000 AND THAT OF THE $1,679,-000,000 (BILLION) SPENT FOR READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES, $35,500,-000 WENT FOR ADMINISTRATION.

1947

STARR SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN INFORMED HIM LAST DECEMBER THAT VETERANS STILL HELD PRIORITY IN PURCHASING BUILDING MATERIAL DESPITE THE LIFTING OF CONTROLS, BUT THAT THE COST OF NEW PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WAS PROHIBITIVE TO VETERANS WHO HAD NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY DURING THE WAR TO ACCUMULATE WEALTH.

BUFFALO, N.Y., JAN. 11-(AP)-DR. ALEXANDER LOUDON, NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR, BELIEVES HIS COUNTRY "CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A GERMAN HINTERLAND."

DR. LOUDON, HERE WITH HIS WIFE TO OPEN AN EXHIBIT OF 46 DUTCH MASTERPIECES RECOVERED FROM THE NAZIS BY THE U. S. ARMY, TOLD NEWSMEN YESTERDAY THAT A PROSPEROUS GERMANY IS NECESSARY TO THE NETHERLANDS BECAUSE OF THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

1947

"WHAT IS DONE WITH THE OCCUPIED COUNTRY WILL BE A SOLUTION VITAL TO US," HE SAID.

ASSOCIATED

Britain W[illegible]d Burma Will Fight

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—A highly placed Burmese source said today on the eve of the British-Burmese independence conference, that Burma had made "full preparations" to fight, if necessary, for complete freedom from Britain.

This source said that Burmese leaders had warned Britain there would be armed rebellion if freedom were not granted.

Britain already has offered Burma independence, inside or outside the Empire. Burmese leaders will begin talks tomorrow at 10 Downing street on proposed revision of a 1945 British white paper providing a leisurely route to self-government.

Gen. U Aung San, 32, Burmese soldier who fought the Japanese and now heads his country's delegation here, has set January 31 as the deadline for Britain's acceptance of Burma's counterproposals. He denied today that he distrusted Britain's good intentions but added:

"Very often the means of implementing an offer can defeat the offer."

He said he favored "exhausting every peaceable means for achieving our goals." A source close to him asserted there were many tricks in the Burmans' bag ready for us, including nonpayment of taxes and civil disobedience as well as revolt.

However, British observers held remote the possibility of a clash. The *New Statesman and Nation*, Leftist London weekly, said that suspicions were unjustified.

Hand Grenade Suicide Squads Reported In Indo-China War

J. DYMAN

Paris, Jan. 12 (AP) — Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister, reported today to President-Premier Leon Blum shortly after Moutet's return from Indo-China, where desperate Viet Nam soldiers were reported blowing themselves up with grenades to escape capture by the French.

Advices from Saigon said the commissioner general had decreed evacuation of all "unnecessary" civilians from Hanoi in order to cope with the stringent food situation. The French claimed new advances on the southern outskirts of the capital in a dawn attack launched yesterday by armored forces with air support.

Leclerc Also Returns

General Leclerc, commander of the French troops in Indo-China, also returned to Paris. Moutet declined all comment other than to say France's first objective would be to "assure the defense of our fellow citizens and our friends."

Leon Boutbein, Socialist leader who accompanied Moutet, told newsmen that blame for the uprising rested on the French as well as the Viet Nam regime. He said he gained that conviction in "non-official" conversations with Viet Nam leaders in Hanoi. He expressed belief France could still find common ground with truly representative Viet Nam elements.

French advices from Hanoi said that French forces mopping up the Gialam airport region north of the Rouge River were encountering Viet Nam suicide squadrons. Members of insurgent patrols carried grenades with which they blew themselves up rather than yield to capture.

Hanoi 60 Per Cent Wrecked

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 12 (AP).—Warfare has wrecked virtually 60 per cent of this embattled city's buildings, mostly in the Chinese and Annamese quarters, since the outbreak of hostilities between the Viet Namese and the French on Dec. 19.

Long blocks of ruins in this Tonkin Province capital look exactly like the wreckage in a full-scale European-style war. Areas of major destruction are south of the Boulevard Gambetta, which runs eastward from the railroad freight yards to the Rouge River, and south of the Rue Duvillier along the Rue Soeur-Antoine.

(French advices from Hanoi received in Paris said French troops mopping up the Gialam airport region north of the Rouge River were encountering Viet Nam suicide patrols, members of which blew themselves up with grenades rather than yield to capture.)

French Armored Forces, in a dawn attack yesterday on the southwestern edge of the city, cleared a triangular wedge from the tight encirclement maintained by the Viet Namese since the start of the fighting.

On the eastern side of the wedge French half-tracks and tanks drove southward on the Mandarine road from the Shell Oil Company's oil depot to the village of Kimlein. The depot, at the south end of the railroad yards, had been held by the French, but only under constant threat.

On the northern side of the triangle French troops cleared the road linking the Mandarine road with Rue Soeur Antoine, the highway leading to Hadong. The town, about 5 miles beyond the southwestern limits of Hanoi, is where Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam president, was reported to have established his fugitive government.

On the western side of the wedge French troops advanced southward along the Rue Soeur-Antoine to within 200 yards of the Canadian Catholic Mission, from which American, British and Canadian flags were flying.

A correspondent who witnessed the French operations saw priests waving their hands from the windows of the main mission building inside the seven-foot-high compound wall. The Rue Soeur-Antoine leading to the mission is flanked by ponds and swamps. Viet Nam machine-gun positions covered the road, preventing immediate access to the mission.

When yesterday's attack started infantrymen supporting the armored forces found two old Annamese women and a six-year-old girl on the road, directly in the path of the attack. The women were placed with the child in a Viet Nam trench to keep them out of the line of fire.

Among prisoners captured by the French was an eight-year-old Viet Nam boy, who told officers he had come from the surrounded Chinese quarter by way of a sewer main to find out the number of French troops and the kind of weapons they were using.

Germans Praise Leaders Of U.S.

1947

Berlin, Jan. 12 (AP)—In an editorial rare for a Russian-controlled newspaper, the Rightist Liberal Democratic party's *Der Morgen*, today praised Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay; James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and various aspects of the American policy toward Germany.

The editorial, signed by Wilhelm Kuelz, chairman of the party, lauded Clay, head of the American Military Government, for presenting a "frank and unreserved" attitude toward German problems.

It said Byrnes had worked hard to bring closer together American and Russian viewpoints on world problems and that his address last year in Stuttgart presented a "plain and positive" program for the future of Germany.

Der Morgen also praised Gen. George C. Marshall, successor to Byrnes, as the wartime United States Army Chief of Staff and said that "as a man trusted by Truman," he could be counted upon to carry out the President's foreign policy ideas as expressed to Congress.

GERMAN LOOTERS RAID COAL TRAINS

Cold Wave Brings Attacks By Crowds In British Zone

R. RASSCHKE

Berlin, Jan. 12 (AP)—Germans in bands numbering hundreds attacked coal and food trains in the British occupation zone as the cold wave which has held much of Europe in its grip for several days continued today.

British Military Government headquarters reported that crowds numbering as many as 400 persons were attacking coal trains from the Ruhr to loot fuel for their homes. At the Bonn freight yards a German was shot dead by a Belgian military policeman who was assisting civil police in dispersing a crowd of 200 looters.

Cold Kills Score In Hamburg

Hundreds have been arrested. In Hamburg, where the town council announced Thursday more than twenty Germans had died of cold, 230 looters were arrested in one day.

Berlin police reported today that two aged women were found frozen to death in their lodgings. A minimum temperature of 10 degrees was forecast for tonight.

An announcement here said the big Siemens electrical works industry would remain closed another week for lack of fuel.

Food trains as well as those carrying fuel have been attacked. During one such raid on a train at the railroad station in Bielefeld, Prussia, looters obtained quantities of meat and injured a soldier guard.

ADD

Stolen GI Truck Amok In Munich

Munich, Germany, Jan. 12 (AP)—Two young Germans stole a 2½-ton United States Army truck from the 98th General Hospital parking lot today and became involved in a series of accidents so complex that military police had to draw a map to explain what had occurred.

One person was killed and six were injured in the crashes. Aided by the confusion they had caused, the thieves escaped unhurt and were being sought by military police.

This is the account police gave of the accidents:

The stolen truck, careening at 50 miles an hour down an icy street, skidded into a streetcar, bounced off and hit a small German passenger automobile. The automobile, jammed like an accordion, was pushed into a second streetcar. The truck then roared across a wide plaza striking a German and his wife standing on the curb. The woman was killed.

Next the truck swerved into a horse-drawn wagon pushing it into still a third streetcar.

Another horse-drawn wagon was parked on the car tracks. It contained a scaffold on which a German worked to repair the carline wires. The truck hit this wagon sending the workman into the air in a swan dive.

Just as a starter, police said, charges of theft, hit-and-run driving, speeding and manslaughter have been placed against the fugitives.

Goering's Native Town Ignores His Birthday

Rosepheim, Germany, Jan. 12 (AP) — Hermann Goering's native town gave the cold shoulder today to his fifty-fourth birthday.

When Goering killed himself there was speculation that he might wind up as a German hero. Disgruntled Bavarians, promenading this sleepy Sabbath, didn't think so.

"Hitler came here twice when he was Fuehrer, but we never saw Goering," said Hans Voger, personnel supervisor at the City Hall. "We were too small for his big ideas."

The thoroughfare Hermann Goering-Strasse is now known as Haustaetter Strasse, its pre-Nazi name.

SAUDI ARABIAN LEADER DUE IN CAPITOL TODAY

LISBON, Jan. 12—(AP) Prince Emir Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and his party departed from here today for the United States, via the Azores, on a special Trans-World airliner.

The prince is to arrive in Washington on Monday for a state visit. He plans to inspect some of the nation's public works, including agricultural development and irrigation projects.

SARAGAT LISTS PARTY'S AIMS

Italian Tells Why He Bolted From Socialists

1947

Rome, Jan. 12 (AP)—Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Constituent Assembly who split the Italian Socialist party on the issue of collaboration with Communists, today projected a new Socialist party which would seek to "unite workers of both the laboring and middle classes."

Saragat said his new party would adopt a "brotherly" attitude toward the Communists.

The new party's name has not been selected, Saragat told his followers.

Explains Why He Left Party

About 700 members of the Saragat faction, which split from the Socialist party yesterday, listened attentively as their leader expounded for more than an hour the principles which led him to break away from what he called "fifth-column infiltration" by pro-Communists of the old party.

Meanwhile, the old party, led by Foreign Minister and Acting Premier Pietro Nenni, continued the twenty - fifth National Socialist Congress with a detailed report on party affairs from Secretary General Ivan Matteo Lombardo.

A prominent candidate for the post of secretary general of the old party was Lelio Basso, strong advocate of collaboration with the Communists, whose election would make definite the unity of the Socialist and Communist parties for all practical purposes.

Milan Group Doesn't Switch

But, in today's meeting, a number of prominent Socialists had joined Saragat, among them Ludovica Daragona, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare; Fillippo Lupis, Under Secretary for Immigration and Italians Abroad, and Angelo Corsi, Under Secretary of the Interior. Another was Alberto Simonini, known as Italy's best trades union organizer.

Most of the Socialist delegations from the industrial cities of Turin and Genoa had joined Saragat, but the Milan delegation remained in the old party session.

However, not more than approximately 30 of the 114 Socialist members of the assembly had definitely broken with the old party, despite the claim of Saragat and his aides that they would capture a majority of the Socialists' parliamentary group.

POPE PRAISES ARGENTINE AID

Thankful For Contributions For Relief In Europe

Vatican City, Jan. 12. (AP)—Pope Pius today praised Argentina's contributions for relief in Europe and her disposition to admit European emigrants.

He expressed also a hope for a "dignified and truly lasting peace," in remarks to the new Argentine Ambassador, Conrado Traverso, who presented his credentials.

"Today the nations which enjoyed the happiness of escaping the storms which brought the most tragic of all wars are, perhaps, the ones which are spiritually better prepared and ready to understand objectively and to appreciate serenely the essential elements which can serve as a basis for a dignified and truly lasting peace," the Pope said.

To Defeat Hatred Trends

"To them, therefore, is reserved the singularly hard and important task of pacifying and defeating those trends toward hatred and reprisals, which even if understandable in themselves, are no less dangerous."

The Pontiff expressed confidence that Argentina would "understand perfectly the circumstances of the moment and what they demand and would not miss the opportunity to collaborate as intensely as possible, in the noble objective" of a lasting peace.

Gives Customary Blessing

The Pope gave a customary blessing to the Argentine President, Juan Perón, the Government and the people. He expressed hope that Argentine relief to Europe would continue and praised the Argentine Government's action in sending a mission to Italy to supervise emigration as a step to "save many unhappy ones from spiritual and material misery."

Referring to the "obstacles and impediments" to peace, he said the task ahead imposed upon national rulers "an uncommon degree of foresight and prudence."

Traverso formerly was consul general in New York and counselor to the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

Danes Await U. S. Ships

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (AP).—Danes, caught with dwindling fuel supplies in the present cold wave, waited today for American coal ships racing to reach Denmark before ice closes the ports. Temperatures have dropped to 4 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

PRE-POLL VIOLENCE FLARES IN WARSAW

Roving Gangs Terrorize Opposition Party Members

L. ALLEN

Warsaw, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pre-election violence mounted today in Poland, flaring in the heart of Warsaw itself as roving gangs smashed stores operated by supporters of the opposition Polish Peasant party and attacked party members distributing campaign leaflets.

Organizers for the pro-Communist parties in the Government bloc, apparently bent on clinching victory in next Sunday's elections, told employés in factories to vote a straight bloc ticket or face loss of their jobs.

Underground gangs were stepping up their activities, attacking many district and local election commissions and killing members belonging to the bloc parties. Security police, who reported they arrested 4,000 underground members in the last 90 days, said 600 persons had been slain by the underground in that period.

Premier Predicts Bloc Victory

Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski, in a published interview, predicted victory for the bloc parties and declared the Government has "done everything possible to stamp out terrorism and assure peaceful and unfettered elections."

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, vice premier and head of the Polish Peasant party, has issued reports which place the total number of party member arrests in recent weeks approximately 50,000, many of whom have been released and rearrested. Mikolajczyk said he could not state an accurate figure for those still under arrest, but he declared 2,000 were seized within 48 hours in the Krakow district.

Tens Of Thousands Eliminated

He said that the Government,

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which contends his party members are arrested only because they are suspected of crimes with underground connections, has stricken tens of thousands of names of Peasant party voters from registration lists.

He said 60,000 names were eliminated in the Krakow district alone and estimated that at least 250 candidates for Parliament have been removed from the ballots.

His latest reports said that 120 candidates had been imprisoned, and that police had padlocked party headquarters in 29 districts. In ten districts out of 52 the party has been denied any candidates.

Censors Balk Mikolajczyk

Mikolajczyk said, however, that he was still determined to see the elections through. He said he hoped that if the people got an opportunity to express their real will, the provisional regime would be stripped of its power.

He asserted also that the Government denied him places to hold party rallies. He said he had plans to speak over the radio to the people of Poland tomorrow night, but that censors required him to submit his speech 24 hours in advance.

Espionage On "British" Lines

A military tribunal at Katowice sentenced to death four out of seven men accused of constituting the high command of the outlawed WIN underground organization in southern Poland and supplying military information "to one of the foreign embassies in Warsaw." The three others got prison sentences of eight to fifteen years. A witness in a similar Warsaw trial said the British Ambassador received such information. The four Warsaw defendants will be sentenced Tuesday.

The Katowice prosecutor charged that the WIN unit commanded by Sladyslaw Syczepka, Emil Wehrstein, Jozef Brudniak and Stanislaw Laskowski, all sentenced to death, received special instruction to organize espionage "along the lines of the British intelligence service."

Witnesses testified that the objective was to gather all possible information on strength of the security police, Polish militia and Russian Army garrisons in the Silesian districts, and that 53 such reports were handed to a member of an unspecified foreign embassy in Warsaw.

Another Underground Group

A trial before a military tribunal at Bialystok brought to light another underground group known as the National United Army. Five men accused of attacks against election commissions were condemned to death and three others received prison terms of fifteen years each.

The Polish press, meanwhile, still withheld from its readers any mention of the protests from the United States and Britain that repressive measures against the opposition in the election were contrary to the Big Three decisions at Yalta and Potsdam specifying free and unfettered elections.

[In Moscow, a commentator in the Communist newspaper *Pravda* denied American assertions that the Polish Government was repressing democratic elements and said that arrests of Polish Peasant party members were not political, but caused by the "diversionary spying bandit activities" of the persons in question.]

London-Moscow Parley On Polish Elections Set

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—Britain has instructed her Ambassador in Moscow to discuss with the Kremlin this country's concern over next Sunday's elections in Poland, the Foreign Office said tonight.

These instructions to Sir Maurice Peterson followed the delivery of American notes on the subject to Britain and Russia. The United States, in a note to Poland, also expressed concern over repressive measures. Britain sent two earlier notes to Poland coinciding with the American views.

UNRRA Leaders In Moscow

Moscow, Jan. 12 (AP)—Paul White, chief of the UNRRA mission in the Ukraine, arrived in Moscow yesterday for a brief visit and will return to his post in Kiev in a few days. His visit coincided with that of Theodore Waller, acting chief of the UNRRA mission in White Russia, who also is now in Moscow.

Russia, 1947 Marshall And Baruch

F. GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 12 (AP)—One Soviet newspaper foresaw today no change in United States foreign policy through the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State. Another charged Bernard M. Baruch was threatening the United Nations with withdrawal of American support unless his atomic energy control plan were adopted.

The Communist newspaper *Pravda* in a guarded reaction to Marshall's appointment, said the fact that it was speedily approved by the predominantly Republican Senate was an indication that United States foreign policy remained unchanged.

The Government newspaper *Izvestia* asserted that Baruch had "gone to extremes" of threatening withdrawal of American support of the United Nations unless his proposals—which the Russians oppose—were accepted.

Baruch's Resignation

Izvestia intimated that this purported threat was the reason for Baruch's recent resignation as the United States representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

The Government newspaper said that another possible reason for the resignation was that Baruch's position on the commission "had evoked dissatisfaction in Zionist circles with whom Baruch is connected."

Izvestia did not conceal the hope that the resignation would presage a "more flexible" United States policy on atomic control.

Baruch Zionist Link Denied

[Associates of Baruch in New York said that the elder statesman was not a Zionist and never had been. They repeated the reason Baruch had given for his resignation—that his work had been completed and he had "come to the end of the furrow."

[In a statement December 27 to the working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, Baruch insisted there should be no veto on punishment of atomic violations, and said: "Our people believe that the United Nations stands for the sanctity of treaties and for keeping of the pledged word in international relations.

["If our people were to believe that it lay within the power of a violator of treaties voluntarily entered into under the United Nations legally to escape the consequences of such treaties, in my opinion, they would—and they should—withdraw their support from this organization, which, in these circumstances, can be no more than a debating society and a place to exchange pious-sounding documents."]

Soviet Newspaper Topics

In other articles today:

1. *Pravda* said that President Truman's State-of-the-Union message expressed a "clear desire to reconcile the views of both parties not only on international but also on domestic issues."

2. *Izvestia* declared that some United States congressmen wanted to whet their "predatory appetites" by taking a number of Kurile islands away from Russia and building military bases on them.

3. *Pravda* accused Western Allied-occupation authorities of hastily dismantling factories in that part of the Istrian Peninsula which is to be given to Yugoslavia, and of shipping such factories to Italy.

U.S. And The Kuriles

In its article about the Kuriles, *Izvestia* said that a Naval Affairs subcommittee of the United States House of Representatives had "made the wonderful discovery that the northern flank defending the United States central line of defense in the Pacific should consist of defense works on the Aleutian and Kurile islands."

"It turns out there are congressmen in the United States who have forgotten the Kuriles belong to the Soviet Union," the article continued. "These gentlemen are not averse to going after territory of another state, if rein is given their predatory appetites."

The Istrian Question

Pravda said that outbreaks had occurred at the port of Pola, at the southern tip of the Istrian Peninsula, because the Western Allies had ordered the dismantling of factories. Pola will go to Yugoslavia, under the terms of the Italian peace treaty drafted by the Foreign Ministers Council.

"The hasty export of industrial equipment and whole enterprises from towns in Istria about to enter Yugoslavia can have no justification," *Pravda* said. "Such acts are absolutely inconsistent with the Italian peace treaty drafted and agreed upon by the Council of Foreign Ministers at the New York session just concluded."

Police Station In Haifa Bombed; 4 Die, 142 Hurt

CARTER L. DAVIDSON

Blast Jars Entire Palestinian Port—"Looks Like The Stern Boys Are At Work Again"

Jerusalem, Jan. 12 (AP)—Four policemen were killed and 142 policemen and civilians were injured tonight in an explosion which "virtually leveled" the Haifa police station, a Government communiqué announced.

All the city's 95,000 residents were put under virtual house arrest by imposition of a stringent curfew.

The blast was caused by detonation of an automobile load of explosives driven against the side of the building by men unofficially described as "Jewish terrorists."

The dead were two British policemen and two Arab temporary constables. Sixty-two of the injured were policemen, of whom twelve were British and the rest Arabs. Two of the Britons were in a serious condition.

80 Civilians Among Injured

Of the 80 civilians known to have received injuries, 48 were hurt seriously enough to require hospital treatment. The number of civilian casualties reported was based on the number given first-aid treatment, but police said many more were cut, bruised or shocked, if not more seriously hurt by the blast.

The explosion started fires in adjoining buildings and the official report said splintered glass flew through the air as far as a mile from the scene.

The blast was the greatest single act of underground violence in the Holy Land since the bombing of the King David Hotel last July.

A Government announcement said that a small automobile containing explosives was driven alongside the police station, and that occupants of the car fled three minutes before the blast, at 5.10 P.M.

"Extensive damage was caused to buildings in the vicinity and windows in buildings throughout town were broken," the announcement said.

Police declined to comment officially as to the perpetrators, but one veteran officer declared:

"It looks like the Stern boys are at work again."

Denies Halting Violence

An hour after the bombing, the clandestine radio station of Irgun Zvai Leumi denied widely circulated rumors that the Jewish underground had called a halt to violence and resistance. These rumors had said that Irgun and the Stern Gang declared a truce last week, pending further negotiations on Jewish demands that Palestine be made an independent Jewish state.

Government officials said that the explosives-laden automobile was marked "police" and that its driver was disguised as a policeman. Two other young men, both wearing raincoats, also were in the car.

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A few shots were fired by guards as the trio fled into the maze of streets and alleys in the lower Haifa water-front section.

The guards, who saw a fuse blazing in the car, sounded an alarm and the six-story building was hastily evacuated. Some fifteen policemen managed to get clear of the structure before the blast.

British 1st Infantry Division troops swiftly cordoned off the area with roadblocks. Bren carriers rumbled into position at strategic points throughout the area. Guards were doubled at all public buildings.

The explosion was the first major bombing of a Palestine public building in nearly six weeks.

The entire city of Haifa, Palestine's principal port, was shaken by the blast. Streets for blocks around were littered with glass and splinters. The heavily traveled parkway paralleling the water front was blocked by debris. Traffic was halted on roads in and around the city.

The police station is situated at the foot of historic Mount Carmel in a half-Arab half-Jewish section. It is next door to the post office, which was one of the buildings damaged by fire, and 100 yards from the port entrance.

The station had been barricaded, against just such an attack, behind multiple layers of barbed wire. It was heavily guarded around the clock.

The fires blazed for half an hour after the explosion, and telephone communications were disrupted.

Arabs Going To London

Meanwhile, a reliable Arab source said the Arab Executive for Palestine had formally accepted a British invitation to attend the forthcoming London conference on the Holy Land opening January 21.

The Arab League previously had announced that it would participate in the conference, which the Jews have said they will boycott.

Dr. Hussein F. Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Executive, said prior to a meeting of the Executive today that there could be "no solution of the Palestine problem without recourse to the United Nations."

Consequently, Khalidi said, "it was only a formality whether Palestine Arabs go to London."

Bringing Impasse Into Open

"It has been obvious all along that his Majesty's Government is faced with an impassé in Palestine," he said. "These London conferences are obviously for the sole purpose of bringing that impassé into the open and paving the way for referral to the United Nations."

Khalidi said the Arabs would not stand for dismembering Palestine through partition or federalization.

The Executive was said to be planning to wait until tomorrow, pending notification of the exiled Mufti, to announce formally its decision to attend the conference. The Mufti, Haj Amin Effendi Al Husseini, is in Cairo.

The Executive also reportedly put the finishing touches to a merger of the Arab armies Futuwah and Nejada.

Communism Trials in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Public Prosecutor decided today, after eight months of investigation, to try twenty persons, including six newspaper men, on charges of "Communistic activities." Henry Curiel, wealthy Jew among the accused, was charged with 'spreading Communist propaganda and distributing Communist books which called for an end to classes." Two lawyers and five students also were among those to face trial at an undetermined date.

India Sends Force To Take Hostages

New Delhi, Jan. 12 (AP)—A military force has been sent to India's northwest frontier province to bring back 40 hostages and collect a fine of 75,000 rupees ($22,500) imposed on the Nandihar tribes for "damages and outrages" committed in raids along the frontier.

The force also is to impound a number of rifles. The hostages will be brought back to assure the tribes' good behavior.

The interim government's External Affairs Department, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said that "raids into peaceful districts with murder, arson and loot as their objectives cannot be tolerated or allowed to go unpunished."

Today is the deadline for collection of the fine.

The External Affairs Department said the troops had no intention of

permanently occupying the Nandihar valley "or other parts of the tribal territory."

"The object of the present operation," the communiqué continued, "is to exact just reparation for the damage and wanton outrages committed by these tribes on the property and persons of the innocent inhabitants of the Hazara district. Provided the terms are complied with, no punitive action by the troops will be necessary. If not, then appropriate measures will have to be taken to exact the reparation. . . .

"Finally, there is no question of the terms being vindictive or beyond the capacity of the tribes to meet. . . . The fines imposed represent no more than a fraction of the annual income of the tribesmen."

IRANIANS TAKE ROYAL REFUGE

J. Goodwin

Opposition Leaders Use Old Custom In Election Protest

Tehran, Jan. 12 (AP)—Political leaders opposing Premier Ahmed Qavam's new Democratic party in the current Iranian national elections apparently began exercising the ancient Persian custom of "royal refuge" today in protest against the Government's method of conducting the balloting.

Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, leader of the independent coalition opposition parties, called on the Shah this morning and thereafter, all during the day, indpendent candidates for Parliament called at the palace to join their leader.

To Stay Until Shah Acts

A member of the coalition said tonight that at least six of the nine independent candidates who went to the palace would remain there "until the Shah acts on their protests that the elections are not free."

Qavam said last night in a broadcast that the elections began yesterday "freely in a calm social and political situation" and that "no pressure or threat is used or will be used."

Students of Persian history said that traditionally citizens may "take refuge in the palace" until "the King hears their petition."

Approximately 200 persons, most of them university students, gathered near the palace gates tonight in support of the protesting candidates, while other students motored through the city appealing for public support for their cause.

Recalls Changes In Year

The elections will continue through Friday.

In his broadcast last night, Qavam reminded his listeners that a year ago Iran was under military occupation, that its foreign policy was "unclear and dark" and that "the danger of social revolution could be felt through the country."

Mr. Ghavam, whose troops last month brought Azerbaijan Province, on the Soviet border, back under Central Government authority, added: "I have fortunately overcome all difficulties and have succeeded in my struggle against foreign interference on the country's internal affairs."

"Our foreign policy is based on mutual respect with all nations, especially the United States of America, Russia and Britain."

Demonstrate in Shanghai

Pre-War Municipal Council Workers Ask British to Pay Pensions

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 (AP).—More than 1,000 employees of the pre-war Shanghai Municipal Council gathered in front of the British Consulate today demanding payment of their pensions and other allowances.

Consul General A. G. N. Ogden received a delegation of leaders and explained to them that the council was no longer in existence, since it was an international body and all matters pertaining to it were placed in the hands of the Chinese government when foreign nations relinquished extraterritorial rights in China.

The delegates said they knew that, but had received no satisfaction from Chinese authorities. They argued that the old Municipal Council was British-dominated and that the commissioner of the international settlement police always was British.

COMMUNISTS ATTACK IN AREA NEAR PEIPING

PEIPING, China, Jan. 12 (AP)—Communist forces, continuing their guerrilla harassment of the Peiping area, cut both the railway and highway to Tientsin about thirty miles southeast of Peiping today.

United States Marine authorities in Peiping said they had not used the highway in two weeks because it already had been ripped to pieces and was "impassable in many places."

Pro-Government reports said that the Communists had taken one village near the railway and were attacking four railway stations but that Government reinforcements were en route.

Other Government dispatches said fighting was continuing in Manchuria between Kirin and Changchun, the capital, and that trains were reaching the Government headquarters at Mukden with many wounded.

Still another scene of conflict was Yehsien, in Shantung Province 150 miles south of Tsinan, where Communists were attacking the garrison.

Brief Services Held For Admiral Nagano

Tokyo, Jan. 12 (AP)—Brief Shinto funeral services were held today for Admiral Osaki Nagano, who died last week while on trial before the international war crimes tribunal.

Among the mourners was Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was Japanese Ambassador to Washington at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, which was engineered by Nagano as naval chief of staff.

Many other former naval officers were among the 500 persons who attended.

General, Mrs. Marshall Hear Sermon On Peace

Honolulu, Jan. 12 (AP)—General and Mrs. Marshall attended services at St. Andrews Episcopal Cathedral today. Few of the congregation knew they were there.

The newly appointed Secretary of State and his wife arrived by automobile, sat in a rear pew and left immediately after the services.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., chose world brotherhood as his topic and said it could be achieved in any of three ways: through power, as in the Roman Empire; through reason, as in ancient Greece, or through religion, which offers a common higher loyalty for all men.

The United States, he noted, is attempting to obtain peace through the second means.

BACKING IS GIVEN RIO PARLEY PLAN

Edward Bohar

Demands Made For Easing Of Policy On Argentina

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Demands for easing the United States policy toward Argentina were raised in the Capital today to reinforce the proposal of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) to call the Rio de Janeiro conference immediately to negotiate permanent hemisphere defense.

From senators of both parties and Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, came support of the plea voiced last night at Cleveland by the new Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that this Government cease to "dictate" delay by objections to Argentina's Perón regime.

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Byrnes Against Change

Vandenberg returned by plane today with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, who made it clear in a valedictory address from the same platform that he favors no change in the policy. Byrnes declared there must first be "reasonable and substantial compliance by Argentina with its obligations" to get rid of Nazi influence.

Vandenberg in his first speech as committee chairman expressed hope for continuation of bipartisan support for an American "united front" toward other nations.

But "this does not mean that we cannot have earnest, honest, and even vehement domestic differences of opinion on foreign policy," he quickly added.

China Shift Proposed

In line with this, he also proposed a "shift in emphasis" in this nation's relations with China to favor supporters of the new Chinese constitution over the Communists who have denied it support. Otherwise he hailed Byrnes's record and voiced good wishes for Gen. George C. Marshall, Byrnes's successor.

Senator George (D., Ga.) joined in Vandenberg's proposal to call the Rio conference. He told an interviewer he believes "perhaps the State Department has been putting too much emphasis" on Argentina's obligations first to get rid of pro-Nazi elements.

Hickenlooper In Agreement

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) who is slated to head the new congressional Atomic Energy Committee told a reporter he is in full agreement with Vandenberg, adding:

"The fact that there may be some unsolved matters with Argentina at this time should not stop vigorous efforts to solve all the problems of the hemisphere to the mutual satisfaction of everybody."

Welles called for a "radical change" in the United States hemisphere policy and expressed hope that the passing of Senate control to the GOP would help to bring it about. He said for his regular weekly broadcast that "every month that passes under present conditions makes it more difficult for inter-American co-operation to be undertaken."

Baldwin "In Accord"

Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.) said, in general, he is in "hearty accord" with most of Vandenberg's address, without specific reference to the Argentine-policy proposal.

The Michigan Senator's criticism of the delay in summoning the Rio meeting had the effect of supporting Ambassador George S. Messersmith, who is due to return to his post at Buenos Aires this week, with no official sympathy for his plea that the United States come to terms with Péron.

The Capital has heard reports Messersmith found support from Vandenberg and other congressional leaders in his clash over Argentine policy with Spruille Braden, assistant secretary.

Marshall's Views Not Known

Marshall's views on the issue have not been made known, but as wartime chief of staff he helped formulate military plans for hemisphere defense which have been held up by delay in carrying out the decision reached at San Francisco in May, 1945, to summon a conference at Rio.

On another aspect of foreign relations, Marshall's analysis of the political situation in China was supported by a report published today by the Foreign Policy Association.

Marshall denounced both Nationalist "reactionary" leaders and Communist extremists, and contended China's plight could be relieved only by liberal elements of both sides.

The foreign policy report, prepared by Lawrence K. Rosinger after a three-month survey on the scene, said that "defeated Japan is recovering more rapidly than victorious China."

U.S. Being Blamed

"The United States is being blamed by important sections of the Chinese people for their country's civil strife and current economic difficulties," Rosinger added.

Within the Kuomintang, he reported, the Right-Wing leaders were unable to abandon a policy of civil war. He said the more liberal discontented elements deserve more attention than they have received from American policy makers.

The strength of the Communists "is of their own creation" rather than due to Russian support, Rosinger advised. He said further it is signficant that when the United States has been most friendly and objective in dealing with them, their leaders "have returned the friendliness and objectivity."

Anderson Sees Food Surplus if World Can't Buy

His Annual Report Cites 30% Rise Over Pre-War U. S. Farm Productivity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson predicted Saturday that agriculture's war-expanded production capacity may create new surpluses unless ways can be found to boost the world's buying power.

He said that under war demands, agriculture has gone through a technological revolution that already has lifted its productive ability 36 per cent above pre-war levels.

"Quietly and gradually, yet with prodigious cumulative effect, American agriculture has accomplished a technological revolution . . . in less than a decade."

This picture of farming progress was painted in Mr. Anderson's annual report to President Truman.

The Secretary said the "revolution" has taken the form of increased mechanization, greater use of fertilizers, employment of improved crop varieties and livestock, widespread application of scientific pest controls and scientific soil conservation.

Mr. Anderson declared this technical progress is a "one-way affair" that "cannot go back."

"Total output for human use cannot be expected to fall much, except in years of extremely unfavorable weather," he noted. "Moreover, the revolution continues."

He added that happily the demand for food products is likely to continue strong this year.

"Abroad, the prospect rests on the fact that in 1947 more and more foreigners will be in a position to pay for the food imports they require; already the commercial overseas demand for American farm products is reflecting extensive economic revival," he wrote.

Looking beyond this year, Mr. Anderson said Americans "need to remember that eventually we could have farm surpluses once more."

"In fact the danger will continue until we learn how to make sure that consumers in this country will have the food dollars to buy what they need, and that consumers abroad will always be able to earn dollars."

Calling American food exports building stones of peace, Mr. Anderson said that the improving prospect of a stable peace is largely a measure of the extent to which this country has sent food abroad.

"We shall have to continue to send food," he continued. "It is well, therefore, to bear in mind that relief and other export food serves the national interest as truly as food consumed at home."

Anderson rated efforts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to develop an international food program among the most significant and promising of the last year's developments.

"Through its efforts to improve distribution and to increase productivity and raise living levels all over the world, FAO can help us find the outlets we must have if we are to enjoy continued prosperity based on full production," he said.

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Stressing agriculture's increased production capacity, Anderson said that maximum output has not yet been attained.

"Further replacement of horses and mules by tractors will release more land for food production," he wrote.

"Cropland can be increased, if necessary, by land clearing, drainage and irrigation. The use of improved varieties and strains of seeds, of soil-improvement practices and of fertilizers can be increased still more.

"New farm machines and tools and improvements in old types are becoming increasingly available. These facilities will turn out more work in less time, with less waste, and will give better quality of product."

O'MAHONEY RAPS CONTINUANCE OF WAR PROBE BOARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) protested today that Republican plans to continue the Senate War Investigating Committee would undermine the Congressional Reorganization Act.

He said it would lead to duplication of effort by the inquiry

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group and the Senate Armed Services Committee.

O'Hahoney added his voice to opposition being raised by Democrats against an effort led by Senator Brewster (R-Me.) to extend the life of the war inquiry group which President Truman once headed as a senator.

Showdown Today

The issue comes to a showdown tomorrow when the Senate will consider resolutions extending the authority of the investigating group and of its special small business committee.

Noting that the armed services group has broad authority to make military investigations, O'Mahoney told a reporter that if the war inquiry committee is permitted to go ahead there will be a duplication of testimony and generally "wasted effort."

He recalled that a military subcommittee which he headed last session looked into war contracts and produced both the Contract Settlements Act and the Surplus Property Act. He noted that the special committee, of which Brewster has been elected chairman, has no authority to produce legislation.

The war contracts subcommittee still had $33,000 in funds available for investigation at the last accounting Dec. 1, O'Mahoney reported. This group, along with the full military committee, has been absorbed by the new Armed Services Committee headed by Senator Gurney (R-S.D.).

Democratic and Republican members of the Gurney committee expect to discuss the investigation resolution at separate meetings tomorrow.

G.O.P. Confident

Republicans expressed confidence they have sufficient votes to give the Brewster committee a new lease on life Jan. 31, when it otherwise would expire.

Brewster and Gurney are reported to have reached an agreement dividing the jurisdiction of the two groups. The War Investigating Committee would limit its activities to inquiries into wartime operation of the military, leaving matters dealing with current policies entirely in the hands of the Gurney group.

The Brewster committee also would abandon any effort to investigate military government in Germany, despite a preliminary inquiry made previously by George Meader, committee counsel.

FULL OVERHAULING OF WAA DEMANDED BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — (AP) A Senate subcommittee of the 79th Congress called today for a "complete overhauling" of the War Assets Administration "with respect to top personnel, internal organization and policies."

A report by Senator O'Mahoney (E-Wyo), who headed a surplus property subcommittee of the old military affairs committee, said that after three years of surplus disposal "the job is only about one-third completed."

O'Mahoney expressed the opinion that the recommendations of the report "are entitled to serious consideration" by the new 80th Congress.

Urges Overhauling

In urging an overhauling of WAA policy and top management, O'Mahoney attributed a "major share" of responsibility "for the near breakdown" of the disposal program to military men who have been in charge.

Saying that these men have "encountered great difficulties in meeting the requirements of the job at hand," O'Mahoney added:

"This is not said in any spirit of criticism of the personnel, who, in most instances, have served under orders."

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn is WAA administrator at present. His predecessor was Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory.

O'Mahoney's report recommends legislation to:

1. Protect the synthetic rubber industry "in the interest of national defense." (John R. Steelman, assistant to the president, announced yesterday that Mr. Truman will recommend legislation to maintain a "minimum synthetic rubber industry.")

2. Assure maintenance of an adequate network of war-built airports.

3. Authorize WAA to condemn land where the government constructed plants during the war on property it did not own.

4. Maintain in stand-by condition plants vital for national security.

Asks Action on Pipelines

The report also urges prompt consideration by Congress of WAA's latest survey on disposal of the big and little inch wartime pipelines.

The report contends that WAA "has paid lip service only to the anti-monopoly objectives of the (surplus property) act which were supposed to reverse the accelerated trend toward concentration" experienced during the war.

The subcommittee says, too, that "contrary to provisions of the act," WAA and congressional committees 'have placed a high 'return to the government ahead of anti-monopoly considerations."

TO OVERHAUL BUDGET SOON

GOP Senators Say Law Gives Congress Full Power

1947

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Republican chiefs of the Senate spending and taxing committees today promised a complete overhaul of President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget as Congress neared the hearing stage.

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) said he expects to call the Senate-House Budget Committee created by the Reorganization Act to its first meeting later this week. Knutson, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is head of the joint budget group.

The Senate members of this group, Chairmen Bridges (R., N.H.) of the Appropriations Committee and Millikin (R., Col.) of the Finance Committee, agreed in separate interviews that the reorganization law directs Congress to take full charge of the purse strings. They expressed determination to do just that and carve the White House estimates.

Calls It Merely Advisory

"The President's budget is merely advisory," said Millikin as he read the section of the reorganization law.

It directs that the two spending and taxing committees of the Senate and House get together at the start of each year and fix estimates on expenditures and income.

"There are no ifs, ands, or buts about it," Millikin said, reading the law that these groups "are authorized and directed" to prepare such a budget "giving due consideration to the budget recommendations of the President."

Bridges Explains

Bridges remarked that in simple language the law directs Congress to "estimate tax and other receipts, decide how much it is going to spend, how much it will pay on the debt, and how much it will have for surplus including tax reductions."

"We could even sit down and try and write our own budget," Bridges added, "but we lack the time or the staff to do that now."

Both Republican leaders said they hope to have the budget ready before any appropriations or tax bills start throught the legislative machinery. They declared this is necessary as a guide for individual spending and taxing measures.

Must Finish Assignments

Before the budget group can meet, however, the House must complete its committee assignments. Republican and Democratic leaders hope to do this job at sessions of their committees on committees tomorrow morning. The Senate set up its committees last week.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has scheduled subcommittee hearings to start Wednesday on bills by Senators Capehart (R., Ind.) and Wiley (R., Wis.) to outlaw union portal-pay suits, now past the $4,000,000,000 mark.

This probably will be the first committee hearing of the new Congress.

Battle Likely Today

On the Senate floor, a battle is likely tomorrow over Republican plans to continue the War Investigating Committee, once headed by Mr. Truman, and the Small Business Committee, for specific investigations. Senator Tydings (D., Md.) and other Democrats opposing their continuance point to the provision of the Reorganization Act that Congress should have only its regular standing committees. They contend that any investigations should be undertaken by the regular committees.

Capper Thinks Truman Wrong On Tax Stand

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Senator Capper (R., Kan.) disagreed today with President Truman's request that taxes be continued at present levels.

"There is nothing in the economic situation that would make tax reduction an unsound policy," he said. "It is not necessary to wait for a decline in industrial production and employment before taxes can be reduced."

He said, however, that reduction of taxes should come only after drastic cuts in Government spending and that the first effort of Congress should be directed toward making these reductions.

Questioning the possibility of trimming expenditures immediately to the $29,000,000,000 proposed by Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.), of the House Appropriations Committee, Capper said Congress can go "a long way" toward that figure.

HOUSE EX-GI'S TO ORGANIZE

Group Of 193 Plan No Stand On Veterans' Bills

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Bills for immediate cashing of G.I. terminal-leave bonds topped a heap of veterans' legislation in the new Congress today as 193 House members who served in the armed forces prepared to organize as a group.

Bills for this purpose, which may number 40 or 50, have bipartisan support But some Republicans noted that the proposal would require a $3,000,000,000 outlay and knock a big hole in their plans to slash President Truman's budget below his estimates.

Leaders of the congressmen-veterans said no definite stand on this or other legislation will be taken as a group when they organize their association tomorrow but the members may do so as individuals. Veterans of any war are eligible for membership.

Not To Form Bloc

Representative Zandt (R., Pa.), former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will preside. Permanent officers will be nominated at the meeting. It is planned to rotate the chairmanship between Republicans and Democrats year by year to emphasize that the association is nonpartisan.

The sponsors say there is no intention of forming a veterans' bloc or interfering with or dictating to the committee handling veterans' affairs.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), chairman of the Veterans Committee, said she would "co-operate in every way" with the association.

Would Save Government Money

Both Republicans and Democrats pushing legislation to let veterans convert their bonds into ready cash argue that the bonds have to be redeemed in five years anyway and the Government could save money by doing it now. The bonds draw 2½-per-cent interest and the Government could borrow the money for cashing them at a lower rate than that.

Congress voted last year to give the bonds to former enlisted personnel of the armed forces instead of furlough pay. This was to give ex-G.I.'s an equal break with ex-officers. Officers went on extended leave at full pay at the conclusion of their service.

The House wanted to give the veterans cash in the first place. The Senate argued it would be too inflationary to put $3,000,000,000 into their hands.

Legislators joining in a clamor to give the veterans their money now say it is needed to let them get started on careers or business, to help buy homes or to help out on the high cost of living.

The President himself was reported to have insisted on the bond payment plan last year.

Wide Arms Intelligence Data Held Vital In A-Bomb World

1947

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—The advent of the atomic bomb and the impending perfection of trans-oceanic rocket warfare is compelling a broad-scale revision in military-intelligence operations to cope with scientific phases.

The type of information needed is new, the urgency for it intensified.

Military planners asserted today that there will be critical need for such information until and unless a workable world-security plan is evolved. Nor are they at all sure military intelligence could be abandoned even then, so long as nations maintain armies, navies and air fleets.

Two Major Factors

Entering into the intelligence problem are two major factors: the race of other nations to overtake the lead of the United States in the atomic-bomb field and forge ahead in guided missiles; strategic information of value if the United States must retaliate against attack.

Army and navy intelligence officers maintained their traditional silence about the methods by which their work is being adapted to the new modes of warfare, but others familiar with strategical planning pointed out some of the problems.

The information from abroad that is collected and analyzed (analysis is one of the principle functions of strategic intelligence) now must embrace the realm of pure science, nuclear physics and other laboratory matters as well as economic, industrial and military trends.

Need For Information

Because, for example, of the mass destruction and anti-personnel effects of an atom bomb there is need for constant up-to-date information on shifts of populations and industries, of bases from which assault could be launched against the United States, and of natural resources from which atomic weapons could be manufactured by a possible enemy.

A great body of this information is available without resort to cloak-and-dagger methols, to be read in trade journals and scientific publications. Its military interpretation, however, must be done by the analyists of intelligence branches of the armed forces.

The end of the war added to the burdens of the American intelligence system, military, naval and political. The liaison of intelligence in the war, particularly with the comprehensive British system, was diminished with the dissolution of the fighting alliances.

Discussion Omitted To Date

Although the chart for the United Nations setup includes a provision for an international peace-preserving organization of forces contributed by the member nations, there has been no talk up to now of operating in connection with that unit a superintelligence force answerable only to the United Nations.

Only two suggestions approaching such a plan have been made in United Nations discussions: An international atomic inspection plan; the contention of the United States that if a general disarmament plan is adopted there must be inspection to guarantee it.

NAVY COURTS WIN SUPPORT OF BOARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — (AP) Sentences imposed by Navy general court-martial are "substantially reasonable and just," a review board composed of civilian and

naval personnel reported tonight.

It made this finding after analyzing 2,115 cases of Navy men who had been given prison sentences and who were still in confinement after V-J day.

In 29 per cent or 593 of the cases, the board recommended that the man be returned to active duty, and in 15 per cent or 328 cases, that the sentence be reduced.

Remission of confinement and discharge was recommended in 1 per cent or 24 cases.

No change in the sentences finally imposed by the Navy was suggested in 55 per cent or 1,170 of the cases reviewed.

"Although the sentences originally imposed by the courts-martial were often severe and in some cases excessive," the board said in a statement, "by the time the cases came to the board after being acted upon by the Secretary of the Navy upon recommendation by the bureau of naval personnel or the commandant of the marine corps and the naval clemency and prison inspection board, the sentences generally were not subject to criticism."

The review board was set up in April, 1946 by Secretary Forrestal to study the court-martial cases.

Composed of three civilians and five naval officers, the board was headed by Arthur John Keeffe, professor of law at Cornell University Law school. In addition the board used 15 civilian lawyers, all war veterans, to review the cases and present them to the board.

ing the Pacific island bases that they favor eventual citizenship and other civil rights for Guam. But they said the islanders are not yet ready to administer their affairs.

Articulate native groups on Guam, while conceding that the present naval administration is fair, argued that an organic act for establishing a government (including citizenship) had been promised. The leaders said they wanted the right to manage their own affairs, and did not want to be completely under the thumbs of the Navy.

The tentative committee schedule calls for Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president emeritus of Dartmouth College, and former Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts to leave Washington by plane about February 14. They will be escorted by Capt. Paul D. Gross, of Lebanon, Pa., navy deputy director of island government.

To Confer In Hawaii

The party will meet Dr. Knowles A. Ryerson, of the College of Agriculture, University of California, on the West Coast, then fly to Pearl Harbor for conferences with top Pacific navy authorities.

About two weeks will then be spent on Guam, and an additional two weeks on American Samoa. The committee has been instructed by James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, to study and make recommendations on legislation leading to United States citizenship for the natives of both islands; improvement of their education, health and wage scales, and the conduct of naval civil governments.

nation's history to have supplied at the outset so extensive a guidance in the intricacies of foreign policy.

The blueprints are top-secret statements of basic policy drafted within recent months by State Department policy makers with the aid of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Ambassadors, and such unofficial advisers as outstanding university professors.

They are calculated to be of particular value to General Marshall in his urgent preparation for the opening in Moscow in March of the Foreign Ministers' conference on the peace treaty with Germany.

Although an outstanding authority on China because of his thirteen-month stay there as President's Truman's envoy and a master of world military strategy as wartime Chief of Staff, General Marshall presumably is a stranger to many of the inside details of post-war diplomatic developments in the United Nations, Europe and elsewhere.

Preliminary preparation of the policy statements was started under Secretary of State Hull. The work has been pushed to completion under Secretary Byrnes by Donald S. Russell, Assistant Secretary of State for administration.

Mr. Byrnes, possibly even less prepared at the outset than General Marshall for his role, has enviously told friends since his resignation that he wished he had had such blueprints when he became Secretary.

The documentation covers approved diplomatic tactics as well as summaries of basic policy; and the blueprints are not likely to be made public.

After first drafts were prepared in the State Department, each was submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and then to appropriate envoys for revision and suggestion.

Aside from the master copies in the State Department safe, the only complete file is in possession of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, although it is understood that copies covering particular countries and areas near them have been supplied to United States envoys in the field.

training when his train arrived from Miami an hour late.

A depot guard said he had strict orders from aides in the general's office that no one was to be allowed where the general and Mrs. Eisenhower alighted and were greeted by half a dozen high ranking officers.

The first task for the chief of staff will be to determine whether the Army can get by on voluntary enlistments from now on or whether it feels it must have the draft contnlued. President Truman told Congress in his state of the union message that the Army's recommendations on the subject will be delivered before the present draft law expires March 31, but his budget made no specific provision for its future operation.

A War department committee, including civilian advisers, has been at work on the problem during Eisenhower's absence. The findings of the War department staff will be submitted to him for final review.

Universal training and unification of the armed forces are other issues for Eisenhower's attention before the President's detailed recommendations are sent to the new Congress.

The general also faces a fight for appropriations. Mr. Truman budgeted $6,658,000,000 for the Army in the fiscal year starting July 1. This is 28 per cent less than the Army asked. And some congressmen propose to trim it further.

defeat of the Japanese empire and provided the philosophy for the treatment of the fallen foe.

In a letter to Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, supporting the observance of National Youth Week in the United States and Canada Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, MacArthur said the Christian faith "has formed the sturdy cornerstone upon which has rested our national strength."

Navy Acts To Get Citizenship, Higher Pay For Guam Natives

ROBERT M. FARRINGTON 1947

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Navy moved today toward obtaining citizenship and higher wages for the discontended natives of Guam, the strategic Pacific island which the United States has turned into a vital military installation.

The Navy has been the center of a considerable controversy concerning the treatment of Guamanians who have two principle grievances: noncitizenship and a navy-pegged low wage scale.

To look into these grievances and other conditions on Guam the Navy has appointed a three-man committee to make an on-the-spot study. The committee's recommendations, if approved by the Navy, would be the first step toward obtaining congressional action on changing the islanders' status.

Not Ready For Self-Rule

High navy officials at Pearl Harbor and Guam told reporters tour-

POLICY 'BLUEPRINTS' WILL AID MARSHALL

Documentation of Diplomacy, Made Under Byrnes, Ready for Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall will find complete blueprints of the current United States diplomatic policy toward every major foreign country when he sits down at his State Department desk this week.

Officials who discussed this today said General Marshall will be the first Secretary of State in the

Mrs. Luce Heads Group In Foster Parents' Plan

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Edna Blue, international chairman of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, announced today that Clare Boothe Luce, author and former congresswoman, had accepted the chairmanship of the organization's Polish committee.

Mrs. Blue said in her announcement that the Foster Parents' Plan had just opened headquarters in Warsaw and started work in five Polish cities, caring for more than 400 Polish war orphans.

Eisenhower Returns to Fight For Army's Congress Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower returned from his Florida vacation in strict secrecy today to take command of the Army's campaign for appropriations and other legislation from the Republican Congress.

Outsiders were barred from the entrance to the track to which his private car was switched for de-

MacArthur on Christianity

Says Its Principles Provided Moral Force to Defeat Japan

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur said today that the principles underlying the Christian faith furnished the moral force for the

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 12-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN GENEVA FEB. 11.

THE COMMISSION IS MADE UP OF EIGHT GOVERNMENTS WHO THUS FAR HAVE SIGNED BOTH THE I.R.O. CONSTITUTION AND THE AGREEMENT OF INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS. THEY ARE THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, THE PHILIPPINES, HONDURAS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND LIBERIA.

THE I.R.O. WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE RECENT U.N.GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO DEAL WITH THE WORLD-WIDE REFUGEE PROBLEMS.

VS456PES

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE U.S. EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ROBERT MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, HAD ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY TO ATTEND THE SESSIONS OF THE BIG FOUR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL, WHICH BEGIN TOMORROW.

MURPHY WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GEN. MARK CLARK.

TA102AES

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 13-(AP)-RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS OF THE BORDER AGREEMENT CONCLUDED LAST JUNE 13 BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN WERE EXCHANGED YESTERDAY BY AMBASSADOR IVAN BAKULIN AND THE AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER, ALI MOHAMMED KHAN, THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTED TODAY FROM KABUL.

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1947

DURING THE PAST WEEK, AN OFFICIAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPORT SAID, APPROXIMATELY 600 TONS OF COAL WERE LOOTED FROM LOADED TRAINS BOUND FROM THE RUHR TO THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

THE USUAL PRACTICE IS FOR LOOTERS TO WAIT UNTIL TRAINS ARE STANDING IN STATIONS AND THEN ATTACK IN FORCES OF FROM 200 TO 400. STATIONS WHERE SUCH ATTACKS HAVE OCCURRED BE MENDEN, SIETBURG AND SIEGKRIES. SIXTY-FIVE PERSONS ARE BEING PROSECUTED FOR THESE RAIDS, AND 17 ALREADY HAVE RECEIVED JAIL TERMS OF FROM 10 DAYS TO SIX WEEKS.

VS523PES

KOA-BERLIN - LOOTERS - XXX GUARD

30.24-7339

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE RECENT STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GEN. CLAY SHOULD REASSURE THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THE CHANGE IN SECRETARIES OF STATE WOULD MEAN NO CHANGE IN U.S.FOREIGN POLICY.

TH EDITORIAL COMPLIMENTED THE TEAMWORK OF CLAY AND HIS POLITICAL ADVISOR, ROBERT MURPHY, STATING THAT AT THEIR RECENT NEWS CONFERENCE, WITH GERMAN REPORTERS PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME, THEY "FRANKLY STATED THEIR ATTITUDE ON GERMAN PROBLEMS." THE NEWSPAPER APPROVED CLAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MONTHLY QUOTAS OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN WOULD BE PERMITTED TO ENTER GERMANY AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT GERMAN ECONOMY SOON WOULD ACHIEVE SUFFICIENT BALANCE TO PERMIT THE ENTRY OF AMERICAN AND OTHER FOREIGN CAPITAL.

RQ315PES ADD BERLIN — U.S. LDRS — XXX CONGRESS. 1947

BELGRADE, JAN. 12-(AP)-THE ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT PREMIER ENVER HOXHA HAD TELEGRAPHED THE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL A DEMAND THAT ALBANIA BE ALLOWED TO HELP WRITE THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

HOXHA ASSERTED THAT ALBANIA "SUFFERED ENORMOUS DAMAGE DURING THE [illegible]RMAN OCCUPATION," AND EXPECTED TO BE INVITED TO EXPRESS HER VIEWS [illegible] FORTHCOMING MEETING IN MOSCOW OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL.

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BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, JAN. 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS QUOTED A GOVERNMENT SOURCE TODAY AS ASSERTING THAT THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK HAD INFORMED THE ADMINISTRATION OF ITS READINESS TO FLOAT A LOAN FOR ROMANIA.

(A SPOKESMAN FOR CHASE IN NEW YORK SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF SUCH A PROPOSAL).

THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT FURTHER QUOTED ECONOMIC SOURCES AS SAYING ROMANIA MIGHT HAVE 2,000,000 TONS OF OIL PRODUCTS AND 1,500,000 CUBIC METERS OF LUMBER AND TIMBER AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT SHOULD THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION TO MOSCOW PERSUADE THE RUSSIANS TO GRAINT A STAY IN DELIVERING REPARATIONS EXPORTS. THIS MERCHANDISE WAS ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH FROM $150,000,000 TO $200,000,000 AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID IT WAS NEEDED TO BUY FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES.

RQ209PES

CAIRO, JAN 12-(AP)-HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, EXILED MUFTI OF JERUSALEM AND SPIRITUAL LEADER OF PALESTINE ARABS, SAID TODAY NO DECISION YET HAD BEEN MADE AS TO WHETHER THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WOULD ATTEND A CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE SCHEDULED TO START IN LONDON JAN.21.

HOWEVER, AN ASSOCIATE DECLARED THAT THE MUFTI WOULD NOT GO TO THE CONFERENCE BUT THAT HE EXPECTED TO ASK HIS NEPHEW, JAMAL EFFENDI HUSSEINI, ACTING HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE, AND EMIL BEY EL GHOURI, A MEMBER, TO ATTEND.

(BRITAIN, AS MANDATORY POWER OVER ARABS AND JEWS IN PALESTINE, INVITED THE COMMITTEE FRIDAY TO THE CONFERENCE, TO DEAL WITH THE HOLY LAND'S FUTURE GOVERNMENT. INFORMED LONDON QUARTERS SAID THE BRITISH HAD INSISTED THAT THE MUFTI NOT BE IN THE ARAB DELEGATION. THE MUFTI, IN GERMANY DURING THE WAR, HAS PRESIDED AT SOME COMMITTEE MEETINGS SINCE HE ENTERED EGYPT LAST YEAR.

(THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE OF PALESTINE HAS DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE "UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS.")

DN754AES

TOKYO,MONDAY,JAN.13-(AP)-MOTIONS TO DISMISS WAR CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND THE 25 OTHER SURVIVING JAPANESE DEFENDANTS WILL BE OFFERED THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL WHEN THE PROSECUTION RESTS ITS CASE LATE THIS WEEK. DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ANNOUNCED THIS IN COURTROOM. OTHER AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE DEFENSE WOULD CONTEND THE PROSECUTION HAS ONLY ONE VALID POINT--THE LACK OF WARNING OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK WHICH BEGAN THE PACIFIC WAR.

COURT CONVENED TODAY WITH ONLY 20 OF THE 26 DEFENDANTS IN THE DOCK. NEWEST ABSENTEES WERE SHIGENORI TOGO, FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR, AND IWANE MATSUI, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, BOTH ILL WITH COLDS.

ALSO ABSENT, SINCE LAST WEEK, WERE AKIRA MUTO, ONETIME CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES; NAOKI HOSHINO, TOJO'S MINISTER OF STATE; AND SADAO ARAKI, TWICE WAR MINISTER. ANOTHER, PROPAGANDIST SHUMEI OKAWA, HAS BEEN HELD SINCE LAST SUMMER IN AN ASYLUM AS INSANE.

UM755PPS NM

BY FRANK L. WHITE

TOKYO,JAN.12-(AP)-SANZO NOSAKA, JAPAN'S LEADING COMMUNIST, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT HE THOUGHT THE POLITICAL FREEDOM OBTAINING UNDER THE ALLIED OCCUPATION MADE IT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE THE COMMUNISTS' GOAL THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS.

THIS GOAL NOSAKA DEFINED AS "SOCIALISM THROUGH DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION."

THE 56-YEAR-OLD POLITICIAN, WHO RETURNED TO JAPAN LAST JANUARY AFTER SPENDING NINE YEARS IN EXILE IN MOSCOW AND SEVEN WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN YENAN, DENIED EMPHATICALLY THAT ANY COLLABORATION EXISTED BETWEEN MOSCOW AND THE PRESENT JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE SAID RELATIONS HAD EXISTED BEFORE THE WAR BETWEEN THE JAPANESE COMMUNISTS AND THE OLD COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN MOSCOW.

NOSAKA, HIMSELF A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNISTS HAD LITTLE POWER IN THAT LEGISLATIVE BODY BUT PREDICTED THEY WOULD OBTAIN MORE SEATS IN THE NEXT ELECTION.

HE SAID THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAD BEEN CHOSEN AS THE "RALLYING POINT FOR DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN JAPAN."

THAT PARTY, HE ADMITTED, WAS NOT LIKELY TO SEEK COMMUNIST SUPPORT IN ITS PRESENT MOVE TO OUST THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA. BUT THE COMMUNISTS WERE PLANNING TO HELP

1941

ANYHOW.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN A MOTIVATING FORCE IN MANY OF THE RECENT LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BUT THE PARTY HAS STAYED IN THE BACKGROUND, WORKING THROUGH UNIONS AND BY SUPPORTING THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

THE KYODO NEWS AGENCY MEANWHILE QUOTED HIRO WADA, YOSHIDA'S MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AS PREDICTING THAT THE CABINET WOULD INVITE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO PARTICIPATE WITHIN A WEEK.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WERE NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT SUCH AN INVITATION, AS THEIR AIM WAS THE OVERTHROW OF THE CABINET RATHER THAN ITS REORGANIZATION. THE PAPERS YOMIRUI AND MAINICHI, HOWEVER, PREDICTED A SUCCESSFUL COALITION.

1947

MONTREAL, JAN.12-(AP)-A SPEAKER'S PRAISE OF RUSSIA CAUSED A NEAR RIOT TODAY AT A UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATION'S MEETING.

ONE POLICEMAN WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO REQUIRE HOSPITAL TREATMENT WHILE SPECTATORS WHO TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTS TOSSED A BARRAGE OF 50 EGGS.

TWENTY-FIVE PLAINCLOTHES AND UNIFORMED POLICE WERE DISPATCHED TO THE HALL WHERE CONSTABLE JOHN BOYCZUM WAS KICKED IN THE GROIN.

POLICE ARRESTED ALEXANDER SHOLGA, 50, AS BOYCZUM'S ALLEGED ASSAILANT.

PETER PROPOCHAK WAS IDENTIFIED AS THE SPEAKER WHO TOLD THE MEETING OF 800 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CANADIAN UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION, INC., THAT LIVING CONDITIONS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS SINCE THE WAR'S END ARE ADMIRABLE."

SHOUTS OF "DOWN WITH STALIN" AND "WHY DON'T YOU GO BACK TO RUSSIA" INTERRUPTED THE SPEAKER AND THE BARRAGE OF EGGS BEGAN.

MI.1220AES

WASHINGTON, JAN.12-(AP)-THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SHIPPING SAID TODAY THE AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET HAS DROPPED 34 PERCENT FROM ITS POSTWAR PEAK OF 43,319,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS. IT PREDICTED AN ADDITIONAL 39 PERCENT DECREASE BY THE END OF 1947.

THE FEDERATION SAID THE 39 PERCENT DECREASE, REDUCING THE FLEET TO 17,500,000 TONS, WOULD BE LARGELY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE RESURGENCE OF THE FOREIGN TRAMP FLEET WHICH "CAN NOW OPERATE AT A COST LEVEL COMPLETELY OUT OF OUR CLASS."

THE FEDERATION STATEMENT ADDED THAT A REDUCTION TO 11,000,000 TONS IN THE FUTURE IS "ALMOST INEVITABLE UNLESS CERTAIN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DISABILITIES CAN BE CORRECTED."

"A FLEET OF THIS SIZE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "WOULD BE FAR BELOW THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST X X X. IT WOULD ONLY BE A LITTLE LARGER THAN OUR PREWAR FLEET WHICH, HISTORICALLY, IS ONE OF THE POPULAR BENCH MARKS OF OUR UNPREPAREDNESS."

AB437PES

PORTLAND, [redacted]., JAN 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MUST EXPEND UNDERSTANDING AND GENEROSITY, BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO DECLARED TODAY, TO WITHSTAND THE GROWTH OF COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST.

"IF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IS TO SURVIVE," THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TOLD A LECTURE AUDIENCE, "YOU MUST HAVE THE FRIENDSHIP OF ONE BILLION ORIENTALS WHOM SO FAR YOU HAVE IGNORED."

IN THE FAR EAST, HE DECLARED, AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP IS "NOT ONLY DESIRED BUT COVETED X X X."

AMERICA, HE SAI[redacted] MUST HELP FILIPINOS "PUSH DEMOCRACY IN THE FAR EAST."

Britain To Back U.S. On Priority Of Atom Control

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that Great Britain will support the United States in insisting that atomic energy control be given priority over general disarmament if there is a showdown with Russia in the United Nations Security Council.

Russia is insisting that "all phases" of world disarmament be taken up immediately by the eleven-nation security body. She is opposed to giving priority to atomic energy control.

The United States argues that atomic energy control should be given top consideration on the grounds that if there is an international system of protection from atomic weapons, the problem of lesser weapons should not prove insurmountable.

May Agree Tomorrow

Delegates believed the basic difference between Russia and the United States over priority for atomic energy control or general disarmament may be resolved when the Security Council meets Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile, Security Council members examined a voluminous file submitted by Great Britain in her dispute with Albania over the Corfu Channel blasts which killed 44 British sailors. The case is not expected to be taken up by the Security Council before Friday.

Official British sources explained they did not want to disrupt the disarmament discussions to hear the case but believed it could be handled concurrently without any confusion.

These sources said they were just as anxious as the Americans that immediate action be taken on the arms limitation program.

Hope For Simultaneous Action

One high British source said Britain would support the United States in demanding that atomic energy control be given top priority if there should be a showdown on the issue with Russia.

He added, however, that the British delegation felt that the disarmament program could be acted upon simultaneously with the atomic energy control question.

"We certainly don't want to side-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

track the atomic energy control problem," this source said, "and we don't believe that Russia is trying to sidetrack it by insisting that all phases of disarmament should be taken up immediately. We think there are months and months of work ahead in both fields.

"We hope that the Atomic Energy Commission will be told to go ahead with its work and that some commission will be set up to delve into the field of general disarmament."

Would Include Atomic Issue

Under the Russian proposal, atomic energy would be included but without any special priority such as the Americans deem necessary.

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An American source said the United States delegation wanted the Security Council to consider the report of the Atomic Energy Commission as the first action under the United Nations Assembly's resolution calling for world-wide disarmament.

If the Security Council decides to do this, he said, discussions on the report, which was adopted by a vote of 10 to 0 with Russia not voting, might be delayed several days in order to give new Council members more time to consider the recommendations.

The American source said the United States delegation would suggest that the American control plan now before the Security Council be taken up item by item in an effort to determine how much agreement there is, instead of how much disagreement.

"We think," he said, "there is a wide area of unanimous agreement."

This source declared that the United States is not pressing for a showdown on the atomic-control recommendations.

"What we want," he added, "is action."

This source predicted that the discussions on the atomic-control recommendations would last for at least three weeks. After these discussions have been held, he said, then the Security Council could take up the rest of the disarmament resolution.

Warren R. Austin, permanent United States representative on the Security Council, returned from Washington today, and will succeed Bernard M. Baruch on the Atomic Energy Commission.

Corfu-Mines Data Studied By U.N.

E. CORPENTER

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Security Council examined with considerable interest today a voluminous file submitted by Great Britain in her dispute with Albania over the Corfu Channel mine blasts that killed 44 British sailors.

The British submitted the case to the Council last Friday. Their aim is to have it considered concurrently with disarmament, which will be taken up again by the Council when it meets Wednesday at Lake Success.

The Council must still determine how to tackle the arms question. It has before it an American proposal that atomic energy be given priority in arms limitation and a Soviet Russian motion urging that the whole broad question of arms reduction be taken up promptly.

Dispute Taken Up Later

Atomic energy would be included in the Soviet motion, but without any special priority such as the Americans deem necessary.

Several delegates remain to be heard on the arms debate before the Council votes on its course.

The British said they hoped their dispute with Albania would be taken up later this week, possibly on Friday.

They submitted a long note on December 9 to the Albanian Government protesting the incident in Corfu Channel, off Albania, on October 22, in which the bows of two British destroyers were damaged and 44 British sailors killed.

Great Britain held Albania responsible, demanded compensation for the ships and men and called for an apology. ZAD

Senate Ratifies Austin for Post On U.N.Council

Six Others Are Confirmed, Including Gardner to the Court of St. James's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Senate confirmed today the appointment of former Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, as American representative on the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Austin's nomination was among seven diplomatic appointments approved by the Senate. The others were:

Mark F. Ethridge, of Kentucky, Security Council representative to investigate border violations in Greece; O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York, Ambassador to

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Egypt; George Wadsworth, of New York, Ambassador to Iraq; Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri, Minister to Lebanon, and J. Rives Childs, of Virginia, Minister to the Kingdom of Yeman.

Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, protested the nominations briefly. He told his colleagues that in fifty-five years as a state North Dakota had never had a representative in the higher ranks of the diplomatic service.

He added that he was going to continue to protest until a North Dakotan received an appointment.

BARUCH, AUSTIN CONFER ON ATOMIC PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—(AP) Bernard M. Baruch, who resigned recently from the UN Atomic Energy Commission, conferred more than 45 minutes this afternoon with Warren R. Austin, permanent U. S. representative on the United Nations Security Council, on problems concerning atomic energy control.

Also attending the conference, called immediately after the Senate had confirmed Austin's appointment as permanent council member, were Hershel Johnson, who has been representing the U. S. on the Security body, and Don Hancock, Baruch's chief aide.

Baruch And Austin Confer

Authoritative sources disclosed tonight that Baruch conferred more than 45 minutes this afternoon with Austin.

Also attending the conference, called immediately after the Senate had confirmed Austin's appointment as permanent Security Council member, were Herschel V. Johnson, who has been representing the United States on the security body, and Don Hancock, Baruch's chief aide.

Sources close to the conferees said the conference centered on the problems that lie ahead on atomic energy control. Baruch was understood to have clarified for Austin his views on certain sections of the atomic energy report.

These sources said they also discussed the unanimity rule. Both Austin and Baruch were said to be in complete agreement that there should be no veto on punishment for violators of atomic law.

New Soviet Envoy Arrives in London

London Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Georgi Zarubin, new Soviet Ambassador to the United Kingdom, arrived today. Zarubin succeeds Feodor Cusev, who as a deputy foreign minister will represent Russia at the preliminary discussions, beginning here tomorrow, of peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

Ambassador to Canada at the time of espionage activities involving the Soviet embassy there, Zarubin was absolved of complicity by an investigating commis

Says Japanese Aid Chiang

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Moscow radio, quoting "well-informed circles," including "The China Weekly Review," said today a number of high officers of the former Japanese Army are working under Chinese names, in the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. "According to rumors," the broadcast added, 'in the near future another 100 Japanese officers are coming from Japan to assist in the training of Kuomintang troops. This is done with the knowledge of the American occupation authorities in Japa

FRANCE RUSHES MORE TROOPS IN INDOCHINA CRISIS

PARIS, Jan. 13 — (AP) The liner Ile de France steamed toward Indochina today with 8,000 French reinforcements aboard as a general staff communique indicated that French troops scored some successes against the Viet-Namese resistance during the day.

The reinforcements sailed yesterday from Toulon about the time the first contingent of wounded combat veterans arrived at Lyon from the 7,000-mile distant colonial fighting front. The Ile de France, the nation's largest passenger liner afloat, was withdrawn from the North Atlantic run to transport the troops.

French Score Gains

The general staff communique issued in Paris said that the Viet-Namese resistance southwest of Hanoi was becoming "rapidly disorganized" as French forces advanced and that an important Viet-Nam ammunition dump was blown up by French soldiers.

During minor operations at Langson, the communique said, a number of Viet-Nam deserters appeared at French outposts.

The French Press Agency said the Viet-Namese were using dum-dum bullets, contrary to international law, and were employing suicide troops in desperate fighting.

The agency, in a dispatch from the nominal Viet-Nam capital of Hanoi, said four 75 mm guns—taken from the French by the Japanese in 1945 had been captured from the Viet-Namese.

The dispatch also said that the French had blasted an ammunition depot in the Sino-Annamite district of Hanoi.

Gen. Leclerc, specialist in armored warfare, and Colonial Minister Marius Moutet remained silent today on their recent inspection trips through the Far Eastern colony. The two arrived yesterday, and both conferred with Premier Leon Blum, whose all-Socialist government is slated to resign tomorrow. There was n iondication that any steps had been taken to resolve the dispute.

Pact Denied

An authorized spokesman of the colonial ministry denied published reports (not carried by the Associated Press) that Moutet had announced France had reached an agreement with Indochinese elements outside the rebelling Viet-Nam government.

Meanwhile, the influential newspaper Le Monde questioned the value of further negotiations with the Viet-Nam government, and said France should "lead military operations to their conclusions."

This assertion was contained in the proof of an editorial distributed by Le Monde to press services and radio stations. French newspapers have not published in the last four days because of strikes.

Blum to Visit Attlee in London

Paris, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—French President-Premier Leon Blum will go to London today by plane for a series of conferences with Prime Minister Attlee on France's economic situation, Blum's office announced.

Most of the conferences will concern France's pressing need for coal, persons close to the Premier declared, adding that Blum would seek Britain's assistance in obtaining larger quotas of coal from the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Germans Attack Trains.

Berlin, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—British Military Government Headquarters reported yesterday that bands of Germans, some several hundred strong, were attacking coal and food trains in the British Occupation Zone as severe cold continued to cause widespread death and suffering. More than a score of deaths were reported over the week end.

Hundreds were reported arrested as a result of the attacks, and at the Bonn freight yards a German was shot and killed by a Belgian military policeman who was assisting German civil police in dispersing a crowd of some 200 looters. In Hamburg, where more than twenty Germans were said to have died of the cold, 230 looters were arrested in one day.

Germans Ask To Delay Expulsion This Winter

Berlin, Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. Friedrich D. Dibelius, evangelical bishop of Berlin, petitioned the Allied Control Council today to seek a suspension "for the duration of the winter at least" of the expulsion of Germans from territories east of the Oder which have been handed over to Polish administration.

The bishop said that the German refugees were suffering "inhuman hardships" and reported that in a single refugee camp there were nine German children whose feet must be amputated because they were frozen during their journey from Silesia.

18 Nazis Are Indicted As Ex-Stormtroopers

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 13 (AP). American authorities today indicted eighteen Nazi officers as members of the SS (Elite Guard), ruled a criminal organization by the Internation military tribunal. Chief among the eighteen is Oswaldo Pohl, who as a chief henchman of Heinrich Himmler administered virtually all concentration camps. He was arrested last summer.

Two deputies of Pohl, August Frank and Heinz Karl Fanslau, also were named, along with various division chiefs.

The indictment was the fourth presented by United States War Crimes Authorities, now trying 23 Nazi doctors and Field Marshal Erhard Milch.

Three Nazi Leaders To Testify Again

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 13 (AP)—Three of Hermann Goering's associates imprisoned by the International Military Tribunal will make new courtroom appearances as witnesses in the trial of Field Marshal Erhard Milch, court officials said today.

They are Albert Speer, former Armaments Minister; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and former Foreign Minister Baron Konstantin von Neurath.

All three will be called by the defense to counter prosecution contentions that Milch collaborated with Speer and Fritz Sauckel, former Labor Minister who was hanged, in directing Germany's wartime slave labor program.

Pants Doffed In Court

Dachau, Germany, Jan. 13 (AP)—An offended United States Army tribunal set aside matters of life and death today to dispose of the case of the man without pants.

The man was Walter Neye, a German guard at the Flossenburg Concentration Camp, on trial with 44 others who face possible death penalties on charges of torturing and killing inmates. He misbehaved in prison and was sentenced to seven days on bread and water.

The seven-man court scolded Neye for his conduct. He stood quietly for a moment, then got indignant and started to remove his pants.

The pants slid to the floor. A guard leaped over, pulled Neye's pants up and held them there.

A special recess was called. Then Neye was sentenced to an additional six months in prison for contempt.

ITALY'S ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT QUITS

Portents That Government Is Heading For Crisis Grow

FRANK—O'BRIEN

Rome, Jan. 13 (AP)—Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the Socialist party's anti-Communist insurgents, submitted his resignation as president of Italy's Constituent Assembly, his secretary said tonight amid increasing portents that the Government is headed for a crisis.

The announcement came shortly after Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni, leader of the Socialist party's pro-Communist faction, declared that the schism-split party's pact of united action with the Italian Communist party henceforth "ceased to be a formula and became a concrete fact."

De Gasperi's Return Awaited

Saragat's secretary said the resignation, which must be considered by the Constituent Assembly, was submitted in a letter to Umberto Terracini, first vice president of the assembly.

A decision to convoke the assembly to act on the resignation can be taken only after the return of Premier Alcide de Gasperi from the United States.

Nenni's reaffirmation of the policy that split the party at its twenty-fifth congress last week was accompanied in late editions of Rome newspapers by speculations that de Gasperi would be confronted by a grave crisis when he returns late this week.

Newsmen Barred From Meeting

The Socialist congress ended today with a meeting at which newsmen were excluded for the first time since the parley was convened.

In his closing address to the congress, Nenni declared that "what has happened [at the congress] is an episode in the war of the classes, which is approaching a vaster battle, which will not only be Socialist, but of all laborers for the conquest of the earth."

Referring to the new autonomist Socialist party, of which Saragat is a leader, Nenni said:

"The bourgeoise have covered the secessionists with applause and flowers, but let them not delude themselves."

Saragat, in outlining his new Socialist party's program before an organizational congress yesterday, declared that Government coalitions uniting Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats had not worked anywhere in Europe. He said he felt that the Socialists should withdraw from the present Italian coalition, where they and the Communists share second place in number of portfolios behind Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats.

The Socialists hold four cabinet posts. Saragat's resignation, while not on cabinet level, might touch off a crisis when de Gasperi returns from his visit in the United States. This would depend upon how many Socialists holding important posts would follow Saragat out of the government.

Nenni Believed Unlikely To Quit

Nenni is deemed unlikely to quit the Government. Ludovico d'Aragona, Minister of Labor and Public Welfare, has taken a leading role in Saragat's movement and is expected to resign.

The two other Socialist ministers, Giuseppe Romita, Public Works, and Androlfo Morandi, Industry and Commerce, have stayed with the Socialist party's twenty-fifth national congress, now in its last day. It was believed they would withhold any action until de Gasperi's return. The Republicans, who who hold two ministries, are expected to carry out an old threat to resign at that time.

The Christian Democrats have nine ministers and Communists four.

Gasperi Cabinet Revision Is Predicted

Rome, Jan. 13 (AP)—Political observers expressed belief today that a split which developed in the Italian Socialist party over the week end would result in a reshuffling of the Cabinet when Premier Alcide de Gasperi returns from his visit to Washington.

This belief was strengthened by a statement yesterday by Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti, who was quoted by news dispatches as saying at Prato:

"It would be better if there were not a crisis, but it is certain that on the return of the Premier there will be necessary a clarification in the program of the Government, which must devote itself more to a defense of the republic and of democracy."

New Party Planned

Formation of a new Italian Socialist party, designed to "unite workers of both the laboring and middle classes," was undertaken today by Guiseppe Saragat, president of the Constituent Assembly, who split the party Saturday over the issue of collaboration with the Communists.

Saragat said a manifesto would be issued soon on the yet unnamed party, which he maintained would

adopt a "brotherly" attitude toward the Communists.

Saragat yesterday explained the reasons that had motivated his break from what he called "fifth-column infiltration" by pro-Communists of the old party.

Procedure Assailed

He assailed "communism's tendency to lead through the directives of a small group," and warned that "unless a fully Socialist spirit prevails in all the countries of Europe, there is danger of a clash between the East and West blocs."

Meanwhile, the Socialist party proper proceeded with its twenty-fifth national Socialist Congress under the guidance of Foreign Minister and Acting Premier Pietro Nenni.

Allied Building In Rome Vacated After Warning

Rome, Jan. 13 (AP)—Police tonight roped off a six-block area surrounding an Allied building, after an anonymous telephone call warned that a time-bomb had been placed in it.

The building—in the center of Rome—houses the United States Counter Inteligence Division, the British Field Security, the American naval attaché and British naval offices.

The building was evacuated.

Carmine Bottino, Italian political police chief, said it was not believed that there was anything to the call "but the precautions were being taken nonetheless."

The American CID has been cooperating with the British in trying to track down instigators of recent anti-British manifestations.

Last week leaflet-scattering bombs were exploded in six Italian cities by the Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, which has claimed responsibility for the bombing of the British Embassy here last October.

Pope To See U.S. Newsmen

Rome, Jan. 13 (AP)—A group of American news men due to arrive in Rome on Thursday will be received by Pope Pius VII the same day and entertained at dinner that evening by Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, it was disclosed today.

VENIZELOS DEMANDS GREEK PREMIER QUIT

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Sophocles Venizelos, a leader of the opposition to the Greek Government, demanded the resignation of Premier Constantin Tsaldaris today. In a statement issued after a conference with the Premier, he said he had told the Premier "there must be a change" to effect a coalition Government.

M. Venizelos' outspoken announcement of his demand indicated the approach of a crisis for M. Tsaldaris, who is faced with open disaffection within the ranks of his own Populist party as well as a solid front of opposition from other parties.

"I told Tsaldaris," said M. Venizelos, son of Greece's famed pioneer Republican, "why, under present conditions, there must be a governmental change. I believe, in fact, that only through an understanding with all the national forces represented in Parliament will it be possible to meet the present situation that is engendering so many dangers to the country."

Meanwhile, reports reaching here said that disruption of communications by continued guerrilla fighting in Macedonia might force a delay in the opening of Parliament, set for Jan. 16, because Macedonian members would be unable to reach the capital in time.

The Governor General of Macedonia reported that travel in that area was impeded "because of conditions" there and advised the Government against sending a plane to Salonika to bring Deputies to Athens because not all of them could even reach Salonika.

Rebels Raid Greek Town

Athens, Jan. 13 (AP)—An official announcement today said that a band of guerrillas had slain three persons and captured five Greek officers and twenty men in a surprise attack on the village of Gravia, less than 120 miles north of Athens.

The raid marked the southernmost point of attack yet credited to the guerrilla bands which have been battling Greek Government forces over a wide area in northern Greece.

The rebels burned two railway cars and two trucks, and departed just before the arrival of Government reinforcements.

POLES ADVISED ON FREE VOTE

Vice Premier Urges Following Of Convictions In Election

Warsaw, Jan. 13 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, in his first radio speech of the pre-election campaign, tonight urged Poles to vote Sunday and mark their ballots secretly in accord with their own convictions.

He told his listeners that free and unfettered elections had been stipulated in the Potsdam and Yalta agreements of the Big Three. He condemned pre-election violence, including both the killings of members of his opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL) and the pro-Government bloc.

Another Talk On Objectives

Mikolajczyk said before the broadcast that the Government had required him to submit his speech for censorship 24 hours in advance. He will make another address on Wednesday on objectives of his party.

He described decisions taken by the PSL executive committee to make a race in 42 out of the 52 election districts in which the party was permitted to enter candidates.

He reiterated that the committee was empowered to change its decision and apply a boycott of the entire election at the last minute if continuing acts of terrorism, suppression and coercion against PSL members and candidates preclude all possibility of the voters' expressing their true sentiments.

Police Disperse Students

He cited provisions of the constitution's election laws intended to guarantee free and secret balloting and urged his supporters to exercise fully their franchise except in the ten districts where the PSL has no candidates.

Headquarters of the PSL party reported that six party members were slain near Warsaw, and that in the capital government bloc adherents ripped down PSL posters and signs. They said security police dispersed students distributing PSL leaflets.

[Victor Cavendish Bentinck, the British Ambassador to Poland, arrived in London today from Warsaw. He had been summoned home for a week's consultations on the Polish elections. Both Britain and the United States have protested the pro-Communist Government's methods against the opposition in the election.]

Vice-Premier in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP).—Zygmunt Modzelewski, Polish Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived here yesterday from Warsaw. Polish sources said he would confer with Soviet officials. Modzelewski said he did not plan to remain here long.

British Ask For Talks With Soviets On Polana

Moscow, Jan. 13 (AP)—The British Embassy has asked for an appointment with the Soviet Foreign Office for presentation of Britain's latest views on the Polish elections, it was announced today.

Observers here predict that the British are likely to receive the same answer as that given to United States representatives when the latter approached the Soviets on the issue of the Polish elections—that the U.S.S.R. knows of no irregularities beyond those of what it describes as "rightist terrorists."

The Russian view has been consistently that the Polish Government, so far as it knows, has been carrying out the decisions of the Yalta Big Three Conference, despite considerable interference.

Dnieper Dam Tests a Success

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Tass News Agency reported today that tests conducted at the newly reconstructed Dnieper Dam had proved successful and that electric power soon would be flowing from the great hydro-electric power station there for the first time since the war. The dam and power station was partially destroyed by the Russians before its capture by the Germans, who further damaged the plant before they retreated.

Conferences Held On Haifa Blast

Jerusalem, Jan. 13 (AP)—Jewish and Arab leaders talked separately today with Sir Henry Gurney, Palestine Government administrator, about the blasting of the Haifa police station, which killed four men and injured about 150.

The 95,000 residents of the seaport were placed under virtual house arrest by a British curfew.

Jamal Husseini, deputy chairman of the Arab Executive, said he talked to Gurney about the explosion and informed him of the Arab choice of delegates to the London Palestine Conference. He was believed to have lodged a strong protest because of two of the dead were Arabs.

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, conferred with Gurney at the Briton's request, but said that, "by agreement with Sir Henry, nothing can be said about our conversation."

The casualty list showed two British policemen and two Arab temporary constables dead; sixty-two policemen—British, Arab and Jewish—hurt, one Briton severely; forty-eight civilians in hospital; thirty-two hurt sufficiently to require medical aid; and many more cut, bruised or shocked.

Tonight the police detained ten Jews for further questioning, a Government announcement said. A total of 872 had been interrogated during the day, it was added.

The blast—set off at 5:10 P. M. in an automobile load of explosives planted outside the station—shook the whole of Palestine's main seaport, sent splinters of glass flying for as much as a mile, disrupted traffic and the telephone service and started fires that raged for half an hour in the next-door post office and other nearby buildings. The Government said that the six-story police headquarters, at the foot of Mount Carmel and about 100 yards from the harbor entrance in a Jewish-Arab neighborhood, was virtually leveled.

Officials reported that three men, one in police uniform and the others in raincoats, drove the bomb-car, labeled "Police," up to the building and fled into a nearby tangle of streets and alleys. Guards fired after them and, noting a blazing fuse in the automobile, gave the alarm to clear the station. About fifteen policemen got out before the blast came three minutes later.

Arab Hints at Reprisal.

Debris blocked the water-front parkway and glass littered the streets for blocks after the explosion. Immediately guards on public buildings were doubled, Bren gun carriers took up strategic posts and roadblocks were established by the British First Infantry to cut off the neighborhood of the explosion. At 11 P. M. the curfew was imposed.

An hour after the blast, the secret radio of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground group broadcast a denial of rumors current all week that the underground had declared a truce on violence to await the outcome of negotiations for an independent Jewish State in Palestine.

An Arab leader declared: "While we are trying to solve this age-old problem as statesmen . . . these Jews resort to gangsterism." He hinted at reprisals.

10 JEWS FACE BRITISH PROBE

Arabs Demand Stern Action To Wipe Out Violence

Jerusalem, Jan. 13 (AP)—Ten Jews were seized for questioning today as British troops combed the alleyways of Haifa for three men who blew up the Haifa police station last night, causing four deaths and injuries to approximately 150.

The search was terminated this afternoon after 872 persons had been screened, A communiqué said that residents of the half-Arab half-Jewish port city were "generally co-operative" during the search.

Stern Measures Demanded

Arab officials, meanwhile, demanded that Britain take stern measures to wipe out violence in the Holy Land, and said that the present British attitude encouraged terrorism.

Dr. Hussein El Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Executive for Palestine, said the "leniency and patience with which the Government is dealing with Jewish terrorism is instrumental to its continuation."

"The Arab people demand radical and speedy measures to stamp out terrorists," he said, adding that the measures should be at least as severe as those "in which the Government dealt with Arabs during the 1936-39 troubles."

Division Transfer Reported

H. G. L. Gurney, chief secretary for Palestine, conferred during the day with Jamal Husseini, deputy chairman of the Arab Executive, and David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Executive. They declined to disclose details of the talks, except to say that the Haifa bombing was discussed.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Cairo quoted military sources there as saying that the British 3d Division was being transferred to the troubled Holy Land, and that General Sir Evelyn Barker, commander of Palestine forces, was conferring in Cairo with General Sir Miles Dempsey, commander in chief of British Middle Eastern land forces.]

Troops Arrive From Egypt.

Cairo, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—British military spokesmen said today that the British Third Division is now being transferred from Egypt to Palestine and that one brigade has already arrived in the Holy Land.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, commander of the British forces in Palestine, is now here conferring with Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, British Middle East commander—presumably on the Palestine security situation.

TROOPS GUARD SHAH'S PALACE

Keep Holiday Crowds Away From Sit-down Scene.

Tehran, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Troops armed with bayoneted rifles blocked all streets leading to the Royal Palace today after 200-odd Opposition demonstrators had slept on the sidewalks outside the historic marble structure and their leaders had passed the night as the Shah's guests. One Opposition leader, Hassan Zaeem, Independent candidate for Parliament in the elections now under way, said that the demonstrators were petitioning the Shah to 'halt the election farce and give the people a chance to name their own leaders."

Accusing Premier Ahmed Qavam and Qavam's new Democratic party of intimidating Opposition supporters, permitting multiple voting among his own followers and falsifying records, Zaeem went on to say that six leaders of the parties under the banner of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh's Independent Coalition "took refuge" in the palace yesterday, and planned to remain there "until the Shah acts upon their demand for free elections." Zaeem said that the group included himself and Mossadegh'; Hassan Emami, Tehran spiritual leader; Dr. Matin Daftari, former Premier and president of Tehran University; and Sardegh Tabattabaie, president of the Fourteenth Parliament. They conferred with the Shah and were assigned palace quarters and given food last night, he added, while outside their supporters strung up tent flaps and slept on the pavement after a meal of bread, cheese and tea.

Sit-down Right Involved.

The Persian tradition of "royal

refuge" enables any citizen to take refuge in the palace and to "sit down" there until the Shah hears his grievance.

Unarmed Imperial Guardsmen, more than six feet tall, stood three deep to form a human wall across the street from the demonstrators, thus hiding them from curious passersby.

The closing of a square-mile area around the palace by armed troops was aimed, apparently, at preventing holiday crowds from swelling the demonstrators' ranks. Today is a day of mourning for an ancient religious martyr.

The polls remained open for a third day, meanwhile, but apparently few were voting. A visit to six boxes disclosed only two persons casting ballots. The supervisor of one downtown election board said that only 131 persons had voted at his box.

Nine coalition candidates led by Mossadegh paraded one by one in front of the palace yesterday. Their sympathizers, mostly university students, assembled outside the palace, and others toured the city to seek public backing.

Sitdown In Iran Protests Voting

Tehran, Iran, Jan. 13 (AP)—Government troops cordoned off a square-mile area around the Shah's palace today, apparently to prevent any increase in the ranks of some 200 to 300 opposition demonstrators staging a Persian-style sitdown in protest against current national elections.

Troops armed with bayonets blocked streets leading to the marble palace, and unarmed imperial guardsmen more than 6 feet tall stood three deep in front of the demonstrators to hide them from passersby.

Sleep On Sidewalks

The sitdowners strung up tents in front of the palace and slept on the sidewalks.

Six opposing leaders, also protesting against the elections, were reported to have "taken refuge" within the palace and to be planningto stay there until the Shah took action on their demands. They were said to have been fed and assigned quarters.

Under Persian tradition, citizens may take refuge in the palace until "the King hears their petition."

Premier Gavam Accused

Hassan Zaeem, opposition leader and an independent candidate for Parliament in the elections, said the demonstrators were petitioning Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, the Shah, to "halt the election farce and give the people a chance to name their own leaders."

Zaeem accused Premier Ahmed Qavam and his "new democratic" party with permitting multiple voting among their followers, falsifying records and intimidating members of the opposition.

Meanwhile, the polls in Tehran remained open for the third day, but apparently few persons were voting. The polling places are slated to remain open daily until Friday.

Chiang Analyzes Marshall's Ideas

Nanking, Jan. 13 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told high Government and Kuomintang (Government party) officials today that General Marshall's recent statement on China was "filled with constructive criticisms" but should be read only in conjunction with President Truman's China policy statement of December 18.

Chiang spoke at a memorial service for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, from which correspondents were excluded.

Chiang Quoted By Paper

[On the same theme, the New York *Times* said that Chiang told a group of foreign correspondents yesterday, "President Truman's statements made two important points; one, that the Communist attack on Changchun was the climax of the war; and two, that negotiations were broken off by the Communists. If the two statements are read together, one will be able to obtain a complete idea. General Marshall's statement alone seems to leave something missing."

[Marshall criticized both Communist and reactionary extremists and praised the powerless Chinese liberals.

[The *Times'* dispatch went on to quote Chiang as attributing the whole breakdown in peace negotiations to the Communists but pledging that in the forthcoming reorganization of the Government, the quota representations agreed upon a year ago would be honored.

Improved Economy Seen

[This would give the Communists considerable representation in the Government if they chose to take it, an angle which Chiang clarified still further by adding that "all who are sincere and patriotic will be welcome to join."]

A high source said that at the memorial service Chiang recommended "we should reflect upon the evil conditions General Marshall mentioned—if they exist, we must correct them."

He predicted improvement of China's general economy and lagging rehabilitation program with financial aid from the United States and praised the recently adopted constitution which becomes effective next December 25.

Chiang Sees Marshall Helping 'Whole World'

New York, Jan. 13 (AP) — The New York *Times* said today in a dispatch from Nanking that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told a group of foreign correspondents yesterday General Marshall's appointment as United States Secretary of State "will be of benefit to the whole world."

The Generalissimo was quoted as saying the recent Marshall report on China was "friendly and constructive," but should be taken as supplementary to President Truman's policy on China.

"President Truman's statement made two important points: One, that the Communist attack on Changchun was the climax of the war; and two, that negotiations were broken off by the Communists. If the two statements are read together, one will be able to obtain a complete idea. General Marshall's statement alone seems to leave something missing."

Dismissals Sought In Trial Of Japs

Tokyo, Jan. 13 (AP)—Defense attorneys said today they would seek outright dismissal of war crimes charges against former Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 others, primarily on grounds that Japan's preparations for war were justified by the breakdown of the world's collective security after 1939.

The prosecution is expected to end its presentation this week.

Defense attorneys, outlining to newsmen the main points of their proposed motion for dismissal, said they would plead that Japan was justified in striking first at Pearl Harbor and Singapore because America, Britain, China and the Netherlands had conspired to restrict Japan's economic, political and military strength in the Pacific and Asia

Atrocities Data Read

The prosecution, hurrying through the final phase on atrocities, read excerpts from testimony at the recent Guam hearings on Japanese cannibalism in the Bonin Islands, the execution of nine of Brig. Gen. Evans Carlson's Marine Raiders at Kwajalein and attacks on United States and Dutch hospital ships.

One document alleged that a Japanese suicide pilot, who was killed crashing a ship, was found to be carrying a list of United States vessels in the area, with two hospital ships listed as possible targets.

Jap Cabinet Shakeup Is Held Likely

Tokyo, Jan. 13 (AP)—Prospects of a Cabinet shakeup this week increased today as political activity intensified, but indications were that the Conservatives would retain their firm control in the Government.

Several political leaders and most newspapers predicted Premier Shigeru Yoshida and his Cabinet might resign within a few days but probably merely as a preliminary move for Yoshida's return to power with an altered Cabinet.

Whether the new Cabinet will be a coalition to include representatives of the Social Democratic party—now the Government's main opposition—probably will be determined tomorrow during a policy meeting of the Socialists' central executive committee.

The party's leftwingers oppose any co-operation short of gaining the premiership. Some Socialist rightwingers are believed willing to join a coalition, but not at the risk of a party split.

Japs Return Flag To Dutch Corps



Tokyo, Jan. 13 (AP)—Colors of the Netherlands East Indies Army which were seized from a surrendered Dutch cavalry unit on the Java coast in March, 1942, and brought to Japan were returned today to Lieut. Gen. Wybrandus Schilling, chief of the Netherlands Military Mission in Japan.

The presentation was made by the Allied headquarters civil property custodian, to whom the orange flag had been turned over voluntarily by the Japanese Government.

It will be returned to the regiment in Java.

G. O. P. SUPPORT PROMISED FOR GEN. MARSHALL

New Secretary to Assume Post With Assurances From Vandenberg.

TO TAKE OFFICE THIS WEEK

Republicans' Views on China Believed Likely to Find Marshall in Accord.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.)—Gen. George C. Marshall becomes Secretary of State this week with assurances from Senator Vandenberg of Republican support on major diplomatic issues expected to arise during the months ahead.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, said today that the time when Marshall will be sworn in is yet indefinite, but that the ceremony will be at the White House. The time will be decided after the General reaches Washington.

Marshall, resting after thirteen months of arduous diplomatic work in China, remained in Honolulu over the week end and the exact time of his arrival is not known.

Meanwhile, the pattern of his future tasks and something of the extent of the Republican support he can expect in striving for their acomplishment were made clear in speeches by Byrnes and Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Vandenberg, addressing the Cleveland Council on World Affairs on Saturday night, spoke out for:

1. Congressional appropriations to carry on an American relief program in war-wrecked countries,

2. Rehabilitation loans for countries which need them, and

3. Continuance of tariff-reducing reciprocal trade agreements in some form.

Shift in China Policy.

Beyond these points, all of which seem likely to arouse some controversy in Congress, the Michigan Senator also urged a policy shift in China, saying that the United States now should support the coalition of non-communist parties backing China's new constitution.

This evidently would mean abandoning the policy which Marshall followed during his stay in China—a policy of equality between the Communists and the Nationalist Kuomintang, which to date has run the Government.

Moreover, in an apparent break with prevailing State Department policy, Vandenberg also demanded that the long delayed Pan-American conference on hemispheric defense be held soon at Rio de Janeiro.

Vandenberg spoke on the same program as Byrnes, but while he devoted himself to specific issues, the retiring Secretary directed his discussion more to broad questions of world peace and American aims.

Byrnes declared himself more confident than ever before that the United States "can achieve a just peace by co-operative effort" with other nations provided it will remain firm in upholding the right.

Much of Byrnes's speech was given over to a plea for the maintenance of military forces adequate to carry out American occupation policies in Germany and Japan, uphold American prestige in dealings with other nations and discharge American obligations within the United Nations.

For Strong Foreign Policy.

Byrnes declared pointedly that "force does not make right, but we must realize that in this imperfect world power as well as reason does affect international decisions."

Both Byrnes and Vandenberg emphasized the need as they saw it for continuing and strengthening the development of a foreign policy which will have the support of both major parties.

Vandenberg, however, declared that bi-partisanship does not mean an end to discussion and even vehement controversy on foreign policy questions inside the country.

It was perhaps against the background of this assertion that Vandenberg stated more forcefully than he has ever done in the months of his work with Byrnes on the United Nations and European peace settlements his views on Pan-American and China policies.

Diplomatic authorities noted, however, that Vandenberg's recommendation of American backing for the constitutional parties in China may not necessarily conflict with what Marshall wants to do there.

When the General was treating the Communists and the Nationalists on a basis of equality, China did not have a constitution. And it is no secret that Marshall was considerably disappointed at the failure of the Communists to join in the final drafting of the document under which the Chinese Government is now to be reorganized and broadened.

Hence, if the Communists persist in their refusal to accept the new constitution, Marshall himself, some informants say, may favor throwing American support to the other group.

Latin American Problems.

The Vandenberg call for an early conference on Latin American defense problems at Rio conflicts with established State Department policy.

Byrnes apparently had that in mind when he took occasion in his own speech to explain that in his view the real question is one of Argentina's readiness to participate in such a meeting. He reported that Ambassador George Messersmith had advised him that the Peron Government has not lived up to its international commitments to rid Argentina of Nazis.

But the situation may be more complicated than Byrnes pictured it.

Messersmith has been at odds with Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden—as have some Latin American experts in the War Department—over Braden's handling of Argentine relations.

Messersmith has been in Washington since before Christmas and now that Byrnes is leaving the State Department there is considerable speculation here as to whether Bradon will stay on and if he does, Marshall will continue Byrnes's firm support of Braden's policies.

TRUMAN, MARSHALL CONFER BY TELEPHONE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—President Truman talked by telephone with Gen. George C. Marshall, who is in Hawaii, today but they made no decision as to when General Marshall would take office as Secretary of State.

The general is enjoying a vacation before coming here to report on his mission as special Ambassador to China and take over the top Cabinet job from James F. Byrnes.

Charles G. Ross, Presidential secretary, said Mr. Truman called General Marshall and talked with him for about four minutes. He said they had "a very pleasant chat" and added:

"The time of General Marshall's

arrival is still undetermined and will be announced later after the President talks to him again."

Mr. Ross earlier had announced that the ceremony of swearing in General Marshall would be at the White House.

Meanwhile, Secretary Byrnes said a formal goodby today to the nearly three-score Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. In gay spirits, Mr. Byrnes shook hands and chatted informally with the diplomats at a reception at Blair House, the Government's residence for visiting foreign dignitaries. They expressed regret that he was quitting the State Department.

BYRNES SAYS GOOD-BY

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes, soon to step out of his Cabinet post, said a formal good-by today to the nearly three score Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

In gay spirits, Byrnes shook hands and chatted informally with the diplomats at a reception at Blair House, the Government's residence for visiting foreign dignataries. They expressed regret that he was quitting the State Department.

Byrnes, talking to reporters, said he believed the State Department during his regime had been alert to public opinion. He said he had always followed the policy of seeing that news of developments was made available as it happened.

Argentine Foreign Minister Says Byrnes Is Intolerant

Buenos Aires, Jan. 13 (AP)—Juan A. Bramuglia, Argentine Foreign Minister, attacked James F. Byrnes by name tonight declaring that the speech by the retiring United States Secretary of State in Cleveland last Saturday was "unjust and intolerant."

In a written statement Bramuglia emphasized that he was referring to Byrnes as a "citizen of the United States" and not as Secretary of State. He described Byrnes's speech as a "personal reaction."

Questioned Compliance

[At Cleveland Byrnes said the United States was "eager to proceed" with the negotiation of a mutual assistance treaty for American nations at a projected conference in Rio de Janeiro but did not wish to do so without Argentina. He added that the State Department was of the opinion that Argentina had not yet complied with the commitments "which she as well as the other American republics" agreed to at the Chapultepec conference.]

Bramuglia said that Argentina had fulfilled all her commitments regarding the elimination of Nazi influences "in a most advisable manner" and cited George Messersmith, United States Ambassador, now in Washington, as a witness to this fulfillment. He highly praised both Messersmith and Vandenberg.

Cites Diplomatic Ties

Bragmulia's statement, distributed to newsmen assigned to the Foreign Ministry, declared:

"It is a pity the truth has not penetrated the mind of Byrnes. I am afraid God is not inspiring Byrnes to appreciate justice."

Bramuglia said that Byrnes's speech surprised Argentina by its "intolerence" and that, although Byrnes may have meant his statements as expression of personal opinion, he could not separate such opinions from the post of Secretary of State.

Pointing out that Argentina has diplomatic relations with most of the Allied nations in the war, Bramuglia added: "If these countries do not find any reason for complaint in Argentina's actions, we believe the constant insistence of the officials of a single government to be unjust."

Brewster Agrees To Cut Probe

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—Republicans agreed today to restrict the authority of the War Investigating Committee, but put off until Wednesday a test in the Senate of efforts to continue its life through 1947.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said the Republican conference would discuss further tomorrow the question of extending the inquiry group and of authorizing a special Committee on Small Business to operate for eight months.

Tobey Objects

Later Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) told the Senate that special committees would "promote confusion, waste and inefficiency."

He also contended that the extension of such committees would "provide occasions for log-rolling and back-scratching, and deals, in which great prizes of new committee chairmanships and the authorization of new staffs and great power are involved."

Before Tobey took the floor, the Senate by unanimous consent put off consideration of the extension resolutions until Wednesday.

Taft's announcement came after Senator Brewster (R., Maine), chairman of the War Investigating Committee, said he had agreed at a meeting with the Armed Services Committee, headed by Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), to limit future activities of the Brewster group.

Concerned With The Past

In general, Brewster said, the committee will look into war profits, the disposal of surpluses and instances of "corruption."

He said the committee would concern itself only with what had happened in the past, leaving any inquiry into current and future military policies and operations to the Gurney group.

Brewster said that Democrats who have been protesting that continuance of special committees violates the spirit of the Congressional Reorganization Act had agreed to give the proposal "a sympathetic hearing."

AMG Probe Dispute

Gurney said that Brewster had definitely abandoned the idea of carrying out an investigation of the military government in Germany, a matter that caused a serious intra-committee row a few weeks ago.

Gurney said that if any such investigation were needed, the Armed Services Committee would make it. Undoubtedly, he added, his committee will find it necessary later to make a number of field investigations, probably in France, Germany, the Philippines, Guam and Japan.

Wherry Would Be Head

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) said the Republican senators had decided informally, after studying debate preceding passage of the reorganization bill, that they were well within the new rules in proposing the special committees.

Earlier, the Republican Policy Committee, headed by Taft, had voted to support a year's extension for the War Investigating Committee and to back a resolution continuing small business inquiries for eight months. The latter would be made by a new committee, headed by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), replacing the old group headed by Senator Murray (D., Mont.).

Taft said that the regular committees had not yet had time to gather their staffs while Brewster's committee is ready to proceed at once. It has projected an inquiry into war contracts.

Tobey, Aiken Opposed

Taft also expressed the view that any special committee, other than the war investigation group, should be authorized only for the life of the session, or eight months. Tobey and Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) said they would oppose and vote against plans of GOP leaders to extend the war investigating group beyond its January 31 expiration and to set up a new Special Small Business Committee.

Meanwhile, Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), aided by Senators Lucas (Ill.), the Democratic whip, and Tydings (Md.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and Hayden (Ariz.), tried to line up the 44 Senate Democrats in solid opposition.

Board To Pass On Tariff Cuts Is GOP Plan

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Republican proposal to create a Foreign Trade Board, with power to veto State Department decisions on tariff cutting, developed today from Senator Vandenberg's restatement of GOP international policy.

The Michigan Senator told a Cleveland audience Saturday night in his first speech since becoming chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee that he believed Congress would "continue the device of reciprocal trade agreements, in one form or another."

Translating this into action, Senator Brewster (R., Maine), said he and Vandenberg might join this week in introducing legislation to establish a six-member board that could reject State Department proposals to whittle tariffs under the reciprocal program.

Opposition By Wherry

This program has been under sharp attack by some Republican leaders. Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the GOP whip, has insisted that no reductions in tariffs should be made until Congress itself passes on individual rates.

Any successful move in this direction by Wherry and others of like viewpoint would run counter to the general authority Congress has given the State Department to make tariff cuts to nations that give the same favors to this country. As it now stands, Congress cannot question the State Department's decision except by passing new legislation.

For this reason, the Brewster-Vandenberg proposal was regarded as a possible compromise by which Congress could continue to delegate the tariff-making powers without giving up all its controls over this important phase of international trade.

No Original Power

As Brewster outlined the proposal, it would involve setting up a board of six experts, two each representing agriculture, industry and organized labor. Interested parties could appeal to the board when they felt a State Department decision was unfair to them. The board would have no original power, however, to fix tariffs.

"I think a board of this kind would give us an expert balance on foreign-trade questions which we do not now have," Brewster said. "The State Department's principal objective appears to be to develop good will among other nations and sometimes, I believe, they lose sight of prime American interests in pursuing this objective."

The trade-program portion of Vandenberg's address attracted most Republican attention, although there was general agreement among his party colleagues with the broad objectives he laid down on other international questions.

BARKLEY FOR TRADE PACTS

Senator Says They Are Only Way for Nations to Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Reciprocal trade agreements, Senator Alben W. Barkley said today, are the only satisfactory way for nations to do business.

The Kentucky Democrat made this statement to a special committee for reciprocity information which began hearings today. The data it gathers will be turned over to President Truman, who will use it as a guide in drawing up trade agreements with eighteen countries.

Mr. Barkley told the committee he is a strong backer of reciprocal trade treaties, the system by which nations work out their tariffs after making concessions to each other.

He added that he never has liked the old-fashioned tariff system, under which each nation set up its own tariffs without paying any heed to other nations.

He said he believed Republicans think as he does, and he quoted, with approval, parts of Senator Vandenberg's Cleveland speech of Saturday.

BUSINESS GROUP SUGGESTS 20 P.C. INCOME TAX CUT

The Commerce Department Advisory Board Urges Labor Law Revision.

PUTS PUBLIC INTEREST FIRST

Eleven-point Plan for Labor-Management Relations Goes to Harriman.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The small business advisory committee of the Department of Commerce called today for a flat 20 per cent cut in individual income taxes and for new labor laws based on the premise that "the public interest must be paramount."

The report of the committee—composed of eighteen business men from all sections of the country—was released without comment by Secretary of Commerce Harriman.

President Truman in successive messages to Congress last week pleaded against quick tax cutting.

But Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has announced his intention to press for a 20 per cent slash in the tax bills of all persons with incomes up to $300,000 and a 10.5 per cent cut above that amount.

Guiding Principles Listed.

On labor-management relations the advisory committee urged Harriman to "propose to the Congress the following principles to help guide them in establishing appropriate legislation:

"1. The public interest must be paramount in any labor-management relations.

"2. Practices of any sort by employers, employees, or government which limit, retard or prevent production should be eliminated.

"3. Employees must have complete freedom to bargain within the law, either collectively or individually.

"4. Secondary boycotts, jurisdictional strikes, violence and other such unjustifiable practices must be eliminated.

"5. Efficient production must be encouraged by recognition of individual merit and productivity.

"6. Management should give a good day's pay for a good day's work; give reasonable working hours and favorable working conditions.

"7. Management should be encouraged to plan business activities looking toward stability of employment.

"8. There must be equal responsibility for the fulfillment of labor contracts where they exist.

"9. Labor laws must be administered alike in fairness and equality to employee and employer.

"10. There must be equality before the law for both employees and employer.

"11. Laws for the preservation of order and the security of persons and property must be strengthened and enforced; without law and order civilized society cannot exist."

Besides the income tax cut, the advisory committee urged:

A. Exemption of income from corporate dividends from the basic individual income tax rate as soon as practicable so as to eliminate double taxation.

B. Taxation of co-operatives and other non-profit organizations operating in some markets as private business on the same basis as private business.

Members of the committee include Flint Garrison and Henry B. Sell of New York.

War Veterans Meet in House, Disclaim 'Bloc'

125 Attend First Session; Group to Play Helpful but Not 'Pressure' Role

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—

War veterans of the House held their first organizational meeting today as "Veterans of the Eightieth Congress" and elected officers. There were 125 members present of the 193 eligible.

Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, was elected chairman of the group, which is non-partisan. Representative Donald J. Jackson, Republican, of California, was named secretary and Representative James E. Van Zandt, Republican, of Pennsylvania, treasurer.

Well aware that their number comprises the most potentially powerful group in Congress, members insisted they would not act as a bloc in voting on veterans' legislation, although the new chairman revealed that the group would see to it that legislative agencies dealing with veterans' affairs function "without the usual difficulty." Mr. Walter asserted that "we are not going to do anything that will open the door to charges that this is a pressure group."

Representative J. K. Javits, Republican, of New York, who was present at the meeting held in the House chamber, said the group did not discuss any specific veterans' legislation at today's meeting. He described the new organization as "a piece of machinery that has usefulness and is available."

A five-member policy committee was formed to set regular meeting dates and report on other procedural matters. Members are: Representatives John W. Gwynne, Republican, of Iowa, chairman; Joseph P. O'Hara, Republican, of Minnesota; Raymond S. Springer, Republican, of Indiana; John A. Blatnik, Democrat, of Minnesota; and John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi. Mr. Rankin formerly was chairman of the powerful Veterans' Committee, now headed by Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, veterans' legislation continued to pour into the House hopper, with Representative Edward H. Rees, Republican, of Kansas, introducing a bill to protect veterans in case an economy-minded Congress slashes Federal pay rolls. His bill would establish a priority system favoring veterans in cases of widespread discharges of government personnel.

Also discussed in the House today was an appeal for removal of ceilings on veterans' payments in school or in training for jobs. Republican, of Kansas, charged Republican, of Kansas, charged that present ceilings were the result of "hastily-enacted, ill-advised legislation." The present wage and allowance limits are $175 monthly for single veterans and $200 for those who are married.

Representative Arthur G. Klein, Democrat, of New York, served notice that he would offer an amendment to the G. I. Bill of Rights to deny funds to schools which discriminate against students because of race or creed. Mr. Rankin in reply, charged that Mr. Klein is "trying to disturb every school system in the United States."

ASKS NEW RENT CONTROL PLAN

Wolcott Supports Modified Curbs After July 1.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, said today that "present indications" are that rent controls should be kept in force after July 1, but with amendments to erase "inequalities."

The influential Republican's position coincided with President Truman's plea to Congress last week, but collided head-on with a drive in the Senate—of as yet undetermined force—to junk the whole control program.

Wolcott said that the Banking Committee, which has jurisdiction over housing legislation, will make a thorough study of rents, "and of course our action will depend on what we find."

Calls for Realism.

"But," he said, "there is such a critical shortage of houses that it does not seem now that the emergency can be cured by July 1. We have got to be realistic. I can see where there would be a lot of trouble if there were no controls."

Wolcott emphasized, however, that he believes the rent control law must be amended to relieve the hardships he said some landlords are suffering under the present program.

"The idea of a 15 per cent across-the-board boost in rents, as some people are proposing, doesn't appeal to me so strongly," the Michigan lawmaker said.

"I have been thinking that we may be able to find a formula that would require rents to be set so as to reflect a reasonable profit to the property owners, after all increased costs of maintaining rental properties has been considered.

"We can decide on the best means of dealing with the problem when we have made a complete study."

O'Daniel for Decontrol.

Mr. Truman embodied in his economic report to Congress last Wednesday a recommendation for holding fast to rent controls. But Democratic Senator O'Daniel of Texas promptly offered legislation to end the whole rent program February 1 instead of letting it run to June 30 or beyond.

Republican Senators Wherry (Neb.), Moore (Okla.) and Bushfield (S. D.) backed O'Daniel's proposal. However, some others said controls should stay, but that landlords should be allowed rent increases up to 15 per cent.

Chairman Tobey (R.-N. H.) of the Senate Banking Committee, which will study the rent situation for the Senate, reserved judgment until hearings are held.

WOULD CANCEL UNSPENT FUNDS

Taber Asks for Report on Unused Outlays.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Rep. Taber (R.-N. Y.), chairman of the of the House Appropriations Committee, said today that some unspent appropriations voted last session may be cancelled before there is action on any new spending authorizations. To this end the committee asked the Budget Bureau for a full report of the status as of January 6 of all funds appropriated but not yet spent.

"I don't know how much money already appropriated for the fiscal year ending next June 30 has actually been spent," Taber told newspaper men, "but undoubtedly, with the fiscal year only half gone, a considerable amount can be recovered."

Committee attaches said they had heard unofficially that of the $37,500,000,000 in President Truman's spending budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, approximately $5,500,000,000 represents money already appropriated or authorized. That would leave $32,000,000,000 in new appropriations to be voted by Congress if the President's recommendations are followed.

Taber said he believes the $32,000,000,000 could be shaved down to $29,140,000,000, representing a reduction of almost $3,000,000,000 in new appropriations. He said a thorough appraisal of the President's program is difficult because many of the tables submitted by Mr. Truman "are highly confusing" and "it takes a long time to get at the truth."

Some analysis of the budget, he said, have added to "the confusion" by failing to differentiate between proposed spending and proposed appropriations. He said he had never promised to cut new appropriations by $8,000,000,000 but had insisted that they be held to $29,140,000,000.

"What I said," he explained, "was that if the President proposed new appropriations of $37,500,000,000, I would fight to held them down to $29,140,000,000. However, the President didn't propose that much, although some people have that impression because of the total figure in his budget message."

SAYS RUSSIA SEEKS BOMB

Former Sovet Employe Tells Of "Feverish" Research

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Kiril M. Alexeiev, who described himself as a former attaché at the Russian Embassy in Mexico, said today he thought the Soviet Union did not have an atomic bomb, "but they are working feverishly to perfect one."

"They are doing big research work on this," he said at a news conference.

Alexeiev said in a statement released December 30 through his attorney, Martin Richmond, that he considered it his duty to state publicly that I am opposed to the Soviet regime."

Asked For As Criminal

"I cannot return to my homeland and doom my family, which has become accustomed to breathe the fresh air of freedom, to life under the heel of dictatorship," the statement said.

The Soviet Embassy later said Alexeiev had gone to Mexico City with a trade mission, and asked the State Department to hand him over "as a criminal." The Embassy accused him of embezzlement, treachery, treason, provocation, slander and failing to go home when he was supposed to.

Speaking through an interpreter, Alexeiev said at the news conference that the N.K.V.D., Russian secret police agency, was worldwide in its activities and that "everyone fears the N.K.V.D., no matter where he is."

In United States, He Says

Asked if the agency was active in the United States, he replied.

"Sure they are."

He declared the Communist movement in this country was "definitely" a menace.

Alexeiev was accompanied by his wife and two children but no photographs were permitted. His attorney declined to allow questions as to how the family entered this country after Alexeiev finished his work in Mexico last September.

The attorney said the family was living here "on private funds." He added that "whenever anyone has left the Soviet service to escape the political repression and to seek the freedom of Democratic countries, he has been termed an embezzler."

Weather Delays 'Drone's' Return

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Flying Fortress operated by remote control took off from Elgin Field, Florida, today, dropped a dummy bomb in the ocean off Virginia and landed here in a demonstration designed to show the feasibility of conducting an air raid without risking flyers' lives.

Plans called for the "drone" ship and an accompanying B-17, from which it was electrically controlled, to return to Florida without a stop. Bad weather on the return flight, however, forced the planes to land here. The return to Florida is scheduled tomorrow.

KENNEY CALLS FOR MERGER

Air General Says Situation Now Invites Disaster

Miami, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding general of the Army Air Forces Strategic Air Command, speaking for a single department of national defense, declared tonight that "from the viewpoint of national security, the present situation is not only dangerous but invites disaster."

Kenney, speaking before the Century Club, declared that the "storm warnings are still flying. We must not ignore them."

Called "Triphibious" War

The four-star general pointed to the mistakes which America made prior to Pearl Harbor and asserted that World War II was a "triphibious war of land, sea and air battles in which teamwork between our three great arms became a necessity and unit of command was essential.."

Pointing to the development of long-range bombers and the possibility of destruction without warning, he said:

"Those old friends of ours, the Atlantic and Pacific, are not much help to us now, for the short route fo rthe hostile bombing airplane coming from the European-Asiatic land mass is over the North Polar basin.

Three Fourths Of People

"That is where the attack will come from if some future Hitler tries to gain world dominion, for on that land mas slive three fourths of the people of the world and when you fight a war you fight it with people.

"Assume that some future aggressor will take full advantage of secret preparation and the element of surprise. It does not take much imagination to see an avalanche of devastation launched across the polar basin to take out our centers of industry and population at a single blow."

Cities May Be Ba[illegible]lds

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Asserting that the first battlefields of the next war may well be America's industrial cities, Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces, said tonight there were indications highly organized minorities are placing "personal interest and selfish welfare" above the national interest.

General Eaker, speaking before the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Retial Dry Goods Association, outlined what he termed "a plan for national security," calling for:

A State Department which would entice the "best brains we can produce in this country."

A central intelligence agency to study world developments.

Armed forces "ready to move on a moment's notice."

A continued weapons-modernization system.

Japan Trained Suicide Divers To Bar Invasion

Navy Reveals Troops Were to Ram Ships With Mines From Undersea 'Foxholes'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Fantastic details of the Japanese plan to use underwater suicide troops—some operating from submerged "foxholes"—in a desperate bid to stem the expected American invasion were disclosed today.

The Navy made public a report by Captain C. G. Grime, chief of a technical commission which spent months studying the Japanese Navy Ministry's idea for its own counterpart to the Kamikaze pilots who flew their bomb-laden planes into targets at sea.

Captain Grime said the Navy Ministry hoped to have 6,000 men ready for combat with self-contained diving suits and special attack mines by Oct. 15, 1945. War's end in August, however, found only about 1,200 men trained, 1,000 suits finished and none of the mines completely assembled.

In defending a sloping beach, the Japanese planned to anchor well out from shore, in water thirty-two to fifty feet deep, a row of mines that could be operated by trip ropes from some distance.

These mines were to be laid by

the underwater attack units, the Fukuryū, and operated by them when the time came.

Closer to shore were to be three rows of the underwater guerrillas armed with suicide mines. The rows were to be staggered so there would be a man every sixty-five feet.

The suicide mine was a charge of about twenty-two pounds of explosive mounted on a stick equipped with a contact fuse. Its use was simple. The diver rammed the front end against the side or bottom of the ship. He was destroyed, of course.

The 'self-containing diving suit was equipped with two tanks, each containing about 3.7 quarts of compressed oxygen. A liquid food also was developed, to be used by the divers by means of a rubber tube.

It was reported that after a short training period a man easily could maintain any desired depth down to fifty feet, move along the bottom at 1.2 miles an hour and readily manage torpedoes and mines.

By the end of the war the troops were able to stay down more than eight hours.

M'CLOY SHUNS BANK OFFER

World Institution Presidency Is Said to Have Been Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—John J. McCloy, a New York lawyer and former Assistant Secretary of War, was reported by usually reliable sources today to have turned down an offer of the presidency of the forty-nation World Bank.

The $30,000-a-year post, which is tax free, has been vacant since Eugene Meyer, owner of The Washington Post, resigned Dec. 4, exactly six months after being named the first president of the $8,000,000,000 bank.

Others reported earlier to have rejected offers of the post were W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce; Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada; and Allan Sproul, head of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Limitations on the power of the president, compared with those of the executive director of the institution, were reported to be a major difficulty in getting an acceptable choice to take the job.

CURLEY LOSES APPEAL FROM FRAUD COUNT

Bostonian And Associates Immediately Ask For A Rehearing

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—James M. Curley, colorful Boston politician, and two associates today lost an appeal from mail-fraud convictions growing out of war-contract deals. The United States Court of Appeals ruled against them in a 2-to-1 decision.

Curley's attorneys immediately declared they will ask a rehearing, automatically staying the sentence of six to eighteen months in jail and $1,000 fine. Curley, former congressman, governor, and several times Mayor of Boston, said at his home an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Judge Miller Dissents

Justices Henry W. Edgerton and E. Barrett Prettyman said they found no doubt of Curley's guilt but that even if they saw any doubt they would not be justified in overturning the jury's verdict. They upheld the lower court's refusal to direct an acquittal, which was the principal point attacked in the appeal.

Justice Wilbur K. Miller dissented. He wrote that the jury's verdict as to Curley "is not supported by that degree of proof which I deem essential to a finding of guilty knowledge and criminal intent."

Curley, 72-year-old veteran of more than half a century in politics, was sentenced in Federal Court here last February 18 after lengthy trial for his alleged activities as president of Engineers Group, Inc.

$60,000 Income Cited

The Government argued that the concern realized about $60,000 by falsely representing that it could get war contracts for clients.

Sentenced with Curley were Donald Wakefield Smith, of Pittsburgh, a former member of the National Labor Relations Board, and James G. Fuller. Smith received a four-to-twelve months' sentence and $1,000 fine, as treasurer of Engineers Group and Fuller a sixteen-months-to-four-year term as executive vice president.

At the time of Fuller's sentence he was serving a five-year term in another mail-fraud case. He was released last September and has been free in bond in the present case.

General Bradley Given CIO Award

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP) — Gen. Omar N. Bradley tonight received the CIO's Philip Murray award as the "man who did the most for veterans during the last year."

The award, established by the National CIO Community Services Committee, was presented to General Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, by Robert Smiljanich, a city employé of Aliquippa, Pa., who lost a leg during the war.

"If we are to sustain the veterans' faith in the political future of democracy and in the economic future of America," General Bradley said in a speech, "we must demonstrate that the unity which forced unconditional surrender upon our enemies during the war can provide unconditional opportunity for Americans in peace.

"The ability of organized labor and management to get together, to work together will provide the barometer of our success."

SAUDI ARABIA PRINCE ARRIVES IN CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) Amir Saud, crown prince of Saudi Arabia, was greeted by White House officials and by Undersecretary of State Dean C. Acheson when he arrived by plane tonight for a five week tour of the United States.

Accompanied by eight aides and attendants, the Amir made the trip from his oil rich desert kingdom in a chartered plane, traveling by way of Cairo, Lisbon and Newfoundland.

The eldest of 36 sons of Ibn Saud, Amir Saud undertook the trip primarily to study American transportation, irrigation, agriculture and industry with a view of applying American ideas to development of his native land.

46,092,000 Bushels of Grains Allocated For February Export to Shortage Areas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture today allocated 1,204,500 long tons—or about 46,092,000 bushels—of wheat, flour in wheat equivalent, corn and other grains for February export to shortage areas.

This is the largest quantity scheduled for export for any month since last June. The allocations included:

United Kingdom, 91,000 long tons, United Kingdom areas in the Pacific, 42,500; India, 69,500; Belgium, 38,500; the Netherlands, 38,500; Norway, 1,000; Finland, 27,000; Portugal, 10,500; Switzerland, 27,000; Austria, 35,500.

United States and British zones of occupation in Germany, 301,000.

French zone in Germany, 35,500; Japan and Ryukyus, 16,500; Korea, 16,500.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration countries—China, 8,500; Greece, 30,500; Italy, 220,000; Poland, 8,500.

For Mexico the allocation was 20,000 long tons and for all other countries a total of 166,500.

The February allocations consist of 428,000 tons of wheat, 395,000 tons of flour in wheat equivalent, 323,000 tons of corn, 42,500 tons of grain sorghums and 16,000 tons of barley.

Ex-Silver Shirt Leader Fails To Get Release

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 13 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, former Silvert Shirt leader serving a fifteen-year sentence for sedition, today failed in his second attempt to obtain his release by a writ of habeas corpus.

Federal Judge Robert Baltzell denied Pelley's petition for the writ on the grounds that it named Warden J. Ellis Overlade, of the Terre Haute Federal Penitentiary, as defendant, but that Pelley actually was in custody of a United States marshal in Washington.

Pelley, one-time Noblesville (Ind.) pamphleteer, filed the petition last Wednesday, contending there was "inflamed predjudice" during his trial at Indianapolis in 1942. The former Silver Shirt head was denied a habeas corpus writ in the District of Columbia in 1945.

World's Largest Land Plane Is Displayed

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 13 (AP)—The world's largest land-based aircraft, a 400-troop transport being built for the United States Army Air Forces, was on unofficial public display for the first time here today.

Wheeled from the experimental yard at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation plant, the six-engined air giant was in view from Pacific highway and from Lindbergh Field.

The plane, known as the CX-99, is a transport version of Consolidated Vultee's B-36 bomber.

Treason Defendant Moved

Chandler, Broadcaster for Nazis, Taken to Hospital

BOSTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Douglas Chandler, one of two former American writers facing trial on charges of treason for broadcasting over the German radio during the war, was taken to a hospital today for an examination.

The fifty-four-year-old Chandler complained that he was not feeling well. United States Marshal J. Henry Goguen allowed him to leave East Cambridge Jail to be examined at the United States Public Service Hospital in Brighton.

Chandler and Robert Best, fifty-one, were brought before Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford a week ago and held without bail pending their arraignment. They pleaded for time to obtain counsel.

Asks D. P.s' Entry as Farmers

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13 (AP).—Asserting that the large majority of Europe's displaced persons are Christians and farmers, the national board of officers of the Catholic War Veterans today appealed to President Truman to admit 300,000 of such persons to settle in agricultural sections of the United States. National Commander Max H. Sorenson, of Philadelphia, reported that a resolution of the board declared that "since there are approximately 80 per cent Christians and 20 per cent non-Christians among the 1,000,000 displaced persons now seeking asylum, it is clear that the problem is appealing to persons of every racial origin and creed."

1947

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DEMAND," THE BRITISH NOTE SAID,
"THAT AN APOLOGY BE MADE TO THEM IN RESPECT OF THE UNPROVOKED ATTACKS
UPON THE ROYAL NAVY WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE 15TH MAY (WHEN ALBANIAN
BATTERIES FIRED WITHOUT DAMAGE UPON TWO BRITISH CRUISERS GOING THROUGH
THE CHANNEL) AND 22ND OCTOBER AND THAT THEY RECEIVE ASSURANCE THAT THERE
SHALL BE NO REPETITION OF THIS UNLAWFUL ACTION.

A15 ADD NY - (LONDON MINES) - XXX

"THEY FURTHER DEMAND THAT REPARATION BE PAID FOR THE DAMAGE
SUFFERED BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE 22ND OCTOBER AND THAT FULL
COMPENSATION BE PAID TO THE RELATIVES OF THE 44 OFFICERS AND SEAMEN
OF THE ROYAL NAVY WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN CONSEQUENCE OF ACTION ON THE
PART OF THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS AN UNDOUBTED BREACH OF INTER-
NATIONAL LAW, CONSTITUTED A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING, AND MUST,
IN VIEW OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE THAT HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS HABITUALLY USED
THE CHANNEL AND CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO DO SO UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW
BE REGARDED AS A DELIBERATELY HOSTILE ACT AGAINST HIS MAJESTY'S
GOVERNMENT."

ALBANIA REPLIED ON DEC. 21 THAT SHE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE AND
TOULD NOT GIVE COMPENSATION OR APOLOGIZE.
AL
ALBANIA. IN FACT, INTIMATED THAT GREECE OR SOME OTHER NATION MIGHT
WOULD NOT GIVE COMPENSATION OR APOLOGIZE.

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HAVE HAD A HAND IN LAYING THE MINES IN THE CHANNEL.

THE ALBANIAN NOTE ALSO POINTED OUT THAT BRITAIN HAD SUPPORTED GREECE IN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON ALBANIA, STILL NOT SETTLED, AND THAT BRITAIN HAD OPPOSED ALBANIA'S ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE SECURITY COUNCIL FAILED TO APPROVE ALBANIA LAST AUGUST WHEN MEMBERSHIPS WERE DISCUSSED.

JR334AES

1941

BOTH AUSTIN AND BARUCH WERE SAID TO BE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO VETO ON THIS SUBJECT. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THEY DID NOT CONSIDER THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS AN ATTACK ON UNANIMITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL NOR A MOVE TO CHANGE THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

EARLIER, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT BARUCH HAD OFFERED TO GIVE AUSTIN ANY ADVICE HE MIGHT WISH IN HIS NEW JOB.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED IN AN EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN BARUCH AND AUSTIN MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY THE AMERICAN U.N. DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS.

BARUCH'S TELEGRAM, DISPATCHED FROM HIS HOME AT GEORGETOWN, S.C., JAN.6, SAID:

"YOUR OFFICE DOUBTLESS INFORMED OF MY EFFORTS TO GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU LAST WEEK, FOR WHAT PURPOSE YOU CAN SEE. I WAS PLEASED TO KNOW YOU WERE VACATIONING. I AM SURE WHAT I HAVE DONE IS CORRECT. YOU ARE THOROUGHLY CAPABLE, KNOW THE SUBJECT, AND IT REALLY LIES IN YOUR WISE SELF. YOU ARE FREE TO CALL UPON ME FOR SUCH ADVICE OR CONSULTATION AS YOU WISH. I AM SURE MY ASSOCIATES FEEL THE SAME WAY."

AUSTIN, REPLYING THE FOLLOWING DAY, SAID:

"YOUR TELEGRAM CROSSED MY PATH, BUT DID NOT CONTACT. THANK YOU FOR ALL YOU HAVE SAID AND DONE. YOUR ACHIEVEMENT AND THAT OF YOUR ASSOCIATES WAS POSITIVELY CONSTRUCTIVE AND GIVES PROMISE TO THE FUTURE. THANK YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES FOR YOUR OFFER OF HELP. I SHALL TAKE FUL ADVANTAGE OF IT. KINDEST REGARDS."

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1941

BALKAN COMMISSION (110)

NEW YORK, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL BALKAN INVESTIGATION COMMISSION WAS COMPLETED TONIGHT WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF FRANCISCO JOSE URRUTIA, COLOMBIAN MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

THE COMMISSION WILL LEAVE NEW YORK ON THE U.S. LINER AMERICA THURSDAY FOR CHERBOURG, BOARD THE FRENCH CRUISER GEORGES LEYGUES AT MARSEILLE AND PROCEED TO ATHENS.

URRUTIA'S APPOINTMENT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE U.N. PRESS DIVISION. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HE WOULD BE ASSISTED BY DR. ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ DE SOTO, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE COLOMBIAN LEGATION IN ROME.

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMISSION, WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE BORDER INCIDENTS IN GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA, IS MARK FOSTER ETHERIDGE.

W1132PES

1941

LONDON, JAN.13-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL CONVERGED ON LONDON TODAY TO BEGIN PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

ROBERT MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, WHO WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES IN THE DELIBERATIONS ON GERMANY, ARRIVED FROM PARIS YESTERDAY, ACCOMPANIED BY GEN.MARK CLARK, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FOR AUSTRIA, WHO CAME FROM VIENNA. BOTH WERE ENGAGED IN PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS THIS MORNING.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER FEODOR GUSEV, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE BY PLANE FROM MOSCOW TODAY. HE AND MAURICE COUVEDE MURVILLE OF FRANCE WERE EXPECTED TO REPORT AT THEIR RESPECTIVE EMBASSIES THIS AFTERNOON.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL FORMALLY WELCOME THE DEPUTIES AT A PRELIMINARY SESSION TOMORROW. THE CONFERENCES, AT WHICH VIEWS, ARE EXPECTED TO LAST SEVERAL WEEKS.

BD803AES

NIGHT LEAD DEPUTY MINISTERS (420)

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

LONDON, JAN. 13-(AP)-A HIGH AMERICAN INFORMANT PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE WOULD REACH AGREEMENT ON TERMS FOR THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY "IN A FAIRLY SHORT TIME," BUT NO SUCH FORECAST WAS FORTHCOMING FOR THE FAR MORE INTRICUATE GERMAN PEACE PACT.

THE DEPUTIES WILL OPEN THEIR CONFERENCE TOMORROW TO DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WHICH WILL CONVENE IN MOSCOW MARCH 10 TO CONSIDER THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATIES.

THE AMERICAN INFORMANT BELIEVED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD MAKE NO REPARATIONS DEMANDS UPON AUSTRIA AND WOULD TRY TO PREVAIL ON THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA TO LIGHTEN THE BURDEN OF THE FEEBLE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY.

THE DEPUTIES WILL DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A TREATY TO SET UP AUSTRIA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE, AS WAS PROMISED IN THE ALLIED DECLARATION IN MOSCOW A YEAR AGO.

"THERE ARE DIFFICULT ANGLES BUT COMING TO TERMS ON AUSTRIA SHOULD BE POSSIBLE IN A FAIRLY SHORT TIME," THE AMERICAN SOURCE SAID. THE DEPUTIES MUST COMPLETE ALL THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS BY FEB. 25.

THE INFORMANT ADMITTED THAT LITTLE WAS KNOWN ON WHAT DEMANDS THE RUSSIANS WILL MAKE ON AUSTRIA, BUT THEY SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD SHOWN IN RECENT WEEKS A GREATER APPRECIATION OF THE TROUBLES CONFRONTING THAT COUNTRY.

ON THE MATTER OF THE GERMAN TREATY MOST SOURCES BELIEVED THAT THE PACT MUST BE STERN ENOUGH TO GUARANTEE THAT THE GERMANS PAY FOR WAGING A WAR OF AGGRESSION.

THEY APPEARED TO AGREE THAT THE PACT MUST PROVIDE EFFECTIVE CHECKS AGAINST A NEW DICTATORSHIP, AND THAT SUBSTANTIAL REPARATIONS MUST BE ASSESSED TO MAKE GERMANY PAY FOR A GOOD PART OF THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE NAZI ARMIES.

FIXING THE NEW GERMAN BORDERS APPEARED TO RANK AS A MAJOR

1941

DIFFICULTY, WITH THE POLES PREPARING TO COMBAT VIGOROUSLY ANY ATTEMPT TO YIELD ANY EASTERN GERMAN TERRITORY THEY NOW ADMINISTER. THE POLES WILL NOT SIT IN THE INNER COUNCIL OF THE DEPUTIES, BUT WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS, AS WILL THE AUSTRIANS.

A13

RETIRING SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES HAD EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT SOME OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL REGION IS NEEDED BY GERMANY. WHAT THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE WILL BE UNDER GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

THE MEETING AT LANCASTER HOUSE TOMORROW WILL BE OPENED BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN. HE IS EXPECTED TO GIVE A BROAD OUTLINE OF BRITISH POLICY IN REGARD TO THE TREATIES. INFORMANTS SAID HE WOULD MAKE THESE POINTS ON GERMANY:

INSISTENCE THAT THERE BE NO REVIVAL OF DICTATORSHIP OR AGGRESSIVE PRACTICES, CREATION OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS TO ENABLE GERMANY AND THE WORLD TO BENEFIT FROM GERMAN INDUSTRY AND RESOURCES AND THE SETTING UP OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY TO ACHIEVE THOSE GOALS.

WD&B454PES

PRECEDE PARIS DAY

LONDON, JAN. 13-(AP)-LEON BLUM, INTERIM PREMIER-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, ARRIVED IN LONDON BY PLANE TONIGHT AND WILL CONFER TOMORROW WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ON "ECONOMIC MATTERS."

INFORMANTS INDICATED THAT THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF BLUM'S VISIT WAS TO ASK FOR INCREASED COAL SUPPLIES FOR FRANCE FROM THE BRITISH-ADMINISTERED RUHR.

THE TRIP WAS ARRANGED AFTER JULES MOCH, FRENCH MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, HAD FAILED TO OBTAIN INCREASED COAL FROM THE RUHR MINES, THESE SOURCES SAID. BRITAIN, LIKE FRANCE AND MOST OF EUROPE, IS HERSELF CONFRONTED WITH A SERIOUS COAL SHORTAGE.

TOMORROW'S DISCUSSIONS ALSO MAY RAISE THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE DIVERGENCE BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH POLICIES TOWARD GERMANY, AN INFORMANT CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID.

THE MEETING WILL COINCIDE WITH THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES, WHO WILL CONVENE TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

WD445PES

LONDON, JAN. 13-(AP)-THREE BRITISH AIRLINES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE FORMATION OF A MILLION-DOLLAR INTERNATIONAL AIR SAFETY NETWORK CALLED INTERNATIONAL AERADIO, LTD., TO PROVIDE TELE-COMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AIDS ON WORLD AIR ROUTES.

THE COMPANY WAS FORMED WITH A CAPITAL OF 250,000 POUNDS ($1,000,000), OF WHICH 70 PERCENT IS TO BE DIVIDED AMONG THE THREE BRITISH LINES AND 30 PERCENT HELD FOR PURCHASE BY AIRLINES OF THE DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WHITNEY STRAIGHT, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS, WILL HEAD THE NEW ORGANIZATION, WHICH WILL BE A NON-PROFIT CO-OPERATIVE.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS AND BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS ARE EACH PROVIDING 30 PERCENT OF THE CAPITAL AND BRITISH SOUTH AMERICAN AIRWAYS 10 PER CENT.

W1134PES

LONDON, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ECONOMIC POTENTIALITIES OF BRITISH GUIANA AND BRITISH HONDURAS WOULD BE EXAMINED BY A COMMISSION WHICH WOULD "INQUIRE INTO POSSIBILITIES OF SETTLEMENT" IN THOSE TERRITORIES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE COMMISSION WOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO CONSIDER THE NEEDS OF THE EXISTING POPULATIONS.

IT ALSO IS TO SURVEY POSSIBILITIES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN THE TWO COLONIES OF EUROPEAN DISPLACED PERSONS. THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION IS TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

W1138PES

london, tuesday, jan. 14-(ap)-the london daily worker reported today that a german naval officer arrested recently in the american occupation zone of germany might be tried soon for the slaying on jan. 15, 1919, of karl liebknicht, left-wing socialist leader in germany after the first world war.

quoting a letter from liebknicht's brother, theodore, who it said now was living in switzerland, the communist paper said it understood that german authorities in hesse were preparing a the case against ulrich von ruettgen, following publication in the german press against him.

the accusations were written by one of theodore's sons now in germany, the paper said, and were based on a letter mentioning the liebknicht case allegedly written by ruettgen to the nazi

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air ministry in 1938.

ruettgen once was cleared of charges in the case by a german naval court martial, the daily worker said.

liebknecht and the equally famous rose luxembourg were shot down in the tiergarten in berlin--while trying to escape, official reports said--after their arrests as leaders of the spartacist revolt against the ebert regime of pre-nazi germany.

INDOCHINA (350)

PARIS, JAN.13-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE LINER ILE DE FRANCE HAD SAILED YESTERDAY FROM TOULON CARRYING 8,000 TROOPS TO REINFORCE FRENCH FORCES NOW BATTLING VIET-NAM NATIONALISTS IN INDOCHINA.

LT.GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF WAS ON HAND TO BID A PERSONAL FAREWELL TO THE TROOPS AS THEY BOARDED THE LINER -- THE LARGEST PASSENGER VESSEL FLYING THE FRENCH FLAG.

SOME DISAGREEMENT OVER FRENCH POLICY IN INDOCHINA WAS IN EVIDENCE MEANWHILE AMONG SOCIALIST LEADERS BACK FROM THE SCENE OF FIGHTING IN INDOCHINA.

COLONIAL MINISTER MARIUS MOUTET, SENT TO INDOCHINA TO INVESTIGATE, REPORTED TO SOCILIST PRESIDENT-PREMIER LEON BLUM YESTERDAY SOON AFTER HIS RETURN. HE HAS ACCUSED THE VIET-NAMESE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR STARTING HOSTILITIES ON DEC.19 AND HE TOLD NEWSMEN THAT FRANCE'S FIRST AIM SHOULD BE "DEFENSE OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS AND OUR FRIENDS."

AN AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN FOR THE COLONIAL MINISTRY TODAY DENIED REPORTS THAT MOUTET HAD ANNOUNCED AN AGREEMENT WITH INDO-CHINESE OUTSIDE THE VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT. (THESE REPORTS WERE NOT CARRIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED: "NO ONE WAS AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK IN THE NAME OF FRANCE." THIS WAS TAKEN TO REFER TO A STATEMENT MADE YESTERDAY BY LEON BOUTBIEN (CORRECT) OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHO WENT TO INDOCHINA WITH MOUTET.

HOWEVER, LEON BOUTBEAIN OF THE SOCILIST PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHO WENT TO INDOCHINA WITH MOUTET, TOLD REPORTERS THE FRENCH MUST SHARE THE BLAME FOR THE OUTBREAK AND PROBABLY STILL COULD FIND COMMON GROUND WITH TRULY REPRESENTATIVE VIET-NAM ELEMENTS. HE REPORTED HE HAD TALKED UNOFFICIALLY WITH VIET-NAM LEADERS IN HANOI.

(A VIET-NAM RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN SAIGON YESTERDAY SAID PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH AND HIS VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT STILL WERE IN HANOI. THEY PREVIOUSLY WERE REPORTED TO HVE FLED ELSEWHERE.)

GEN. LECLERC, SENT TO INDOCHINA TO HEAD THE FRENCH FIGHT, ALSO CAME BACK TO PARIS YESTERDAY. BUT FRENCH REPORTS SHOWED THAT OPERATIONS IN HANOI STILL WERE GOING ON. THEY SAID THAT PATROLING VIET-NAMESE FACED WITH CAPTURE WERE BLOWING THEMSELVES UP WITH HAND GRENADES.

THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF IN SAIGON REPORTED THAT FRENCH TROOPS HOLDING HANOI'S EUROPEAN QUARTER HAD MOVED FORWARD AT DAWN BEHIND STRAFING SPITFIRES AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND CAPTURED THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS. THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL WAS SAID TO HAVE ORDERED ALL "UNNECESSARY" CIVILIANS REMOVED FROM HANOI TO SAVE FOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LEIF ERICKSON REPORTED FROM HANOI THAT SUPPLIES FROM THE PORT OF HAIPHONG HAD BEEN CUT OFF SINCE NOV. 22 AND FOOD STOCKS WERE GROWING "SERIOUSLY SHORT." HE SAID THE ROAD WAS EXPECTED TO BE OPEN SOON.

(ERICKSON SAID VIRTUALLY 60 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S BUILDINGS WERE IN RUINS, IN MANY PLANES "EXACTLY LIKE THE WRECKAGE IN A FULL-SCALE EUROPEAN WAR.")

A FRENCH PRESS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM HANOI TODAY SAID FRENCH TROOPS HAD CAPTURED FROM THE VIET-NAMESE FOUR FRENCH 75-MILLIMETER GUNS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH IN 1945.

DISPATCHES ALSO REPORTED VIET-NAM FORCES USING DUM-DUM BULLETS. THEY SAID THE FRENCH HAD BLOWN UP AN AMMUNITION DEPOT IN A HANOI CHINESE-ANNAMITE DISTRICT.

REPORTS FROM LYONS SAID THE FIRST FRENCH SOLDIERS BADLY WOUNDED IN RECENT INDOCHINA OPERATIONS HAD ARRIVED THERE YESTERDAY AND WERE BEING MOVED TODAY TO LYONS AND PARIS MILITARY HOSPITALS.

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BY ROBERT C. WILSON

PARIS, JAN.13-(AP)-FRANCE'S PARLIAMENT WILL RECONVENE TOMORROW TO BEGIN THE TASK OF SELECTING PERMAMENT OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC, IN A WEEK OF CRUCIAL SESSIONS WHICH MAY DECIDE WHETHER THE NATION WILL ALIGN HERSELF WITH THE EAST OR THE WEST.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC WILL MEET SEPARATELY TO ELECT THEIR OWN PRESIDENTS, OR SPEAKERS, THEN WILL DRAFT REGULATIONS GOVERNING A JOINT SESSION THURSDAY AT WHICH THE NATION'S PRESIDENT WILL BE SELECTED.

LEON BLUM, 74-YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST WHO IS SERVING AS INTERIM PREMIER-PRESIDENT, IS IN LONDON ON A ONE-MAN ECONOMIC MISSION, BUT IS EXPECTED TO RETURN IN TIME FOR THE VOTING THURSDAY.

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER IS BETWEEN THE ALMOST EVENLY MATCHED COMMUNISTS AND PREDOMINANTLY CATHOLIC, MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP). THE SOCIALISTS, WHO AGREED LAST DEC.11 TO FORM A ONE-MONTH GOVERNMENT, HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

SOCIALIST VINCENT AURIOL IS EXPECTED TO BE REELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC SEEMS TO BE BETWEEN THE INCUMBENT, AUGUSTE CHAMPETIER DE RIBES OF THE MRP, AND GEORGES MARANNE, COMMUNIST.

BLUM'S AGE AND FAILING HEALTH TEND TO RULE HIM OUT AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC, AND THE SOCIALISTS ARE EXPECTED TO OFFER AURIOL. IN THE EVENT AURIOL WERE ELECTED, HE WOULD HAVE TO RESIGN AS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL

ASSEMBLY.

NEITHER THE COMMUNISTS NOR THE MRP APPEAR TO HAVE A CHANCE OF WINNING THE PRESIDENCY. HOWEVER, THE COMMUNISTS ARE EXPECTED TO RUN MARCEL CACHIN AND THE MRP PROBABLY WILL PUT FORWARD GEORGES BIDAULT, FORMER PRESIDENT-PREMIER, FRANCISQUE GAY, ROBERT SCHUMAN OR CHAMPETIER DE RIBES.

THE SOME 900 LEGISLATORS AT THE JOINT SESSION PROBABLY WILL LINE UP IN BLOCS LIKE THIS: COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS 422, MRP AND RIGHTISTS 360, RADICAL-SOCIALISTS 103.

STILL TO BE DECIDED ARE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A MAJORITY AND WHETHER THE VOTING WILL BE OPEN OR SECRET.

AFTER THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED, HE WILL NOMINATE A PREMIER, WHO THEN MUST FORM A CABINETNAND ATTEMPT TO WIN A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

FS515PES

PARIS,JAN.13-(AP)-FRENCH JUDICIARY POLICE, INSPECTING 5,773 BUSINESS FIRMS IN THE PARIS AREA, REPORTED TODAY THAT 37 HAD EXCEEDED THE FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICES URGED BY PREMIER LEON BLUM JAN. 2, WHILE ONLY 34 HAD NOT COMPLIED WITH THIS PHASE OF THE PREMIER'S PROGRAM TO "SAVE THE FRANC."

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID THAT IN VIEW OF THE SUCCESS OF THE FIRST APPEAL TO LOWER THE INFLATED COST OF LIVING, ANOTHER FIVE PER CENT ALL-ROUND REDUCTION IN PRICES COULD BE EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

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NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 13-(AP)-FRANZ VON PAPEN WILL BE ACCUSED AS A "MAJOR OFFENDER"--THE WORST TYPE OF NAZI AND SUBJECT, IF CONVICTED, TO THE MAXIMUM PENALTY OF 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND CONFISCATION OF HIS PROPERTY--WHEN HE IS TRIED BY A GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT LATE THIS MONTH, THE INDICTMENT SHOWED TONIGHT.

THE INDICTMENT WAS SERVED UPON VON PAPEN, ACQUITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF WAR CRIMES CHARGES, IN HIS NUERNBERG HOSPITAL ROOM SATURDAY.

IT ACCUSED THE FORMER DIPLOMAT OF HELPING ADOLF HITLER TO POWER AND OF USING HIS DIPLOMACY AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE TO SUSTAIN THE NAZI REGIME.

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.13-(AP)-AFTER FOUR DAYS OF INTERROGATION, THE PROSECUTION TODAY ABANDONED ITS EFFORT TO PERSUADE MAJ. DAVID F. WATSON TO TESTIFY AGAINST COL. JACK W. DURANT, HIS FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER, WHO IS ACCUSED IN THE THEFT OF THE $1,500,000 HESSE FAMILY JEWELS.

WATSON, WHOSE HOME IS IN BURLINGAME, CALIF., WAS CHARGED IN HIS OWN TRIAL WITH SENDING SOME OF THE JEWELS TO BELFAST. THE ALLEGED RECIPIENT WAS REFERRED TO VAGUELY AS A "WOMAN NAMED PEGGY."

IN THE FEW QUESTIONS HE ANSWERED, WATSON TOLD OF STUDYING ARMY REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY FOUND AFTER BEING HIDDEN FROM OCCUPATION FORCES. THE STUDY, HE SAID, WAS ORDERED BY DURANT, FORMER WASHINGTON, D.C., LAWYER, SHORTLY AFTER THE JEWELS WERE DUG UP FROM THEIR HIDING PLACE IN KRONBERG CASTLE, WHERE DURANT'S BRIDE-TO-BE, WAC CAPT. KATHLEEN NASH, OPERATED AN OFFICERS' CLUB.

WATSON SAID HE FOUND NO SPECIFIC REGULATIONS, BUT WAS ADVISED BY ONE OFFICER HE HAD SENT SUCH ITEMS HOME, INCLUDING A COPPER KETTLE HE FOUND.

WHEN HE REPORTED THIS TO DURANT,WATSON SAID, DURANT REPLIED THAT "I AM INTERESTED IN SOMETHING LARGER" THAN COPPER KETTLES.

BUT WATSON WOULD NOT SAY WHAT DURANT SAID HE WAS INTERESTED IN.

BERLIN, JAN. 13-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND RADIO COMMENTATORS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN ROME AT MIDWEEK TO BEGIN A MONTH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AS GUESTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO STUDY EUROPEAN PROBLEMS.

THE EDITORS WILL SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN GERMANY. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO BRING THEM INTO CONTACT WITH GERMAN EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS SO THEY MAY DISCUSS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTWAR GERMAN PRESS.

AMERICAN EDITORS WHO CAME HERE ON PREVIOUS TOURS SUGGESTED THAT SUCH CONFERENCES WOULD BE HELPFUL.

CONFERENCES WITH GERMAN EDITORS, PUBLISHERS AND RADIO BROADCASTERS ARE SCHEDULED AT STUTTGART AND MUNICH. IN ADDITION, THE AMG'S INFORMATION CONTROL OFFICERS PLAN TO HAVE GERMAN NEWSPAPERMEN ON HAND AT PRACTICALLY ALL OTHER CITIES VISITED.

THE AMERICANS ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE WASHINGTON TOMORROW. THEY WILL REMAIN IN ITALY UNTIL JAN. 19, WHEN THEY DEPART FOR VIENNA FOR A THREE-DAY VISIT. ARRIVING IN FRANKFURT JAN. 23 THEY WILL MEET GEN. JOSEPH MCNARNEY, THEATER COMMANDER.

UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN BERLIN JAN 25 FOR A FOUR-DAY VISIT, THE EDITORS WILL ATTEND A STAFF CONFERENCE HELD BY LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR, AND MEET AMG DIVISION CHIEFS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 28, THEY WILL DEPART FOR NUERNBERG TO BEGIN A TOUR OF THE U.S.OCCUPATION ZONE WHICH WILL INCLUDE VISITS TO THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS AND BERCHTESGADEN AND CONFERENCES WITH NUMEROUS GERMAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE TOURING PARTY WILL INCLUDE COLEMAN HARWELL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN; ELON F.TOMPKINS, CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER FOR THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN AND HEARST NEWSPAPERS; GENE GILLETTE, OF UNITED PRESS, JOHN H.MARTIN OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; FRAZIER HUNT, MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY COMMENTATOR, VICTOR O. JONES, NIGHT EDITOR OF THE BOSTON GLOBE; EVERETT HOLLES, MIDWEST NEWS EDITOR OF THE DAYTON OHIO JOURNAL HERALD AND SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS; VIRGINIUS DABNEY, EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH; AND ERIK OBERG, EDITOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JAN. 13-(AP)-PEDRO RADIO, NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM BUENOS AIRES. THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS PARTY DROVE ALONG CITY STREETS ADORNED WITH ARGENTINE AND SPANISH COLORS.

RADIO TOLD NEWSMEN THE "WORK OF STRENGTHENING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THE GOOD RELATIONS THAT ALWAYS HAVE EXISTED BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND SPAIN--OF WHICH MY COUNTRY IS THE FAVORITE DAUGHTER--WILL BE EMPHASIZED."

(RADIO LEFT BUENOS AIRES ON DEC. 22 A WEEK AETER THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON ALL ITS MEMBERS--INCLUDING ARGENTINA--TO WITHDRAW THEIR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS FROM GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S SPAIN.)

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madrid, jan. 13-(ap)-defense counsel [redacted] appealed today the sentences of two to six years imprisonment for military rebellion imposed upon 10 lefists last thursday. 1947

among the men convicted were regulo martinez sanchez, leader of the underground republican party who was sentenced to six years; sigrido catala, secretary-general of the outlawed national confederation of labor, and juan gomez egrido, president of the clandestine socialist party, who were given four years each.

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ATHENS, JAN.13-(AP)-THE HEAD OF THE XITES, RIGHTIST ORGANIZATION, IN KOKKINIA, SUBURB OF THE PIRAEUS, WAS SHOT TO DEATH TODAY BY TWO PERSONS DESCRIBED BY POLICE AS COMMUNISTS.

IN AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS WITH THE VICTIM'S BODYGUARDS, BOTH ASSAILANTS WERE HIT. ONE WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED AND WAS ARRESTED; THE OTHER ESCAPED.

POLICE SAID THE MAN ARRESTED HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN RELEASED FROM JAIL UNDER THE AMNESTY LAW PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FORMER PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS. 1947

JA412PES

BUDAPEST, JAN.13-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO PREMIER FERENC NAGY SAID TODAY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT CRISIS, GROWING OUT OF THE COMMUNIST UNVEILING OF AN ALLEGED COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT, MIGHT RESULT IN THE OUSTER OF NAGY.

THIS INFORMANT SAID THE COMMUNISTS PLANNED TO SUBSTITUTE ARPAD SZAKASZIS, DEPUTY PREMIER AND HEAD OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AS PREMIER.

HE EXPLAINED THAT NAGY, WHO HAS BEEN FOLLOWING A MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POLICY, MIGHT BE FACED WITH COMMUNIST DEMANDS THAT HE COULD NOT FULFILL OR, ON THE OTHER HAND, MIGHT TRY TO PLEASE THE COMMUNISTS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT HIS OWN PARTY MIGHT FORCE HIS RESIGNATION.

MEANWHILE, DR. KALMAN SALATA, MEMBER OF THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY ON THE PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF LEADING THE COUNTER-PLOT, SAID TODAY HE HAD NOT BEEN ARRESTED, BUT WAS "ONLY VERY CLOSELY FOLLOWED" BY POLITICAL POLICE.

BELA VARGA, SMALL HOLDERS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, PROTESTED THE "GENERAL NATURE" OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SATURDAY WHICH ACCUSED SALATA OF COMPLICITY IN THE PLOT.

"ONE CANNOT GENERALIZE BY SAXING CERTAIN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE GUILTY AND THEN MENTION ONLY ONE, SO THAT HUNDREDS OF SMALL LANDHOLDERS WOULD BE SUSPECTED," VARGA SAID.

THE SOURCE CLOSE TO NAGY SAID THE PREMIER WAS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE FACED WITH RENEWED COMMUNIST DEMANDS FOR THE EXPULSION OF 60 PARLIAMENT MEMBERS FROM THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY, WHICH WOULD GIVE THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS THE MAJORITY THEY FAILED TO WIN IN THE LAST ELECTION.

LASZLO RAJK, COMMUNIST MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, TODAY CONFISCATED THE SMALL HOLDERS' WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, A REGGEL, BECAUSE OF AN ARTICLE DEMANDING A TRUE PRESENTATION OF THE PURPORTED PLOT. 1947

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moscow, jan. 12-(ap)-britanski soyusnik, a russian language newspaper published by the british embassy in moscow, was citicized today in an official soviet publication for alleged "tendentious selection of materials" and "lack of objectivdity." 1947

the [redacted] criticism, which appeared in culture and life, [redacted] organ of the central committee of the all-union communist party, was signed by k. seleznev, who identified himself merely as "a reader." 1947

1947 the british ministry of information began publishing britanski soyusnik here early in the war with the aim of telling

the russian public about britain's war effort and the life of the british people. at present, it is published weekly in 50,000 copies.

in a letter to the editors of culture and life, selesnev said, "the editors (of soyusnik) not only fail to show concern for impartiality and veracity of information, but tendentiously select materials that give a distorted exposition of certain questions, apparently pursuing some kind of totally different aims."

the writer illustrated this criticism by a reference to an article published in britanski soyusnik's issue of dec. 29 which denied that the german battleship tirpitz suffered damage from an attack by a soviet submarine in july, 1942.

"what right has britanski soyusnik to distort the history of the war, and thereby insult our best submarine men?" inquired the writer, recalling that soyusnik's issue of nov. 26, 1944, an article stated the tirpitz was laid up for 14 months after a soviet submarine attack.

noting this contradiction, the writer said, "such methods are characteristic of the boulevard type of british newspapers but quite out of place in an official organ such as britanski soyusnik."

selesnev dwelt lengthily on what he termed "tendentious expositions of international events" by the british publication, asserting it gave "a quite one-sided picture" of the work of the united nations general assembly in new york.

"soviet readers," he declared, "were astonished by the fact that britanski soyusnik did not consider it necessary to set forth on its pages comrade molotov's armament reduction proposal. on the other hand, extremely extensive coverage is given in the paper to selected excerpts from speeches by american delegates and numerous excerpts from speeches by british delegates in which it was stated that comrade molotov's proposal bears a 'narrow character' limited to only one phase of the general disarmament process."

"thus, the britanski soyusnik editors attempted to create a totally distorted impression as to the meaning of the soviet

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proposals and to demean the role of the soviet delegation at

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the general assembly," seleznev charged.

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MOSCOW, JAN.13-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ACCUSED BERNARD M. BARUCH YESTERDAY OF THREATENING TO WITHDRAW U.S. SUPPORT FROM THE UNITED NATIONS UNLESS HIS ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL PLAN WAS ADOPTED AND HINTED THAT THIS ALLEGED THREAT MOTIVATED HIS RESIGNATION AS AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

IZVESTIA SAID ANOTHER POSSIBLE REASON FOR BARUCH'S RESIGNATION WAS THAT HIS POSITION ON THE COMMISSION "HAD EVOKED DISSATISFACTION IN ZIONIST CIRCLES WITH WHOM BARUCH IS CONNECTED."

(ASSOCIATES OF BARUCH IN NEW YORK SAID HE WAS NOT A ZIONIST AND NEVER HAD BEEN. THEY REITERATED THAT HE HAD RESIGNED MERELY BECAUSE HIS WORK HAD BEEN COMPLETED.)

MEANWHILE THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA EXPRESSED THE GUARDED VIEW THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL AS SECRETARY OF STATE PRESAGED NO CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY. THE PAPER ASSERTED THAT THE FACT THAT THE APPOINTMENT WAS SPEEDILY APPROVED BY THE PREDOMINANTLY REPUBLICAN U.S. SENATE INDICATED THAT THE POLICY WOULD REMAIN UNCHANGED.

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POLISH (325)

WARSAW, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WHO HAS ACCUSED THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT BLOC OF PERSECUTING HIS SUPPORTERS, PLANNED A CAMPAIGN BROADCAST TODAY IN PREPARATION FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK ANNOUNCED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ALLOWED HIM RADIO TIME FOR SPEECHES AT 5:45 P.M. (11:45 A.M., EST) TODAY AND WEDNESDAY. HE SAID THAT IT HAD REQUIRED HIM TO SUBMIT THE SPEECHES FOR CENSORSHIP 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE.

IN NEWS CONFERENCES OVER THE WEEKEND, MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THAT IN RECENT WEEKS SOME 50,000 MEMBERS OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY HAD BEEN ARRESTED, TENS OF THOUSANDS REMOVED FROM VOTERS' LISTS, AT LEAST 250 CANDIDATES BARRED FROM THE BALLOT, 120 OTHERS IMPRISONED AND 29 DISTRICT PARTY HEADQUARTERS PADLOCKED.

HE PRODUCED EVIDENCE THAT GANGS HAD BEATEN PARTY MEMBERS, WRECKED THEIR SHOPS AND MAULED GROUPS PASSING OUT CAMPAIGN LITERATURE. BUT HE SAID HIS PARTY STILL WAS DETERMINED TO FIGHT IN THE 42 ELECTION DISTRICTS OUT OF POLAND'S 52 WHERE ITS CANDIDATES REMAINED IN THE RUNNING.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE ARRESTS WERE AIMED ONLY AT THWARTING THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT UNDERGROUND. SECURITY POLICE REPORTED THE UNDERGROUND HAD ATTACKED MANY ELECTION COMMISSIONS AND IN 90 DAYS HAD SLAIN 600 GOVERNMENT-BLOC FOLLOWERS. THEY SAID THEY HAD SEIZED 4,000 IN THE UNDERGROUND IN THAT TIME.

IN A PUBLISHED INTERVIEW, PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI OF THE

1947

POLISH SOCIALISTS, A BLOC PARTY, SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD "DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO STAMP OUT TERRORISM AND ASSURE PEACEFUL AND UNFETTERED ELECTIONS." HE FORECAST A BLOC VICTORY.

A KATOWICE MILITARY TRIBUNAL MEANWHILE DECREED DEATH FOR FOUR MEN AND IMPRISONMENT OF FROM EIGHT TO 15 YEARS FOR THREE OTHERS IN A GROUP TERMED THE HIGH COMMAND OF WIN (CAPS), SOUTH POLISH UNDERGROUND. THE MEN ALSO WERE CHARGED WITH GIVING MILITARY INFORMATION TO A WARSAW FOREIGN EMBASSY.

IN BIALYSTOK, ANOTHER MILITARY TRIBUNAL PASSED DEATH SENTENCES ON FIVE MEN AND 15-YEAR PRISON SENTENCES ON THREE OTHERS CONVICTED OF ATTACKING ELECTION COMMISSIONS AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL UNITED ARMY.

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MEANWHILE, A RELIABLE ARAB SOURCE REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD ACCEPTED A BRITISH INVITATION TO A LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE'S FUTURE GOVERNMENT SCHEDULED FOR JAN. 21.

PRIOR TO A COMMITTEE MEETING, DR. HUSSEIN F. KHALIDI,55745

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ADD - JERUSALEM - (DAY) - DAVIDSON -

FOR JAN. 21.

XXX REPRISALS

PRIOR TO A COMMITTEE MEETING, DR. HUSSEIN F. KHALIDI, SECRETARY, SAID THAT THE LONDON CONFERENCE OBVIOUSLY WAS AIMED AT BRINGING A BRITISH IMPASSE IN PALESTINE "INTO THE OPEN AND PAVING THE WAY FOR REFERRAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

(THE SEVEN-NATION ARAB LEAGUE HAS PROMISED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE. PALESTINE'S JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVEAS DECLINED TO T

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(THE SEVEN-NATION ARAB LEAGUE HAS PROMISED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE. PALESTINE'S JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE HAS DECLINED TO TAKE PART "UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS.")

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HONG KONG, JAN.13-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL KWANGTUNG PROVINCE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID 53 BANDITS HAD BEEN KILLED, 50 WOUNDED, AND FIVE CAPTURED IN FIERCE FIGHTING RECENTLY AT ONTING.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE BANDITS WERE ROUTED, AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS WAS SEIZED. AMONG THE PRISONERS WAS A JAPANESE.

CHAI CHING-JUAN, A TROOP COMMANDER, REPORTED THE DISPERSAL OF MORE THAN 500 BANDITS, ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES, ON HAINAN ISLAND.

THE CANTON DAILY SUN REPORTED BANDITY AND MURDER AT SHEKLUNG, 40 MILES EAST OF CANTON ON THE RAILWAY TO KOWLOON, HAD CAUSED AN EMERGENCY CURFEW TO BE ORDERED.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO RECEIVED REPORTS OF INCREASED LAWLESSNESS IN HOKSHAN, 60 MILES WEST OF CANTON. BUS DRIVERS ENTERING CANTON FROM THE NORTH AND EAST RIVER DISTRICTS SAID THEY HAD BEEN STOPPED BY BRIGANDS.

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PEIPING, JAN.13-(AP)-GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE RECAPTURED THE TOWN OF ANPING ON THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN HIGHWAY, GOVERNMENT REPORTS SAID TODAY, BUT A SECTION OF THE ROAD STILL WAS IN COMMUNIST HANDS AND UNUSEABLE FOR U.S. MARINES STATIONED AT BOTH ENDS.

FIGHTING CONTINUED EAUT ANVGTHEAST OF PEIP

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UNUSEABLE FOR U.S. MARINES STATIONED AT BOTH ENDS.

FIGHTING CONTINUED EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF PEIPING. THE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED A SECOND STRONG ATTACK IN THE TAHSIEN AREA, 12 MILES SOUTH OF THE ANCIENT CAPITAL, BUT WERE REPULSED.

THE PEIPING-PAOTING RAILROAD, BACK IN GOVERNMENT CONTROL, WAS REOPENED TO TRAFFIC TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE MONTHS.

(THE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO AT NANKING REPORTED THAT A BAND OF MORE THAN 200 COMMUNIST RAIDERS HAD INFILTRATED ACROSS THE YANGTZE RIVER AT A POINT 90 MILES WEST OF NANKING AND WERE BUSY HARASSING THE COUNTRY-SIDE.)

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1947

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIALS

BY FRANK L.HITE

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JAN.14-(AP)-A SURVIVOR OF A TORPEDOED AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY HOW JAPANESE SUBMARINERS WERE BAYONETING THE SHIP'S CREW WHEN APPROACH OF A U.S. PLANE FORCED THE SUBMARINE TO DIVE. ONE GROUP OF AMERICANS WAS STILL ON HER DECK, HANDS BOUND BEHIND THEM.

"ONE MAN NEAR ME FREED HIS HANDS, FOUND A KNIFE IN THE POCKET OF A NAVY GUN CREWMAN AND MANAGED TO CUT ABOUT SIX OF US FREE BEFORE WATER WASHING OVER THE DECK (AS THE SUB WENT DOWN) SWEPT EVERYBODY OVERBOARD," SAID THE WITNESS, JOHN ALEX MCDOUGALL, JR., 21, BERKELEY, CALIF.

HE WAS ONE OF 24 OF THE 100-MAN CREW OF THE MERCHANTMAN JEAN NICOLLET WHO ESCAPED DEATH.

THE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN THE NIGHT OF JULY 2, 1944, AND CREWMEN TOOK TO BOATS AND LIFE RAFTS. THE AMERICANS WERE PICKED UP AND TAKEN ONTO THE SUBMARINE'S DECK. THE NICOLLET'S CAPTAIN, THREE MATES AND RADIO OPERATOR WERE TAKEN INTO THE CONNING TOWER "AND WE NEVER HEARD OF THEM AGAIN," HE TOLD THE COURT.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD, HE TESTIFIED, JAPANESE BEGAN LEADING THE AMERICAN SEAMEN TO THE REAR OF THE CONNING TOWER, ONE AT A TIME. ONE OF THE BOUND CAPTIVES ON THE FORWARD DECK MANAGED TO PEER AROUND THE CONNING TOWER, AND SAID HE COULD SEE THE JAPANESE BAYONETING THE MEN AND THROW-ING THEIR BODIES OVERBOARD.

BY THE TIME 60 OF THE CAPTIVES HAD BEEN LED BEHIND THE CONNING TOWER, THE AMERICAN PLANE FORCED THE SUB TO DIVE.A102KX

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toronto, jan. 13-(ap)-good relations between canada and the united states cannot be maintained without constant watchfulness," external affairs minister louis st. laurent, said tonight at an address at the university of toronto.

"i do not say this because I think there is the slightest intention on either side to move away from the ahppy state of our relations," the minister said.

"i say it merely because even the simplest relationship between human beings requires the constructive action of both parties. the relationship between a great and powerful nation and its smaller neighbor, at best, is far from simple. it calls for constant and imaginative attention on both sides."

in further discussion of canada's foreign affairs, st. laurent stated that the dominion would oppose developments in her relations with [redacted] the british commonwealth which "might be inconsistent with our desire to participate fully in the task of building an effective international organisation on a wider scale."

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FIRST LEAD PREMIER

NEW YORK, JAN.13-(AP)-ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI WAS GIVEN THE CITY'S OFFICIAL GREETING TODAY WITH A RIDE UP LOWER BROADWAY FROM THE BATTERY TO CITY HALL AND A RECEPTION IN CITY HALL.

CHIEF INSPECTOR MARTIN J. BROWN OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATED THAT 100,000 PERSONS WERE IN THE CROWD THAT LINED THE CURBS AND CHEERED AS THE ITALIAN PREMIER RODE UP BROADWAY.

AT CITY HALT MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER EXTENDED THE CITY'S GREETINGS AND STATED THE PRIME MINISTER "SEEKS AID AND ASSISTANCE FOR A VALIANT FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE WHOSE SONS AND DAUGHTERS HAVE HELPED AMERICA BECOME GREAT."

THE PREMIER WAS HONORED YESTERDAY AT A SOLEMN HIGH MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AND A LUNCHEON TENDERED BY THE CITY.

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THE MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL WAS OFFERED FOR THE SUCCESS OF DE GASPERI'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ECONOMIC AID TO ITALY. THE PREMIER ANNOUNCED EARLY YESTERDAY THAT HE EXPECTS TO SEE SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW FOR FURTHER CONFERENCES ON AID TO ITALY.

THE RT. REV. MONSIGNOR JOSEPH F. FLANNELLY SAID AT THE CATHEDRAL SERVICES THAT ITALY IS THE SCENE OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO OPPOSING CAMPS, "ONE FOR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION AND ONE FOR ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM."

1947

THE MEDITERRANEAN "MUST NEVER BE REDDENED BY THE BRUTAL, DEATH-DEALING CLENCHED FIST OF ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM," MSGR. FLANNELLY DECLARED.

THE MASS, WITH FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK PRESIDING IN THE SANCTUARY, WAS ATTENDED BY AN OVERFLOW CROWD ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 3,000 PERSONS AND POLICE SAID A THRONG OF 5,000 OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL CHEERED DE GASPERI AS HE ENTERED AND LEFT.

MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER AND MYRON C. TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, DECLARED AT THE LUNCHEON THAT ITALY MUST BE GIVEN AID TO HELP HER REBUILD.

DE GASPERI, WHO SPOKE BOTH IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN AT THE LUNCHEON, DECLARED THAT DESPITE SOME INCIDENTS WHICH HE SAID HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED, ITALY IS UNITED IN CARRYING OUT THE REHABILITATION OF THE HOMELAND.

NEW YORK, JAN.13-(AP)-MAURICE ROSENBLATT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, SAID TODAY THAT ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, "IS READY TO APPEASE EVERY WHIM OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICA'S TRADITION FOR FREEDOM."

HIS STATEMENT WAS IN REPLY TO A STATEMENT MADE IN AN INTERVIEW BY SULZBERGER IN NEW ORLEANS LAST WEEK IN WHICH HE SAID HE BELIEVED "IT'S MORE IMPORTANT FOR THE UNITED STATES TO GET ALONG WITH GREAT BRITAIN THAN FOR THE JEWS TO HAVE A NATIONAL HOMELAND." SULZBERGER EMPHASIZED HE WAS SPEAKING AS A JEW.

ROSENBLATT SAID THAT SULZBERGER "EITHER FORGOT IN PUBLIC WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN AMERICAN OR FORGOT THAT IN WARS, FROM OUR OWN REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT, AMERICA ALWAYS HAS FOUGHT AGAINST OPPRESSION."

FORMER SENATOR GUY M.GILLETTE OF IOWA IS PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, JAN 13-(AP)-THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ANNOUNCED TODAY COMPLETION OF ARRANGEMENTS TO SELL ABOUT 40,000,000 YARDS OF JAPANESE COTTON GOODS TO THE NETHERLANDS, FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE RFC ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TRANSACTION WAS BEING HANDLED BY AN RFC SUBSIDIARY, THE U.S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY. IT WILL REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY $10,000,000.

THE GOODS, THE RFC SAID, ARE AVAILABLE FOR "PROMPT SHIPMENT" FROM JAPAN. THEY ARE BEING PURCHASED BY THE NETHERLANDS PURCHASING COMMISSION.

THE RFC ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS PURCHASED AN ADDITIONAL 3,500,000 YARDS OF JAPANESE TEXTILES FOR USE IN HONG KONG.

THE RFC SAID THE PURCHASES WERE MADE BY THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, AT A COST OF APPROXIMATELY $900,000.

IN ADDITION, THE RFC SAID IN A PRESS RELEASE, THE U.S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY, AN RFC SUBSIDIARY, HAS CONCLUDED SALES OF APPROXIMATELY 3,300,000 POUNDS OF JAPANESE MANUFACTURED YARN TO BURMA AND TO HONG KONG.

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WASHINGTON, JAN.13-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE, PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, CALLED ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY PREPARATOSY TO LEAVING FOR GREECE ON A UNITED NATIONS MISSION.

ETHRIDGE IS A MEMBER OF A COMMITTEE SET UP BY THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE INCIDENTS ON GREEK BORDERS. HE SAID ME AND HIS GROUP WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK THURSDAY ON THE LINER AMERICA.

ANOTHER WHITE HOUSE VISITOR TODAY WAS JOHN FOSTER DULLES, NEW YORK LAWYER AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT. PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS SAID "DULLES HAD CALLED "TO PAY HIS RESPECTS."

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WASHINGTON, JAN 13-(AP)-COL.AXEL H.OXHOLM, NORWEGIAN BORN AMERICAN FORESTER, WAS PRESENTED WITH A FRENCH AGRICULTURAL MERIT OF HONOR TODAY FOR HIS WORK IN DIRECTING FUEL-WOOD CUTTING OPERATIONS BEHIND THE ALLIED ARMIES DURING THE 1944 INVASION OF NORMANDY AND THE DRIVE INTO GERMANY.

BEFORE THE WAR, OXHOLM WAS DIRECTOR OF AN ASSOCIATION OF PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

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COLUMBUS, O., JAN.13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER GEORGE ALEXANDER DREW OF ONTARIO, CANADA TOLD THE COLUMBUS ROTARY CLUB TODAY THAT "APPEASEMENT OF RUSSIA HAS GONE FAR PAST THE POINT OF MUNICH."

HERE TO PAY HIS RESPECTS DURING THE INAUGURATION OF OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR, THOMAS J. HERBERT, DREW ASSERTED:

"RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IS FOLLOWING PRECISELY THE SAME METHODS EMPLOYED BY GERMANY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD X X X SHOULD URGE THAT ACTION BE TAKEN TO PREVENT A REPETITION OF THOSE DREADFUL DAYS WHEN EACH ONE OF US WAS GLUED TO THE RADIO WAITING TO BE TOLD BY THE HYSTERICAL VOICE OF HITLER WHETHER THERE WAS

TO BE WAR OR PEACE.

"THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY GOVERN THEMSELVES. ON THE OTHER HAND, WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND DUTY TO SAY IN MOST EMPHATIC TERMS THAT NO MATTER WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT MAY BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA, THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO IMPOSE COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP UPON ANY OTHER NATION."

"WAR CAN STILL BE AVOIDED," HE ADDED. "THE ISSUE IS IN THE ANDS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN THOSE LANDS WHERE FREEDOM OF SPEECH ES IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WARNINGS OF A FREE PEOPLE TO BE HEARD."

APES ???? NM

NIGHT LEAD MISSIONS (250)

BUCK HILL FALLS, PA., JAN.13-(AP)-THE DOOR FOR CHRISTIAN MISSION WORK IS "WIDE OPEN" IN JAPAN, DR. THOBURN T.BRUMBAUGH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF A COMMITTEE FOR A CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY.

DR. BRUMBAUGH, FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE DETROIT COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND A MISSIONARY IN JAPAN FOR MANY YEARS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM THE WEST COAST TO ATTEND THE 53RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MISSION CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA WHICH OPENS A FOUR-DAY SESSION TOMORROW. HE RECENTLY ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY FROM JAPAN.

ON THURSDAY HE IS SCHEDULED TO PRESENT A PROPOSAL TO THE CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CO-EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN.

DR. BRUMBAUGH SAID BOTH GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND EMPEROR HIROHITO ARE EAGER TO SEE CHRISTIANITY EXERT THE WIDEST POSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON THE JAPANESE PEOPLE. BOTH MACARTHUR AND HIROHITO, HE SAID, REALIZE THAT JAPAN EXISTS IN A "MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VACUUM" FOLLOWING THE REPUDIATION OF SHINTOISM.

THEY ALSO ARE AGREED, HE ADDED, THAT SUCH A CONDITION OFFERS CHRISTIANITY AN UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE AS THE FOUNDATION OF A JAPANESE DEMOCRACY.

IN COMMENTING ON HIS RECENT INTERVIEW WITH MACARTHUR, DR. BRUMBAUGH POINTED OUT THAT MACARTHUR VOICED CONSIDERABLE ALARM OVER THE INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN JAPAN, NOTING SPECIFICALLY THAT JAPANESE SILK IS NOT SELLING IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS IT SHOULD BE.

DR. BRUMBAUGH WAS ONE OF FOUR MISSIONARIES TO INTERVIEW HIROHITO IN AN INFORMAL SESSION LAST MONTH. THE INTERVIEW, HE SAID, WAS THE FIRST EVER GIVEN TO ACTIVE MISSION WORKERS.

MC923PES

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.13-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.EVERETT S.HUGHES, DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY'S ROCKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, DISAGREED TODAY WITH DR.HANS A. BETHE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY PHYSICIST, WHO LAST WEEK EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT IMPORTATION OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS TO THE UNITED STATES WAS "VERY UNFORTUNATE."

"WE HAVE NOTHING WHICH IS COMPARABLE TO THE V-2 ROCKET," HUGHES SAID. "AND, AS FOR GUIDED MISSILES--THEY ARE STILL VERY YOUNG, VERY SMALL CHILDREN."

THE ORDNANCE CHIEF SAID RESEARCH ON BOTH ROCKETS AND GUIDED MISSILES IS BEING CARRIED ON BY THE ARMY WITH AS MUCH BIGOR AS POSSIBLE.

"NO ONE YET HAS A GUIDED MISSILE," HUGHES SAID. "THE NEAREST IS THE DRONE PLANE. WE ARE GOING BACK NOW TO BASIC RESEARCH, INVOLVING THE USE OF WIND TUNNELS. WE STILL ARE WORKING WITH SPEEDS LESS THAN THE SPEED OF SOUND.

"WE ARE WORKING WITH THE MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURERS TO HAVE A RESERVE ON HAND FOR THE NEXT WAR--I SAY 'THE NEXT WAR'--USUALLY, I QUALIFY THAT BY ADDING, 'IF AND WHEN.' BUT I'M PROBABLY BIASED. XXX SOMETIMES I THINK THERE ALWAYS WILL BE WARS."

DETROIT, JAN. 12-(AP)-GERMAN-BORN MRS. JOAN MC BRIDE REITERATED TODAY HER LOVE FOR AN EX-PRIVATE IN HITLER'S ARMY, IN WHOSE FLIGHT FROM A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP SHE ALLEGEDLY CONSPIRED.

THE GERMAN POW, RUDOLPH SOELCH, 24, AND 18 YEARS HER JUNIOR, SHARED THE WITNESS STAND IN FEDERAL COURT, TESTIFYING THAT AT NO TIME HAD SHE DISCUSSED WITH HIM HIS PLAN TO ESCAPE FROM THE STOCKADE AT CAMP HAAN, CALIF.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, HE HAD DISCUSSED IT WITH HER HUSBAND, JAMES, 40. THE MC BRIDES ARE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO HELP SOELCH GAIN HIS FREEDOM AND WITH HARBORING HIM AFTER THE ESCAPE.

"I WAS IN LOVE WITH HIM (SOELCH). I DIDN'T CARE ABOUT THE NAME," BLO

"I WAS IN LOVE WITH HIM (SOELCH). I DIDN'T CARE ABOUT THE NAME," BLONDE MRS. MC BRIDE SAID WHEN A GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY NOTED THE PRISONER HAD USED "HUGO DORN" AS AN ALIAS.

SOELCH'S EARLIER REFUSAL TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS COST HIM A CONTEMPT CONVICTION. PRESIDING JUDGE ARTHUR F. LEDERLE HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION WHEN HE WILL PASS SENTENCE.

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BRITAIN, HOLLAND ASK STERN PEACE PACT FOR GERMANY

Jack Smith

LONDON, Jan. 14. — (AP) Britain and Holland today urged the four-power deputy foreign ministers, at their opening session here, to write a peace treaty which will prevent future German generations from threatening the peace of the world.

NIGHT

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, welcoming the deputies, told them they should try to prepare a German peace "so firm, so solid, so conceived that it will save the world for hundreds of years from x x x the travail and turmoil of another war."

Asks Stern Peace

The Netherlands, in a memorandum to the four-power representatives, demanded a stern peace, "moral reconstruction" of the German people, a decentralized German government, and internationalization of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

The deputies—from Britain, the United States, Russia and France—met behind closed doors and began the spadework for drafting treaties for Germany and Austria. Their findings will form the basis for the discussions of their chiefs, the four-power foreign ministers, who meet in Moscow next March.

Authoritative sources said that the deputies adopted a calm approach to their first tentative disagreement: whether the German or Austrian treaty should take precedence in the discussions.

These informants said that Feodor Gusev, Russian delegate, proposed that the German treaty be considered "first," and that Viscount Hood of Britain, presiding, replied that the plan was for two meetings daily, one devoted to Germany and the other to Austria.

Robert Murphy and Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. representatives, reportedly supported Britain. France's Maurice Couve de Murville said he agreed with the Russians that the German treaty could be considered "more important," and agreed with the British that the treaties could be considered concurrently.

Take Up Germany Today

The informants said the deputies finally agreed to discuss Germany tomorrow morning and Austria either tomorrow afternoon or Thursday morning. There was no clear-cut decision on what the policy would be after that.

Holland's memorandum said that the German people should be made to pay the cost of occupation and reconstruction.

To prevent what it described as any new "German lust for power," the memorandum proposed the decentralization of the nation by establishing a "confederation of (German) states rather than a federal state," a form of government along the lines of the German league in existence during the first half of the 19th century.

Austria, calling herself the "first victim of Hitler aggression," asked for a hearing as soon as possible. A total of 18 nations, besides the countries represented by the four deputies, have received invitations to express their views.

Czechoslovak sources said they would ask Germany for free haulage of Czechoslovak products on German railways for "a number of years."

1947

STRONG PEACE PACT FOR REICH URGED BY BEVIN

He Tells Big Four Group War Must Be Barred for Hundreds of Years

Robert Hearst

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called upon the deputy foreign ministers today to lay the groundwork for a German peace "so firm, so solid, so conceived that it will save the world for hundreds of years from the travail and turmoil of another war."

As the deputies of the four-Power foreign ministers convened to begin work on the German and Austrian treaties, the Netherlands demanded a stern peace for Germany and "moral reconstruction" of the German people.

Bevin, in a short address before the deputies' first closed session, told them he was "sincerely concerned that nothing should be done which would enable Germany to become a military Power again." But he added that the Austrian treaty should not handicap Austria economically.

"Austria was left in 1919 like a tadpole, with Vienna her great head and with very little tail," he said. "If the Danube countries could co-operate economically, that state would be avoided."

He urged effective preparatory work on the German treaty, saying that "there is a great desire to work with a plan" which would prevent war for centuries.

In a memorandum to the Deputies' Council, the Netherlands asked that the German people themselves be made to pay the full costs of occupation and reconstruction. The Dutch urged strictest measures to insure Germany's demilitarization and disarmament.

Britain and the United States were reported to have the drafts of tentative treaties on Austria ready for study by the Russian and French deputies. Some informed quarters expressed belief the United States would waive reparations claims against Austria in hope of aiding that nation's tottering economy, but the biggest question centered around Russia's demands.

Territorial claims against Germany by at least six of her one-time victims posed an immediate major problem for the deputies. Faced with such diplomatic stumbling blocks as economic unification, Russian repatriation demands and French insistence on the economic absorption of the Saar, the deputies were expected merely to survey peace proposals for Germany and report to the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Moscow March 10.

Clark To Have Role

Gen. Mark Clark, United States Army commander in Austria, will speak for the United States in the meetings on Austria, while Robert Murphy, United States political representative in Germany, will act for America at the sessions on Germany.

The deputies are expected to discuss treaty plans in London until February 25. Military leaders of the four governments plan meetings meanwhile in Berlin to prepare other reports for submission to the Moscow meeting, at which the first broad outlines of peace plans for Germany may take shape.

Reich Zone Problem

A major subject of speculation as the London talks opened was whether the Russians woud agree to join their German occupation zone in an economic union with the American-British combined zone. Despite repeated unofficial reports from Berlin that Russia was considernig such a union, a high American Military Government official said in Berlin yesterday there had been no move for closer economic collaboration between the zones.

Eighteen European nations have been invited to present their views on the German-Austrian treaties, and most of them want reparations or territory as payment for losses to the Nazis.

Claims Against Germany

Russia was expected by some to make heavy reparations demands on current German production in return for possible agreement to an economic union, while France and Poland had the biggest territorial claims against Germany.

Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia are ready to present claims for minor strips of German territory along their frontiers. Territorial claims against Austria are fewer.

Russia's chief negotiator is Feodor Gusev, former Soviet Ambassador to London. The French deputy is Maurice Couve de Murville. Britain's deputies are Sir William Strang and Lord Hood.

Attlee, Blum Conference

1947

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Leon Blum, first Premier of France to visit Britain since 1940, talked with Prime Minister Attlee and Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, today and the formation of a British-French alliance and customs union was reported measurably closer.

Sources close to Attlee's official residence emphasized, however, that such developments still were some distance in the future. The immediate purpose of Blum's visit, they said, was to prop the weak French economy and particularly to plead for British or German coal to keep French industry on the recovery road.

NIGHT

The British, however, are inclined to doubt the wisdom of diverting more coal from the Ruhr to France now. They take the view that coal kept and used in the Ruhr now will help assure the production of more fuel for export a little later.

Washington Sails for U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Washington, carrying 350 commercial passengers and 200 G. I. brides and children, sailed today for New York on her last voyage before being reconditioned for service as a luxury liner. The American vessel served as a troop transport during the war.

ATOM DEBATE DEADLINE AIM

DAY

U.S. Expected To Ask Council To Set Feb. 4 Date

Jay Harbelson

Lake Success, N. Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—The United States was reported tonight to have decided to demand that the United Nations Security Council begin debate on specified measures for atomic control by February 4 at the latest.

Informed quarters said Warren R. Austin, United States delegate, would propose the deadline to the Security Council at tomorrow's meeting and added that he might press for an immediate vote.

T... Delegate

NIGHT

The new United States plan became known shortly after Austin took the oath of office as American delegate in a simple ceremony in his office.

The United States delegation was reported to have had two objects in mind in selecting February 4 as the deadline: First, to make sure that there was no unnecessary delay in the study of the recommendations of the atomic commission and, second, to give all delegates time to consult their governments on the atomic proposals.

The Security Council still was far from agreement on the conflicting United States and Russian proposals on how to tackle the vital arms-reduction program. The Russians continued to urge immediate action on the whole arms program.

Simultaneous Study Urged

While some delegations, including the British, expressed the belief that the American and Soviet positions were not irreconcilable, the general view was that no solution would be reached at tomorrow's meeting.

British sources took the position that atomic control and general arms limitations could be discussed simultaneously by the Security Council. They expressed the hope that a special commission could be set to work on "general disarmament" while the Atomic Energy Commission continued its work of drafting a detailed atomic-control plan.

Other Problems In Way

Meanwhile, the Security Council had these other problems before it which might further delay a solution of the immediate arms deadlock:

1. Great Britain's complaint against Albania, which was filed last Friday, charging Albania with planting mines in the Corfu Straits.

2. Election of a governor for the proposed Free Territory of Trieste, which the Security Council already has agreed to do under terms of a decision reached in New York by the Council of Foreign Ministers in December.

Both these questions may be taken up later this week.

Other Agencies Busy

While these issues held the spotlight, other agencies of the United Nations were busy on such problems as relief for war-devastated countries and a long-range plan to tackle, on an international scale, such diseases as cancer and tuberculosis.

A special United Nations committee will submit a report to David Owen, acting secretary general, tomorrow, informed quarters said, listing requests from twelve war-damaged countries for close to $1,000,000,000 in emergency food relief for 1947.

These are needs which extend beyond the liquidation of UNRRA. Under a plan approved by the last session of the General Assembly, the requests will not be met by any international agency but will be referred to the 55-member states for individual action.

Food-Need Data Given U.N.

1947

Jay Harbelson

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP). Twelve war-damaged countries were reported today to have informed the United Nations that they will need close to $1,000,000,000 in emergency food relief during 1947.

Requests from the needy countries were laid before a committee of United Nations experts in a series of hearings last week, but have not been published. Under a plan approved at the last session of the General Assembly, the requests will be forwarded to individual members of the United Nations for voluntary action.

Some ... Alone

DAY

Some countries, including the United States, have indicated they are prepared to continue individually the relief job which will be left by the expiration of UNRRA. It had not been expected, however, that requests would be so large.

During Assembly debate on the question, UNRRA Director General F. H. LaGuardia proposed that an emergency food fund of $400,000,000 be established to meet continuing needs. This plan was replaced by the American-British plan for action by individual United Nation members.

Over Estimates

Five countries alone have asked for more relief than the LaGuardia plan envisaged. Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece and China have filed requests for approximately $500,000,000 in food relief.

These seven countries are Italy, Hungary, Austria, Finland, Ethiopia, Korea and the Philippines.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the preparatory commission of the proposed International Refugee Organization will hold its first meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, February 11, to tackle the problem of carying for Europe's million war refugees, which are now being aided by UNRRA.

The preparatory commission was authorized by the United Nations Assembly to take the necessary steps to put the IRO into operation before UNRRA's assistance to refugees ends next June 30.

SOCIALIST AURIOL ELECTED HEAD OF FRENCH ASSEMBLY

Robert Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 14—(AP) Communists and Socialists joined today in electing Socialist Vincent Auriol president of the National Assembly, and missed only by a hair's breadth giving the helm of the parliament's upper house to a Communist.

In voting for president of the council of the republic, the upper house, Communist Georges Marrane and the moderate MRP's August Champetier de Ribes both received 129 votes. Champetier de Ribes was declared elected by virtue of his seniority.

The Communist-Socialist mutual trading of votes in the two elections which almost succeeded in giving a leftist leadership to both houses raised gloomy talk in MRP and rightist circles of the prospect of a new "popular front" government to lead the Fourth Republic.

Blum Against Collaboration

Socialist Leon Blum, interim president - premier, who headed France's first popular front government in pre-war years, has opposed collaborating with the Communists.

NIGHT

Auriol, who has been interim

president of the assembly since Dec. 3, hopes to hold the job only two more days. He is a candidate for president of the republic. Parliament will choose the president Thursday.

Auriol was elected with 294 votes over the MRP's Robert Schuman who received 194 votes from rightists.

The election came after Edouard Herriot, the Radical Socialist leader, had backed out of a trade proposed by the MRP whereby the MRP offered to support him for the presidency of the assembly in return for Radical Socialist backing for Schuman as president of the republic.

Herriot's "leftist rally," a grouping of Radical Socialists and smaller parties, played a careful neutrality in the voting which only appeared to have angered the Communists.

Petit's Name Written-In

While Radical-Socialist Claudius Petit was not officially a candidate in the assembly, the Radical Socialists wrote him in on their 76 ballots.

In the council, the radicals put a candidate up on the first two ballots when an absolute majority was required for election. Then on the third ballot, when by the rules only a plurality was required for election, they withdrew their candidate, took no formal stand for either the Communists or MRP, and cast away two important radical Socialist votes on non-candidates bringing about a tie vote.

In the complex maneuverings of France's numerous political parties those two votes might well cost Herriot either the presidency of the republic or the premiership. He seeks one post or the other. The Communists, apparently blaming the radical socialists for failure of Marrane to win, made no effort to conceal their wrath when the tie vote was announced.

in the interim Government, for the Assembly presidency, in opposition to Socialist Vincent Auriol. The M.R.P. had hoped to run Schuman for president of the republic with radical Socialist support when the Assembly votes Thursday on the higher office.

The leftist rally, which includes the radical socialists and smaller affiliated parties, decided to enter Claudius Petit against Auriol and Schuman, raising the likelihood of several ballots before any legislative president could be chosen.

Auriol Still Candidate

Auriol, whom some observers had expected to withdraw and concentrate on a bid for presidency of the republic, showed no signs of abandoning his candidacy to head the assembly.

The opening of the Parliament's upper house was delayed meanwhile, as the parties debated on candidates for a president of the council of the republic. It appeared likely that there would be three: Auguste Champetier de Ribes, M.R.P.; Georges Marrane, Communist, and Jules Gasser, Radical Socialist.

In the Assembly the Radical Socialists earlier had hoped to arrange a trade with the Socialists in which Herriot would become Assembly president an dAuriol president of the republic.

Herriot's party announced his candidacy for Assembly president little more than an hour after the MRP parliamentary group voted 67 to 29 to support him.

Blum A Possibility

The possibility was discussed that Leon Blum, interim Premier-President now in London for conferences, with Prime Minister Attlee, might accept the presidency Thursday, with Auriol perhaps becoming Premier.

The Assembly convenes in separate session today to choose its president and the upper House will go into session at the same time to elect a speaker of its own. After this both houses will draw up regulations for the joint Assembly Thursday when the President of France will be chosen.

The presidency of the Assembly ranks second in France to the presidency of the republic.

Herriot Quits Fight For French Assembly Berth

Paris, Jan. 14 (AP)—Dadical Socialist leader Edouard Herriot withdrew today as a candidate for president of the National Assembly, rejecting a proposed deal whereby a candidate of the M.R.P. (Popular Republican Moevemnt' would have received Herriot's support for the presidency of the Fourth Republic.

The moderate M.R.P., which had pledged support to Herriot, promptly announced it would nominate Robert Schuman, Finance Minister

REBELS IN NEW HANOI ATTACKS

HANOI, Indochina, Jan. 13—(delayed)—(AP) The Viet-Namese radio reported today that Viet-Namese leaders had rejected a French request to withdraw armed forces from Hanoi's native quarter, where an estimated 18,000 Chinese and Annamite civilians have been trapped for the last month.

The French command said that Viet-Nam's Tu Ve (armed youth) forces launched renewed attacks on French posts surrounding the native quarter. These were the strongest assaults by the nationalists in recent days.

At the same time, some 80 shells were hurled into French-held sections of Hanoi by 75-millimeter field guns.

It was officially announced at Saigon that Chinese, British and American consular representatives had crossed the nationalist's lines to negotiate for assistance for the approximately 10,000 Chinese and 8,000 Annamites trapped in Hanoi.

The Viet-Namese radio said the request was turned down because of the strategic location of the native quarter, an area 500 yards square on the south bank of the Rouge River, east of the mile-long Doumer bridge leading to the Hanoi airfield.

Any French assault to clear this bothersome island of Viet-Namese resistance probably would result in severe casualties among the civilians. The French have estimated that 1,000 Tu Ve troops are entrenched within the native quarter.

Food supplies are assumed to be growing short in the native quarter—perhaps even shorter than in Hanoi's French districts, where the government ration to civilians for the last three weeks has been corned beef and carrots or other vegetables. The distribution of this week's ration has been delayed.

Viet-Nam Shell Hanoi Area

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 13 [AP—*Delayed*]—Fighting broke out with renewed violence here today as Viet-Namese Nationalists attacked French posts surrounding the Chinese quarter and simultaneously shelled scattered sections of the city with 75-millimeter field guns.

The French command said the infantry attacks were carried out by members of the Tu Ve (armed youth) organization and apparently were designed to test the strength of French positions.

They were the strongest assaults launched by the Nationalists in some days and were made simultaneously against a number of points, with as many as 100 men taking part in a single operation.

Russian-German Talks Reported

Berlin, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Russian-licensed newspaper *Nacht Express* said today that Soviet officials were meeting with German political leaders in "conferences of the highest importance to discuss fundamental plans for a future Germany capable of existing."

The newspaper said that reparations were a major topic and that "it appears that the Soviet military administration is prepared to make concessions to German wishes, especially in the matter of dismantling German factories."

"It also appears," the *Express* added, "that the question of taking reparations out of current German production may be settled in such a manner that all reasonable German wishes will be given extensive consideration by the Soviets."

The locale of the conferences was not disclosed, but it was presumed to be Russian headquarters at Karlshorst. It was ascertained that leaders of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party were attending.

The *Express* said that definitive results of the discussion could be expected within a few days.

Effect On Moscow

The newspaper predicted that the conferences would bring for Germany "more substantial results than were achieved by those Germans who have recently journeyed to London and, despite their promises, unfortunately returned empty-handed."

"The current conferences," the *Express* added, "are of the highest importance for two reasons. In the first place, they will let Germany—at least the Soviet occupation zone—know on what economic basis it may figure to attempt its reconstruction. Secondly, the policy of moderation and reconciliation which the Soviet Union displays in their decisions will have an effect on the forthcoming conferences of the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow dealing with Germany.

"It may persuade the other participants in the Moscow negotiations to adopt a similar line."

2 Nazi Women Executed

Berlin, Jan. 14 (AP)—Dr. Ilde Wernicke, 47, and nurse Helene Wieczorek, 42, died on the guillotine today in Moabit Prison for participating in the euthenasia killing of more than 600 mental patients at an asylum in eastern Germany during the Nazi regime.

They were the first women executed in Berlin since the war.

A German court condemned them after they were convicted of killing inmates at the Meseritz-Obrawalde Hospital with injections of drugs.

Also executed in Moabit today was Helmut Kaeufer, Berlin youth, convicted of the murder of his aunt last May.

ARMY WIFE FOUND HANGING IN REICH

Frankfurt, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The body of a 24-year-old American mother identified by the Army as Mrs. Edith Emily Earnest of Merchantville, N. J., was found hanging in the cellar of her Nuernberg billet Sunday, authorities announced today.

The Army said that the circumstances surrounding her death still were under investigation and that no official cause of death had yet been announced. The official announcement added, however, that suicide was "indisputable."

The woman, mother of a three-months-old child, was the wife of Major Clyde T. Earnest, supply officer of the 1120th Engineers Group at Nuernberg. She had been in the European Theater since last July.

This was the first reported suicide among Army dependents here.

Denazification Court To Try Franz Von Papen

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 14 (AP)—Franz von Papen, German diplomat acquitted of war-crimes charges by the International Tribunal, will go on trial before a German denazification court in Nuernberg January 24, it was announced today.

Van Papen, indicted as a "major offender" for allegedly helping Adolf Hitler to power, will be tried before a court of seven judges in Nuernberg's City Hall, a former schoolhouse. His counsel will be Dr. Egon Kubuschok, who defended him before the International Tribunal. The penalty upon conviction might be ten years' imprisonment.

Yank Asks Power For Reich Police

Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Ernest Harmon, commander of the United States Constabulary in Germany, praised the German police today as "honest and efficient" and suggested they should be allowed to arrest anyone caught committing a crime, including American soldiers.

German police cannot now arrest displaced persons or occupying troops regardless of the situation, Harmon said. Anyone in these categories could "kill or rob or rape" under an arc light with fifteen German policemen watching, he said, but the officers could not legally do anything.

Constabulary Under Strength

The United States Constabulary, with a full strength of 32,000, is unable alone to police the occupation troops and the half million displaced persons in the American zone, Harmon said. The force is now 8,000 short of its authorized complement because of redeployment, he said.

Harmon envisaged the Germans eventually taking over almost the entire task of patrolling the borders of the Russian, French and British zones, which would relieve a sizable group of constabulary troops for fast, mobile action in trouble spots.

POLISH FACTIONS HURL CHARGES AS ELECTION NEARS

WARSAW, Jan. 14 (AP) Opposition leaders declared today that armed pro-government gangs were spreading terror among anti-government forces, and that the "last hope" had vanished that Poland's national elections next Sunday would be unfettered.

These accusations were promptly denied in a news conference by President Boleslaw Bierut. He also described as unfounded charges contained in British and American notes to Poland that the opposition was being suppressed and intimidated.

Ambassador Presented

Arthur Bliss Lane, U.S. Ambassador, received a note tonight from the foreign minister and, while the contents were not disclosed, an authoritative source said it contained a remainder to the United States that Poland considered the elections her own affair.

Bierut said that the charges in the American note were not supported by documented evidence and that he considered them "unfounded."

Asked to comment on accusations by the opposition leader, Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, that members of the Polish Peasant party (P.S.L.) had been stripped of their civil rights, the president replied:

"I don't know what kind of civil liberties Mikolajczk would alow if the P.S.L. won the election. In pre-war times we had less civil liberties than now. Mikolajczyk then was a political leader, and he showed no keenness to fight for civil liberties."

Bierut asserted he had definite proof that much of the terroristic activity in Poland could be traced to such Polish exiles as Gen. Wladislaw Anders and others opposed to the provisional regime.

Mikolajczyk said at a news conference that the government bloc of parties had refused to allow P.S.L. watchers at the voting places unless such watchers were recommended by bloc-controlled county sheriffs. This meant, he added, that the government bloc had exclusive control over the conduct of the elections and the subsequent counting of the votes, and removed the "last hope" of a fair deal.

"The responsibility for fulfilment of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions guaranteeing free and unfettered elections in Poland rests with the signatory powers," he added.

Says Terrorism Continues

The vice-premier said that, in addition to armed gangs of pro-government agitators, security policemen were beating up newsboys selling anti-government newspapers and were tearing down P.S.L. election posters.

Some of the armed gangs, he said, are operating from forests and have raided P.S.L. offices in many leading Polish cities. He said that the building housing his newspaper, Gazeta Ludowa, in the heart of

Warsaw had been assaulted twice by "terroristic" gangs.

The vice-premier said that a total of 135 P.S.L. candidates for parliament had been jailed and about 250 candidates stricken off election lists.

But a government spokesman, citing what he termed [illegible] between P.S.L. and the underground, said there were substantial reasons for every arrest.

8 Poles Doomed As Members of Underground

Convicted of Crimes Against State; Lone Woman on Trial Gets 10-Year Term

WARSAW, Jan. 14 (AP).—Eight Poles, including Count Xavier Grocholski, were sentenced to death by Polish military tribunals today for crimes against the state.

Grocholski, forty-three; Waldemar Baczak, twenty-four, and Captain Witold Kalicki, thirty-six, were convicted of being members of an organization which sought to overthrow the Warsaw government by force. During the trial, Baczak testified that the British Ambassador to Poland had received state and military secrets from an underground organization known as W. I. N. (Wolnosc i Niepodleglosc, meaning "Freedom and Independence").

[The British Foreign Office has rejected any implication that the Ambassador, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, plotted with the Polish underground for the overthrow of the Warsaw government. Cavendish-Bentinck is now in London for consultation on the Polish elections next Sunday.]

Kristyna Kosiorek, twenty-two, an attractive brunette, on trial with the trio, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The five others sentenced to death were convicted of being members of the N. S. Z. underground organization and of freeing eighty political prisoners from the Krakow prison in an attack last August.

Polish Count, 2 More Doomed For Treason

Warsaw, Jan. 14 (AP).—A Polish military tribunal today sentenced Count Kawery Grocholski and two other men to death for high treason on charges that they were members of an organization which sought to overthrow the Warsaw Government by force.

During the trial one of the defendants testified that the British Ambassador to Poland had received state and military secrets from the underground organization, known as WIN.

Condemned with Grocholski were Waldemar Baczak, 24, former employé of the Polish Foreign Ministry, and Capt. Witold Kalicki, 36, of the Interior Security Corps.

Dark-haired, attractive Chrystina Kosiorek, 22, the fourth defendant, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Another Court Adjourns Five

Another military court sentenced to death five members of the NSZ underground organization on charges of attacking the Krakow prison last August and freeing 80 political prisoners. Five others were given long prison terms.

Baczak's mother fainted when sentence was pronounced and was carried from the courtroom.

The presiding judge, Col. Martin Bartmn, said the defendants had been granted seven days in which to appeal to the Supreme Military Tribunal.

Collaboration Not Involved

He emphasized that Count Grocholski, 43-year-old key figure in the case, was sentenced on the high-treason charge and that an accusation concerning collaboration with the Nazis during the occupation was not within the province of the military tribunal.

The tribunal reviewed the indictment and evidence in the two-day trial held last wee kand the connections of the defendants with WIN, which stands for *Wolnosc i Niepodleglosc*, meaning freedom and independence.

Britain Rejects Implication

It did not comment directly on testimony given by Baczak concerning the alleged supply of state information on "the English Ambassador." The envoy, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, is at present in London for consultations concerning the Polish elections next Sunday.

[The British Foreign Office on Friday night rejected any implication that Britain's Ambassador to Poland had plotted with an underground organization. While conceding that the Ambassador had had a long acquaintance with Count Grocholski, the Foreign Office said it was "satisfied that Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck has not been engaged in any improper activities, still less in activities directed against the Polish state."]

Delivered Envelopes, He Says

Baczak, the first witness, blurted out his identification of the British Ambassador despite warnings, and the three-judge tribunal immediately went into closed session, later admonishing the defendants to refer to the diplomat only as "the Ambassador" or "a certain gentleman."

Count Grocholski testified that on one accasion he delivered to the Ambasador two envelopes containing information from Kalicki. A Government spokesman said the contents of these envelopes could not be disclosed because state secrets allegedly were involved.

The Count acknowledged his membership in WIN, an organization the Government charged was financed by Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, wartime head of the Polish Corps which fought in Italy under the banner of the Polish Government in exile in London. The Government also charged WIN was carrying on espionage for "foreign powers" with the aim of overthrowing the regime by force.

Tsaldaris Says Liberal Party Won't Withdraw Its Support

Athens, Wednesday, Jan. 15 (AP).—Premier Constantin Tsaldaris said early today following a four-hour Cabinet meeting that the National Liberal party would not withdraw its support of Tsaldaris' Government, apparently removing the threat of a governmental collapse.

Although it was not disclosed what occurred at the Cabinet session, it was evident that Tsaldaris had weathered the most serious threat to date to his national leadership, which has been under heavy fire from opposition parties and from malcontents in Tsaldaris' Populist party.

No Question of Withdrawal

A statement issued by Tsaldaris said there now was no question of withdrawal of support by Stylianos Gonatas, Vice Premier, who told political intimates yesterday he planned to abandon his backing of the Government. The National Liberals voted yesterday to authorize Gonatas, their leader, to make the break.

It thus appeared that Tsaldaris had achieved some sort of temporary compromise with Gonatas.

Political circles conceded that if Gonatas had carried through his original plan the Tsaldaris Government would have fallen.

The National Liberals control 32 seats in Parliament. These, plus the 142 held by the recognized opposition, would give Tsaldaris's opponents exactly half of the parliamentary votes.

'Tragedy' Blamed On British

Earlier Tsaldaris, informed of the problem demanded for a vote of confidence, said that he would support any coalition government formed by his opponents, so long as he agreed with its general policies.

He also said that he would be willing to serve as one of two vice premiers — along with 86-year-old Themistokles Sophoulis, Liberal leader—if an agreement could be reached on the selection of a Premier. But Sophoulis already had declined to serve under such an arrangement.

[In Rome, Alexander Svolos, Greek Socialist leader, placed the blame for the Greek "tragedy" on the British, and said that a "civil war" was raging in northern Greece, where Government troops are fighting Leftist guerrillas.

[Svolos, in Italy as a guest of the Italian Socialist party, said that "the British-supported Government has persecuted the Left" and declared that mountain guerrilla forces "are not foreign-led forces but Greek people persecuted by the Government."]

Fourteen Reported Killed

Athens press reports continued to tell of fighting to the north, with ten guerrillas and four gendarmes listed as killed in the last 24 hours in six clashes in western Macedonia.

Athens newspapers quoted official sources as saying that a band which blew up two bridges near Doiran and Mournies probably came from Yugoslavia.

Other dispatches said that 300 insurgents looted the village of Poa near Komotine, in Thrace, yesterday, and that similar raids were made on five other villages.

The Ministry of Public Order announced that a bus was struck by a mine on the Salonika highway near Kozane, with two persons killed and four injured.

Fall Of Cabinet Seems Likely In Greece

Athens, Jan. 14 (AP).—The fall of Premier Constantin Tsaldaris's Government appeared imminent today following the disclosure that Vice Premier Stylianos Gonatas intends to withdraw the support of his National Liberal party.

The National Liberals, who have been voting consistently for Tsaldaris, control 32 seats in Parliament. These votes, plus the 142 held by the recognized opposition, would give Tsaldaris's opponents exactly half the votes in Parliament.

Gonatas's action, disclosed to his intimates, came after Tsaldaris had offered the vice premiership to 86-year-old Themistokles Sophoulis, a former Premier, last night.

Called New Misstep

Gonatas told his associates that if Sophoulis would accept "a common program for all" he would support the elder statesman for Premier, but that otherwise he would favor the formation of a coalition government with a premier who enjoys the confidence of all parties. Tsaldaris has been Premier since April 18, 1946.

Tsaldaris's step in offering Sophoulis the vice premiership without consulting Gonatas was regarded in political circles as the second recent action tending to weaken his position. He had previously offered the Ministry of Co-Ordination, the Foreign Ministry and one other key ministry to the opposition if they would enter the Government.

The present Co-Ordination Minister, Stephan Stephanopoulos, is one of the most powerful members of the Populist party, and Tsaldaris's offer to give away his Cabinet post was believed to have alienated Stephanopoulos completely.

Resignation Demanded

Gonatas said he would announce his final decision at a Cabinet meeting tonight, after a party session during the day. Sophocles Venizelos, leader of the opposition, was already on record with a flat demand for Tsaldaris's resignation in favor of a new coalition government.

Press reports, meanwhile, said ten members of insurgent bands were killed and fourteen captured in six clashes in western Macedonia in the last 24 hours. Four gendarmes were reported slain.

The dispatches, quoting official sources, said there were indications that a band which blew up two bridges near Doiran and Mournies came from Yugoslavia and was helped by local Communists.

British Influence Hit

Rome, Jan. 14 (AP)—A Greek Socialist leader said here today that unless conditions in Greece took a turn for the better within three months, a "moderate solution" of the nation's problems would be impossible.

Alexander Svolos, veteran political leader, urged that Britain withdraw her troops and added that, "although I hate to use the phrase, what we have in northern Greece today is civil war."

Solos was a guest delegate to the twenty-fifth National Italian Socialist party congress, which closed yesterday. He said he hoped the commission being sent to Greece by the United Nations Security Council to examine the situation "will soon comprehend how things stand." He said civil liberties there had been wiped out for all but party leaders, and that Socialist workers and organizers "are either in prison or in exile."

He said the British were responsible for "the whole evolution of the situation in Greece, because they have supported the Right (wing)," and declared the British morally responsible "for the daily outrages committed by the Greek Army and gendarmerie, because those forces are under British command."

Italian Socialists Name Lelio Basso To Post

Rome, Jan. 14 (AP)—Lelio Basso was elected secretary general of the Italian Socialist party tonight—an action which observers interpreted as sealing the Socialists' avowed intention to march henceforth with the Italian Communists.

The Socialists' new directorate also named Pietro Nenni, Foreign Minister, and two other members as a liaison committee with the Communists.

Basso, a Milan attorney, is known as the "spiritual mover" of the Socialist party's fusionist aims. The question of working with the Communists led to a split in the Socialist ranks at the party's twenty-fifth congress last week. Anti-collaboration Socialists have decided to form a new party.

ARMY SUSPENDS YANK TITO FREED

Vienna, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The civilian personnel section of the Adjutant-General's Office said today that Roy H. Stoeckel whose unauthorized trip across the border brought him a Yugoslav jail term of nearly six months, had been excused from duty today with instructions to "take it easy until the investigation of your case is completed."

An Army officer said that Stoeckel was placed under suspension. Until his unauthorized trip into Yugoslav from the British Zone, Stoeckel was in the property office for the Ordnance Section at Wels, in the American Zone of Austria. His home is in Kearny, N. J.

Spain Executes Two as Plotters

MADRID, Jan. 14 (AP).—Jose Antonio Llerandi, thirty, propaganda secretary of the underground "Democratic Alliance" for central Spain, and Jose Isasa Olaizola, thirty-six, who testified he came from Argentina to head a guerrilla army, were executed by a firing squad at Carabanchel Prison early today, it was reported officially.

Nazi Ex-Aide Suicide in Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 14 (AP)—Usually reliable informants said Herbert Wissman, wartime press attaché of the German propaganda chief in Lisbon, committed suicide with poison when police closed in upon his apartment hiding place today to send him back to Germany.

Red Headquarters Uncovered in Iraq

Baghdad, Iraq, Jan. 13 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Baghdad police reported today the discovery of the secret headquarters of a communist underground movement and the seizure of large quantities of press material, magazines, leaflets and flags in the home of a student. Two persons were arrested.

Indonesia Civilian Toll Set At 1,000

Singapore, Jan. 14 (AP) — Chan Yang-si, president of the Palembang Overseas Chinese Association, reported today that fighting between Dutch and Indonesian forces in Palembang early this month had caused civilian casualties totaling more than 1,000 dead, wounded or missing.

Chan, here to appeal for food to avert a "grave crisis" which he said threatened the population of Palembang, told a news conference that Dutch forces had bombarded the Sumatra city without giving civilians an opportunity to evacuate their homes. He also accused "Indonesian riff-raff" of wanton attacks on Chinese on the ground the Chinese were aiding the Dutch.

Grounded Transport Freed

Yokohama, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Army transport General Patrick docked today after spending Monday aground outside the harbor breakwater. None of her passengers — 1,700 troops — was injured. She was towed off by tugs at high tide last night.

Cruiser Chicago Homeward Bound

Yokosuka, Jan. 14 (A. P.)—The heavy cruiser Chicago, which has been the flagship of Cruiser Division One, steamed today for Bremerton, Wash. The Chicago, now commanded by Capt. A. F. Junker of Pittsburgh, participated in the first bombardments of the Japanese home islands.

The flag was shifted to the cruiser Fall River.

INDIA COMMUNIST OFFICES RAIDED

New Delhi, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Raids on Communist headquarters and private quarters were conducted widely over India today after publication in Communist newspapers of parts of an interior defense plan. Delhi police raided twenty offices and homes of Communists in search of what they said was a secret document. They did not describe the document. It was indicated, however, that recovery of the defense plan itself was sought.

No arrests were reported in Delhi. The press information section of the Government of India said the raids were not ordered by the central government, but evidently were carried out by the co-operation of provincial administrations.

F. H. G. Bridgeman, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Division, said that a number of copies of a pamphlet called "Operation Asylum" were seized. This pamphlet, published some months ago, purported to contain extracts of India's internal security plan. It was proscribed by the Bengal Provincial Government.

GOP to Speed Bill To Continue Excise Taxes Indefinitely

ACTION ASSURES INCOME TAX CUT, KNUTSON ASSERTS

Move Would Act as Spur to Many Businesses, He Declares.

URGED BY TRUMAN

Wartime Levies on Liquor, Furs and Jewelry Involved in Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — (AP) Chairman Knutson (R.-Minn.) of the Ways and Means committee announced today that House Republican tax managers will sponsor quick passage of legislation to continue indefinitely the high wartime excise levies on liquor, furs, jewelry and many other goods and services.

The measure, forestalling an automatic rollback of the excise list on July 1 with an annual revenue loss of $1,500,000,000, will be given precedence over all other tax bills. Knutson said it might be approved by the tax-framing committee on Friday.

Truman Urged Continuance

Such action would coincide with a recommendation made by President Truman in a message to Congress last week.

Knutson said action to keep the war rates indefinitely is necessary to deal with distress threatened in some businesses. In some lines customers are delaying purchases pending the tax reductions.

The bill would remove the incentive to stop buying in anticipation of tax cuts," Knutson told reporters.

With the continuation of the $1,500,000,000 in annual revenue from the war rates, he said, a 20 per cent slash in individual income taxes this year, as proposed in his house bill No. 1, "will be easy."

Knutson made his statement following a meeting of the 15 Republican members of the Ways and Means group, and he said the feeling was unanimous that "the country should be told what to expect" in excise levies.

The Republican decision reversed a previous stand. After the first meeting of the GOP members of the tax framing committee it was announced that they would press for immediate removal of the high levies. That move also had been planned in part to send the buyers back to stores.

Study Budget Monday

The Ways and Means chairman announced to the House, meanwhile, that he will call the joint Senate-House budget committee to its first meeting on Monday, to review President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget recommendations and for congress to put its own ceiling on government expenditures.

Chairman Taber, (R-NY) of the House Appropriations Committee and Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill), an appropriations committee member, both took the House floor today to demand a sharp shearing of the President's recommendations for expenditures in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Taber told the legislative body that "you must tell the bureaucrats 'you have got to clean house.'" Dirksen declared "the best approach congress can make is to rebuild the budget from the bottom up, rather than to start cheese paring from the top down."

Knutson said, "based on Taber's statement that the budget can be held down, a 20 per cent tax reduction will be comparatively easy, and we should be able to pay four or five billions on the public debt."

He argued that the tax reduction will accelerate business to such an extent that revenue collections will drop only about $1,000,000,000 this year and actually be larger next year.

Knutson said the bill continuing the war excise rates indefinitely will be introduced by Rep. Grant (R-Ind). Grant said he will have the bill in the hopper in time for the Ways and Means committee to act on it Friday if it desired.

Allows Income Tax Cut

A committee spokesman told reporters that continuation of the wartime rates would be necessary to clear the way for the Republican proposal to slash individual income taxes this year by 20 per cent, for an overall $3,350,000,000 easement of the income tax burden.

"We have got to cut the cloth to fit the pattern," the spokesman said. "We may not be able to do both, that is cut individual income taxes and let the excise rates drop."

Moreover, he emphasized that uncertainty over the tax is hurting many businesses, as consumers delay purchases while waiting for the automatic rollback of the wartime levies on July 1.

Speaker Martin (R-Mass) told reporters "it is necessary to act one way or the other quickly," to remove this uncertainty.

The spokesman for Ways and Means Republicans said the removal of the rollback date probably would mean there would be no further consideration of excise cuts this year.

Without legislation, the liquor tax would drop July 1 from $9 to $6 a proof gallon, with a loss of over $880,000,000 annually in this one item in the excise list.

If a bill is enacted eliminating the expiration date, the levy on furs, jewelry, luggage and cosmetics will be held beyond July 1 at 20 per cent, instead of dropping back to 10 per cent.

Theater tickets will continue to have a 20 per cent levy instead of 10; night clubs 20 per cent instead of 5; telephone long distance calls 25 per cent instead of 20; local telephone, 15 per cent instead of 10; transportation tickets at 15 per cent instead of 10.

MOVE TO RETAIN HIGH EXCISE TAX RATE REPORTED

Republicans in Key Position Said to Favor Extension of Wartime Impost.

ON LIQUOR, FURS, JEWELRY

Ways and Means Members Feel That Otherwise the Income Levy Cannot Be Cut.

Washington, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A decision that wartime tax rates on liquor, furs, jewelry and some other items should be extended indefinitely was reported reached today at a meeting of Republican members of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee.

One member, asking not to be quoted by name, told a reporter the feeling was that continuation of these levies "may be necessary to grant a reduction in taxes on individual incomes."

Under present law, the wartime rates on liquor, transportation, telephone charges, and some other items are due to drop to about prewar levels on July 1. The liquor tax, for instance, would go down from $9 to $6 a gallon.

The extra rates imposed during the war brought in about $1,500,000,000 a year. President Truman urged in a message to Congress last week that the wartime rates be continued.

Committeemen's Attitude.

The committee member told reporters the feeling apparently was that:

1. Congress should go ahead and decide soon what it will do about those wartime rates. He said business now is being hurt in some lines by consumers delaying purchases in anticipation of tax rollbacks in July on specific items.

2. It may not be possible to make income tax reductions if the wartime rates are not continued.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is pushing a bill to cut individual income taxes by 20 per cent in 1947, reducing tax collections by $3,350,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder told Congress in a report today that the nation "cannot afford a general reduction of tax rates." He said high level taxes must be maintained not only to get a budget surplus for debt reduction but also to hold down inflationary pressures—presumably by draining off some of the buying power exerting "upward pressures on prices."

The Secretary's comments were made in a letter transmitting to Congress the annual report on "The State of the Finances." The report covered the fiscal year ended last June 30.

11 Million Men in World's Major Armies, in Second Year of Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — (AP) The second year of peace finds an estimated 11,000,000 men and women in the world's major armies.

This figure is based on a compilation made by Maj. Hal D. Steward of El Paso, Texas, mainly from War Department intelligence reports, for an article in the current issue of the semi-official armored Cavalry Journal.

Maj. Steward, a cavalry officer, stressed that the report does not pretend to be wholly accurate since secrecy and evasion cloak the strength of some countries, notably Russia which is believed to have the world's largest army at present.

Difficult to Estimate

The five major world powers have an estimated total of 8,650,000 including 2,700,000 in the Chinese national army. In addition, Communist China is reported to have nearly 1,000,000 men in service. "It is hard, however, to obtain any accurate figure on Chinese forces as each war lord has his own army of undetermined size," Maj. Steward said.

No army in the world today was reported anywhere near its top wartime strength. Peak strength of the Russian army at the height of World War II was reported to be 20,000,000. The United States had 8,300,000. China had about 6,000,000.

"It is widely known that Russia maintains extreme secrecy about the strength of the Russian army," Maj. Steward said, "that any figure can be grossly inadequate."

His information is that the Russian army now numbers about 3,000,000—the largest of the five major powers. China comes next with about 2,700,000 regulars in the national army, Britain third with about 1,500,000, the United States fourth with 1,300,000 and France fifth with 150,000.

Russian Figures

No information is available on the Russian air force, said Maj. Steward, although the U. S. S. R. was reported to have had 4,000 planes at the beginning of the last war. The Red navy was figured by Steward at three battleships and smaller craft, with a growing submarine fleet.

The major said Russia is reported increasing her military strength but he cautioned that the report is hearsay.

One of the largest armies, he

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said, is maintained by Yugoslavia—nearly 800,000 of whom ten percent are women.

Spain's forces were shown to number about 300,000 men.

Brazil, the only South America country to send a large expeditionary force overseas in the Second World War, had about 1,000,000 men under arms then. The country's permanent peacetime strength is reported to be around 100,000 men. Regular army strength of Argentina is supposed to be around 45,000 men, however, it is reported that she had nearly 500,000 men in active service during the last war.

ITALY GETS LOAN, SPEEDY DELIVERY OF WHEAT SUPPLY

U. S. Promises Premier De Gasperi $100,000,000 for Revival of Industry.

FOOD CRISIS EASED

Wheat on Way to Germany Is Diverted to Several Italian Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP)—The United States promised Italy $100,000,000 in credits today for long-haul revival of industry, and took emergency action to get 50,000 tons of wheat into the country to stave off famine and food riots now.

Both moves were disclosed as Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi waited at the airport for the weather to clear so he could fly home after a successful 10-day mission to the United States. Later the flight was cancelled on account of thick weather, and reset to start at 1 p.m. (EST) tomorrow.

Loan Quickly Given

The credit was provided in an unexpected announcement from the export-import bank that it had decided to earmark $100,000,000 "to restore and expand specific segments of Italian industry."

The wheat is aboard six American ships which set out for occupied Germany with relief supplies. Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen announced that they were diverted in response to an emergency request from the State Department last Friday for quick help for UNRRA in Italy.

Radio messages were sent by the War Department the same night ordering the ships to change course and head for Italian ports instead of their original destination, Bremen.

One ship will dock at Palermo, two at Naples, two at Genoa and one at Bari. The first ship is due at Genoa, Monday.

The rerouting of the ships was ordered after a check of records showed that food stocks in the American zone of Germany will, with other shipments en route, be sufficient for pressing needs until UNRRA can return six shiploads later this month.

The Export Import Bank said that eventual extension of the actual credits "will depend in each instance upon conditions in Italy of stability and upon its ability to provide for other imports essential to the maintenance of its economy."

In effect the bank, which heretofore had steadfastly opposed the credit in fear that it would not be repaid, compromised with State Department officials who had vigorously championed a loan. While not granting an outright loan, the bank's directors committed themselves to set aside this amount for chosen Italian industries.

To Speed Up Industry

Government officials said the money probably will be used by concerns turning out cotton textiles, chemicals, automobiles, iron and steel, tobacco and merchant ships. The credit will go for raw materials badly needed by these industries, which have a recognized export market in which to obtain the foreign exchange needed to repay the credit.

The Export-Import Bank reportedly agreed to this plan at a meeting of top administration strategists last night.

The credit, plus additional assurances of economic aid, were the main aims of de Gasperi's trip. The promise undoubtedly strengthened his position in the Italian coalition government, now threatened with a crisis by a split in the socialist party.

ITALY PROMISED AMERICAN CREDIT OF $100,000,000

Aid Is Made Dependent on Stable Conditions in Borrowing Country.

Washington, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The United States gave the Italian Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, farewell assurances of $100,000,000 in credits for his country today as he prepared to return to Rome. Less than three hours before De Gasperi was scheduled to board a plane for the return trip, the Export-Import Bank announced that it had decided to "earmark" such a sum to help "specific segments of Italian industry."

The bank told the Italian Foreign Trade Minister, Pieto Campilli, however, that the extension of a series of "individual credits" to Italian industry depend "upon conditions in Italy of stability and upon its ability to provide for other imports essential to the maintenance of its economy."

Government officials saw this statement as an implied warning to the Italians that political disturbances may cause the bank to change its mind. Heretofore, the bank had opposed the idea of an outright loan to Italy.

Under the formula laid down by the Export-Import Bank Italian industries which can expand their exports and thus earn the foreign exchange needed to repay will be the ones that will get financial assistance.

Martin Announces Credit.

The bank's announcement was made by Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr.

Martin told Campilli that the bank had decided that "it must bring to an end its program of large emergency reconstruction loans" and that it was therefore impossible for the board to approve a central credit of $100,000,000 to Italy, but then Martin added:

"As a result, however, of our discussions with you and your associates and of our further studies of the Italian problem, the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank is willing to consider the extension during 1947 of credits, with maturities appropriate to the circumstances in each case, for the purpose of assisting specific segments of Italian industry to restore and expand their markets, and the bank has earmarked for such purpose a total of $100,000,000."

French Oil Protest To Get U. S. Reply

Plea Against Arabia Deal Hasn't Been Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—A State Department official, reversing a previous announcement, said today that the United States is giving full consideration to a French protest against a transaction by American and other oil companies in Saudi Arabia.

Lincoln White, department press officer, said that the United States has not rejected the protest delivered last week by Ambassador Henri Bonnet, and that a reply will be made after this government's position has been determined.

Mr. White told reporters there has been no reconsideration of the previous announcement that the dispute involved private concerns and was not on an inter-governmental level, but said he had been "misinformed" earlier.

The French protested against an arrangement of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony-Vacuum Company to take over a 40 per cent interest in Saudi Arabia oil concessions owned by the Arabian-American Oil Company. The French contended this violated a 1920 agreement by which British, French, American and Dutch concerns undertook not to act separately in this area.

U. S. Will Return 6 Ships to Finland

Washington, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—President Truman today directed the Maritime Commission to arrange for the immediate return of six vessels taken from Finland during the war. The order leaves for later determination the question of any compensation to the Finnish owners.

These merchant vessels are now tied up in this country. They are the M. S. Saimaa, the S. S. Aacot, the S. S. Olivia, the S. S. Advance, the S. S. Kuurtanes, and the S. S. Koura.

The President's order said the Finnish Government asked for the immediate return of the ships and added that "the United States no longer has need for the said vessels."

Donald Russell Resigns, First of Byrnes's Aids

Assistant Was Long-Time Associate of Chief; Cohen and Acheson May Leave

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State Donald Russell, close friend and long-time associate of James F. Byrnes, retiring Secretary of State resigned today.

It was the first of an expected series of changes in the State Department under the leadership of General George C. Marshall.

Mr. Russell, forty, had been associated with Mr. Byrnes in various war-time posts, including the Office of War Mobilization.

As for other possible resignations, Benjamin Cohen, one-time idea man for the late President Roosevelt, who was also brought into the department by Mr. Byrnes, has been most frequently mentioned in speculation.

General Marshall will also have an opportunity to decide whether he wants to retain other top department authorities, including Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, whose management of Argentine policy has been in controversy for months, and Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, known for his development of an international information program.

Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson has signified his determination to return to private law practice, but recently he assured President Truman that if General Marshall wanted him—he would stay on for a few months.

Meanwhile, confirmation of Willard L. Thorp, of Connecticut to be an Assistant Secretary of State was recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee approved an additional assignment for Warren Austin, United States representative on the United Nations Security Council. Mr. Austin will serve as this nation's representative on the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission.

Also approved was the nomination of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, to be the American member of the Human Rights Commission of the U. N. Economic and Social Council for a term of four years.

Probe Units' Existence Hit

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Senate Democrats aimed a political haymaker today at the War Investigating Committee, hoping to defeat the Republican majority in the first true test vote of the new Congress.

Democratic leaders lined up what some prospective members described as a "Young Guard" policy committee, its chief business being to take apart Republican legislation. This group also will defend in general the lawmaking program recommended by President Truman.

Punches Already Thrown

Without awaiting formal appointment, some senators who expect to be on the new committee already are throwing punches at the Republican proposal to continue the life of the War Investigating Committee through 1947.

Senator Tydings (Md.) and O'Mahoney (Wyo.) have voiced sharp opposition on the grounds that to set up special committees to take over the work of standing committees would violate the spirit if not the letter of the Congressional Reorganization Act.

Tydings Possible Member

Tydings and O'Mahoney are reported under consideration for appointment to the new Democratic policy group, which also may include Senators Russell of Georgia, Hatch of New Mexico, Hill of Alabama and Green of Rhode Island. Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) would be chairman.

If it is chosen officially, it will be its job, some prospective members said, to be on hand to fight just such proposals as that made by the Republicans to keep the War Investigating and Small Business committees in existence.

Test May Come Tomorrow

How well they have functioned in an informal way may be demonstrated tomorrow when the Senate takes up this question again. Neither party, each with about a half-dozen absentees, was ready to vote yesterday.

Republicans were to discuss the situation at a meeting of all party members late this afternoon.

Couple Is Convicted Of Helping Nazi Escape

Detroit, Jan. 14 (AP)—Joan McBride and her husband, James, were convicted today of conspiring to aid in the escape of Rudolph Soelch, a German prisoner of war.

A jury of twelve women in Federal court found the couple guilty on both counts of an indictment charging conspiracy to assist Soelch in escaping from a California prison camp and of harboring him.

LONDON, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED BETWEEN NORWAY AND RUSSIA FOR THE "JOINT DEFENSE OF THE SPITSBERGEN ISLANDS" IN THE ARCTIC.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF A 1920 TREATY WHICH GAVE THE ISLANDS TO NORWAY WERE BEGUN BY THE RUSSIANS WITH NORWEGIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN 1944 AND 1945, THE BROADCAST SAID, ADDING THAT AN "UNDERSTANDING WAS REACHED" THEN ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF JOINT DEFENSE OF THE ISLANDS.

AGAIN IN NOVEMBER, 1946, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV AND NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER H.M. LANGE "EXCHANGED OPINIONS ON THE SAME SUBJECT DURING THE SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PREVIOUS NEGOTIATIONS."

1947

A50

THE BROADCAST, BASED ON A TASS DISPATCH, ALSO CREDITED "AUTHORITATIVE SOVIET CIRCLES" WITH THE STATEMENT THAT THE 1920 SPITSBERGEN TREATY "CANNOT REMAIN VALID."

AMONG THE POWERS WHICH SIGNED THE 1920 TREATY, THE BROADCAST SAID, WERE "STATES WHICH FOUGHT AGAINST THE ALLIES" IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR. RUSSIA WAS NOT APARTY TO THAT PACT WHICH WAS SIGNED IN PARIS.

"THE (1920) TREATY UTTERLY DISREGARDS THE INTERESTS OF SECURITY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN THE NORTH AS WELL AS IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET UNION," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE ARCHIPELAGO OF SPITSBERGEN, LOCATED BETWEEN GREENLAND AND NOVAYA ZEMLYA, HAS A TOTAL AREA OF 25,000 SQUARE MILES. THE MAIN ISLANDS ARE WEST SPITSBERGEN, NORTH-EAST LAND, EDGE ISLAND, BARENTS ISLAND, PRINCE CHARLES FORELAND, HOPE ISLAND AND THE WICHE ISLAND GROUP.

NUMEROUS FJORDS PENETRATE FAR INLAND IN WEST SPITSBERGEN, THE LARGEST ISLAND OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. GLACIERS FILL THE VALLEYS EXCEPT IN THE SOUTHERN INTERMIOR WHERE THEY HAVE RECEDED. THE SEA AROUND THE ISLANDS IS SHALLOW AND ICE READILY ACCUMULATES ALONG THE SHORES.

SINCE ABOUT 1870 THE QUESTION OF POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS HAS BEEN DISCUSSED AT VARIOUS TIMES BY NORWAY, SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

THE SIGNATORIES OF THE 1920 TREATY, TO WHICH THE MOSCOW BROADCAST REFERRED, WERE GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, FRANCE, ITALY, THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, THE NETHERLANDS, DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN. RATIFICATION WAS DELAYED, HOWEVER, AND NORWEGIAN SOVEREIGNTY DID NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE UNTIL AUGUST, 1925. SUBSEQUENTLY RUSSIA ADHERED TO THE TREATY.

RP906PES

LONDON, JAN. 14-(AP)-FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT BRITISH BREAD RATIONS WOULD NOT BE ENDANGERED BY REDUCED UNITED STATES GRAIN ALLOCATIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE TOTAL, HE SAID, "IS NOT ALL WE ASKED FOR OR WHAT WE SHOULD LIKE, BUT IT WOULD BE QUITE WRONG TO SAY THAT THE BREAD RATION IS IN DANGER."

RP813PES

MEANWHILE, DISCUSSIONS ON THE FUTURE OF GERMANY ALSO WERE BEING CONDUCTED BY RUSSIAN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS, ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIAN-LICENSED NEWSPAPER NACHT EXPRESS, PUBLISHED IN BERLIN. THIS CONFERENCE, PRESUMABLY TAKING PLACE IN BERLIN, WAS DESIGNED TO DRAFT PLANS FOR A GERMANY "CAPABLE OF EXISTING," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

WD445PES

ADD LDN (NL-DEPUTIES) XXX YEARS (SMITH)

1947

THE DOCUMENT CALLED FOR A DECENTRALIZED GERMANY AND AN INTERNATIONAL REGIME TO CONTROL INDUSTRIES IN THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND, SOURCES OF GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL. insert for Smith (Austria) re: Dec 6 FM Stalin XXX

AS THE DEPUTIES CONVENED FOR THE SPADEWORK PREPARATORY TO THE MARCH MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN MOSCOW, AUSTRIA, FORMALLY CALLING HERSELF "THE FIRST VICTIM OF HITLER'S AGGRESSION," ASKED TO BE HEARD QUICKLY AND FULLY DURING DISCUSSIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN PACT. THE DEPUTIES ARE COMMITTED TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING REESTABLISHMENT OF AUSTRIA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

OFFICIAL CZECHOSLOVAK SOURCES SAID CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD ASK THAT GERMANY PAY HER OFF IN PART BY HAULING HER PRODUCTS ON GERMAN RAILWAYS WITHOUT CHARGE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AND WOULD ASK UNCONTROLLED NAVIGATION FOR CZECHOSLOVAK SHIPS ON GERMAN STRETCHES OF THE DANUBE. THE LATTER, IF GRANTED, WOULD GIVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA, A LAND-LOCKED NATION, THE ADVANTAGES OF A MARITIME COUNTRY.

EIGHTEEN NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SUBMIT VIEWS ON THE TWO TREATIES. FOR FIVE WEEKS THE DEPUTIES WILL HEAR TERRITORIAL AND REPARATIONS CLAIMS AGAINST THE TWO NATIONS AND ATTEMPT TO SMOOTH OUT FOUR-POWER DIFFERENCES OVER THE TERMS OF THE PEACE.

BRITAIN AND X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH PMS BUDGET.

1947

Dublin, Jan. 14--(AP)--The [redacted] government, faced with a shortage of imported coal, announced tonight that passenger trains will operate only four days weekly--monday, tuesday, thursday and Saturday--starting next week. Some branch lines will be closed.

1947

Ireland, which burns native peat for household heat, imports coal from Britain for industrial purposes.

apl/c2210/tho/525p

1947

30.24-7363

U.N.

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WOULD SUBMIT TO CONGRESS WITHIN TWO WEEKS A COMPLETE REPORT ON AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, PROBABLY PLACING SHARP EMPHASIS ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL.

THE PRESIDENT, THESE SOURCES SAID, MAY TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF SPOTLIGHTING THE ATOMIC CONTROL QUESTION IN A LETTER ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

THE REPORT IS NOW BEING DRAFTED BY THE AMERICAN U.N. DELEGATION AND IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED THIS WEEK. IT WILL COVER ALL FIELDS OF WORK IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL PREPARED TO MEET TOMORROW AT 11 A.M. (EST) TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL AND WORLD DISARMAMENT.

AT THAT TIME, THE BASIC ARGUMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES OVER PRIORITY FOR ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL OR GENERAL DISARMAMENT MAY BE RESOLVED.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID GREAT BRITAIN WOULD SUPPORT THE U.S. IN INSISTING THAT ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BE GIVEN PRIORITY IF THERE IS A SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA.

RUSSIA IS INSISTING THAT "ALL PHASES" OF WORLD DISARMAMENT BE TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY. ATOMIC ENERGY WOULD BE INCLUDED, BUT WITHOUT ANY SPECIAL PRIORITY WHICH THE AMERICANS DEEM NECESSARY.

MOST SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATIONS BELIEVED IT UNLIKELY THAT ANY ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN TOMORROW'S SESSION. THE MOST THEY EXPECTED WAS "A LOT OF DISCUSSION."

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE U.S. IS NOW IN THE MIDST OF A SERIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES THAT INVOLVE BOTH THE ATOMIC CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS.

THESE CHANGES INCLUDE GEN. GEORGE MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT TO SUCCEED JAMES BYRNES AS SECRETARY OF STATE AND WARREN R. AUSTIN'S ASSUMPTION OF THE POST HELD BY BERNARD M. BARUCH ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

BUT AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THEY DID NOT EXPECT ANY CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL WHEN MARSHALL AND AUSTIN ASSUME THEIR NEW DUTIES.

THEY POINTED OUT THAT THE U.S. HAS A "FIRM" POLICY ON ATOMIC ENERGY, A POLICY THEY EXPLAINED THAT WAS NOT THE BRAIN-CHILD OF ANY ONE MAN BUT HAD BEEN AGREED UPON BY "ALL UP AND DOWN THE LINE."

A20

AUSTIN CONFERRED FOR MORE THAN 45 MINUTES YESTERDAY WITH BARUCH IN NEW YORK. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID BARUCH CLARIFIED FOR AUSTIN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL PLAN NOW BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT AUSTIN AGREED WITH BARUCH THAT THE VETO SHOULD NOT BE USED TO PREVENT PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATORS OF ATOMIC LAW. THE RUSSIANS HAVE OBJECTED TO A PROVISION IN THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR ABOLITION OF THE GREAT POWER VETO IN CONNECTION WITH ATOMIC CONTROL VIOLATORS.

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION SAID THEY HOPED THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT COULD BE DISCUSSED AND HANDLED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT ATOMIC CONTROL SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY OVER GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

"WE HOPE THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL BE TOLD TO GO AHEAD WITH ITS WORK AND THAT SOME COMMISSION WILL BE SET UP TO DELVE INTO THE FIELD OF GENERAL DISARMAMENT," ONE BRITISH SOURCE SAID.

MK332AES

PARIS, JAN. 14-(AP)-PROF. JOHAN J. SMERTENKO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, SAID TODAY HIS PLANE PASSAGE FOR LONDON HAD BEEN CANCELLED BY AIR FRANCE AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HOME MINISTRY IN LONDON.

SMERTENKO, WHO WAS TOLD DURING HIS VISIT TO ROME RECENTLY THAT HIS BRITISH VISA NO LONGER WAS VALID, SAID OTHER CARRIERS OPERATING BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON ALSO WERE NOTIFIED NOT TO ACCEPT HIM AS A PASSENGER. BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE CHARGED SMERTENKO'S ORGANIZNW VLITH MAVING

KRG

BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON ALSO WERE NOTIFIED NOT TO ACCEPT HIM AS A PASSENGER. BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE CHARGED SMERTENKO'S ORGANIZATION WITH HAVING CONNECTION WITH RECENT PALESTINE VIOLENCE. THE HOME MINISTRY PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED HE WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER BRITAIN.

SMERTENKO SAID HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO LEAVE FOR LONDON TOMORROW DESPITE THE BRITISH ACTION, HOLDING THAT HIS VISA IS VALID UNTIL APRIL 26.

TU915AES

PARIS, JAN. 14-(AP)-VIETNAMESE REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT FRENCH TROOPS HAD LANDED AT TOURANE, HALF-WAY DOWN INDOCHINA'S EASTERN COASTLINE, AND WERE FIGHTING NORTHWARD ALONG THE HIGHWAY IN AN EFFORT TO LIFT THE SIEGE OF THE FRENCH GARRISON AT HUE.

HUE, 400 MILES SOUTH OF THE MAIN CENTER OF FIGHTING AT HANOI, HAS BEEN BESIEGED BY THE VIET-NAMESE FOR THREE WEEKS. IT IS 60 MILES BY ROAD FROM TOURANE.

THE REPORT WAS BROADCAST OVER THE VIET-NAMESE RADIO.

GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, IN THE CAPACITY OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMIES, VISITED MARSEILLE AND MADE AN ADDRESS TO FOREIGN LEGIONAIRES AND NORTH AFRICAN TROOPS LEAVING FOR INDOCHINA.

HE TOLD THE TROOPS THEY HAD A DUTY TO UPHOLD "THE GRANDEUR OF THE FRENCH ARMY" AND CARRY FORWARD "THE CIVILIZING MISSION OF OUR COUNTRY."

THE GENERAL HAD JUST COME FROM TOULON, WHERE HE SAW THE DEPARTURE OF 8,000 TROOPS FOR INDOCHINA ON THE LINER ILE DE FRANCE.

BJ313PES

THE CHINESE QUARTER, WHERE 10,000 CHINESE CIVILIANS ARE TRAPPED WITH A TU VE FORCE, REPRESENTS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR THE FRENCH. THE QUARTER COVERS AN AREA 500 YARDS SQUARE ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE ROUGE RIVER EAST OF THE MILE-LONG DOUMER BRIDGE LEADING TO THE HANOI AIRFIELD. ADD HANOI (pay-Indo-China) VLF OPERATION

SOME 80 SHELLS WERE HURLED INTO THE CITY BY VIET-NAM ARTILLERY, SOME FALLING NEAR THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL BUILDING BUT DOING NO GREAT DAMAGE.

MK714AES

BEFORE AURIOL'S ELECTION, COMMUNIST MARCEL CACHIN, PRESIDING OVER THE ASSEMBLY THROUGH SENIORITY, DEPARTED FROM TRADITION IN DELIVERING A PARTISAN SPEECH IN WHICH HE CRITICISED BRITISH-AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD GERMANY AS "A REPETITION OF THE ERRORS OF 1919."

CACHIN ALSO TOUCHED OFF A PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY RIGHTISTS WHEN HE DECLARED THERE STILL WAS TIME FOR FRANCE TO INITIATE A PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION WITH THE VIET-NAMESE IN INDOCHINA.

ADD Paris (1L French) XXX Armed (W. Lsow) BJ445PES

1947

BERLIN, JAN.1A-(AP)-THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION TODAY ANNOUNCED AN INCREASE IN FOOD RATIONS EFFECTIVE FEB.1 IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE, GIVING THE NORMAL CONSUMER ABOUT 210 TO 230 CALORIES MORE DAILY. THE CHANGE AFFECTED ONLY THE LOWEST RATION GROUP, WHICH INCLUDES BOOBS, THE AGED AND OTHER NON-WORKING ADULTS.

THE SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT CONTAINED NO CALORIE FIGURE BUT, ACCORDING TO QUADRUPARTITE STATISTICS KEPT BY THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT HERE, THE OFFICIAL RATION FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE HAS BEEN 1,263 CALORIES DAILY EXCEPT IN THE LARGE CITIES OF DRESDENLAND LEIPZIG, WHERE IT HAS BEEN 1407.

ACCORDING TO THESE STATISTICS, THE NEW RATION FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER WILL BE 1,639 IN DRESDEN AND LEIPZIG AND 1,473 ELSEWHERE IN THE ZONE.

THE OFFICIAL RATION FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONES IS 1,550. IN BERLIN, WHICH IS FED FROM A FOUR-POWER POOL, THE NORMAL RATION IS 1,519.

MK826AES

1947

ROME, JAN.14-(AP)-THE ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER PIETRO NENNI, ACTING PREMIER, PROBABLY WOULD POSTPONE "FOR A FEW DAYS" HIS VISIT TO LONDON, WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO START NEXT MONDAY.

A WELL-INFORMED SOURCE ATTRIBUTED THE ACTING PREMIER'S DECISION TO DELAY THE TRIP, WHICH WAS BEING ARRANGED AT THE INVITATION OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, TO THE CONFUSED POLITICAL SITUATION GROWING OUT OF LAST WEEK'S SPLIT IN NENNI'S SOCIALIST PARTY OVER HIS POLICY OF COLLABORATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

THIS INFORMANT ALSO SAID PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI PROBABLY WOULD FIND A FULL-FLEDGED CABINET CRISIS AWAITING HIM UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE SECRETARY OF GIUSEPPE SARAGAT, LEADER OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIALIST INSURGENTS, ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT SARAGAT HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION AS PRESIDENT OF ITALY'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. ANY DECISION TO CONVENE THE ASSEMBLY TO ACT ON THE RESIGNATION MUST AWAIT THE PREMIER'S RETURN TO ITALY.

NENNI SAID THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ANTI-COMMUNISTS FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY HAD MADE IT CLEAR THE PARTY'S PACT OF UNITED ACTION WITH THE COMMUNISTS HENCEFORTH "CEASES TO BE A FORMULA AND BECOMES A CONCRETE FACT."

HIS REAFFIRMATION OF THE SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST WORKING AGREEMENT CAME AS THE SOCIALISTS ENDED THEIR 25TH CONGRESS, WHICH WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE SPLIT OVER COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST COOPERATION.

N1254PES

1947

ROME, JAN. 14-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING WILL BE TRIED ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES BY A BRITISH MILITARY COURT IN VENICE DURING FEBRUARY, THE BRITISH PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID TONIGHT.

GH152PES

LEAD POLISH

RAY

WARSAW, POLAND, JAN.14-(AP)-PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT DESCRIBED AS "UNFOUNDED" TONIGHT CHARGES IN U.S. AND BRITISH NOTES THAT CONDITIONS IN POLAND VIRTUALLY PRECLUDED A FREE ELECTION NEXT SUNDAY.

THE CHIEF OPPONENT OF THE MOSCOW-SPONSORED GOVERNMENT, VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, SAID THE BIERUT REGIME HAD ERASED THE LAST CHANCE OF A FREE VOTE AND THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY WAS DIRECTLY UP TO THE SIGNATORIES OF THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS--THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERED A NOTE LATE TODAY TO U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR B.LANE WHICH, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID, REMINDED THE UNITED STATES THAT POLAND CONSIDERED THE ELECTION AN INTERNAL AFFAIR AND NOT AN ISSUA FOR OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NOTES CHARGED SUPPRESSION, COERCION AND INTIMIDATION OF MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY. ASKED FOR COMMENT, BIERUT ASSERTED:

"THOSE CHARGES ARE OF A GENERAL CHARACTER AND NOT THOSE OF DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE. I CONSIDER THOSE CHARGES UNFOUNDED."

HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW "WHAT KIND OF CIVIL LIBERTIES MIKOLAJCZYK WOULD ALLOW IF HIS PARTY WON THE ELECTION." HE CHARGED THAT BEFORE THE WAR, POLAND "HAD LESS CIVIL LIBERTIES THAN NOW, AND MIKOLAJCZYK THEN WAS A POLITICAL LEADER, AND HE SHOWED NO KEENNESS TO FIGHT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES."

MIKOLAJCZYK TOLD ANOTHER NEWS CONFERENCE EARLIER THAT GROSS IRREGULARITIES WERE OCCURRING IN ALL PARTS OF POLAND AND THAT FIVE PROMINENT MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY HAD DIED FROM BEATINGS AND TORTURE ADMINISTERED BY SECURITY POLICE AND GOVERNMENT ADHERENTS.

1947

HE SAID ARMED GANGS OF PRO-GOVERNMENT AGITATORS WERE ROARMING THE STREETS OF WARSAW AND THAT SECURITY POLICE HAD BEATEN UP NEWSBOYS SELLING MIKOLAJCZYK'S NEWSPAPER, GAZETA LUDOWA, AND TORN DOWN POSTERS OF THE OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY WHICH HE HEADS. THE GAZETA LUDOWA BUILDING IN CENTRAL WARSAW HAS BEEN ATTACKED TWICE BY ARMED GANGS, HE SAID.

HE CHARGED, MOREOVER, THAT SECRET POLICE IN MANY LEADING POLISH CITIES HAD RAIDED POLISH PEASANT PARTY OFFICES AND SEIZED ALL PRINTED MATERIAL. OFFICES IN KATOWICE AND THE WARSAW SUBURB OF PRAGA WERE DAMAGED SERIOUSLY, HE SAID.

MIKOLAJCZYK, WHO ONCE HEADED THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, SAID 135 OF HIS PARTY'S CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN IMPRISONED AND THAT 250 WERE STRICKEN OFF ELECTION LISTS. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THERE WAS A SUBSTANTIAL REASON FOR EVERY ARREST AND ACCUSED THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY OF CONNECTIONS WITH THE UNDERGROUND.

GH145PES

1947

1947

30.24-7365

(oslo,wednesday, jan.15-(ap)-- the farsund radio reported early today that the 7,176-ton american steamer art young, which called for assistance yesterday when her engines failed during a storm in the north sea, had cancelled the call.

(the shmm vessel, westward bound from sweden, said the weather had moderated and that assistance no longer was necessary, farsund said. the art young's port of registry is pensacola, fla.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 14-(AP)-SIGNS OF DEMOBILIZATION CAN BE SEEN ALMOST DAILY IN MOSCOW. SINCE A LARGE PART OF RUSSIA'S TRANSPORT MOVES THROUGH OR INTO THE CAPITAL, THIS IS A GOOD PLACE TO GET AN IDEA OF TROOP MOVEMENTS.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE IMPRESSIONS GAINED BY ANYONE WHO VISITS THE RAILWAY STATIONS OR MANY MOBILIZATION STATIONS ABOUT MOSCOW:

TROOPS ARRIVE ALMOST DAILY FROM THE WEST. THEY SEEM TO BE OF MANY AGE GROUPS. WHEN INTERVIEWED THEY TALK FREELY OF GOING HOME, BACK TO FACTORY OR FARM. THEY SPEAK OF OTHER SOLDIERS FROM THEIR AREAS WHO ARE TO COME SHORTLY. THEY ALSO SPEAK OF BEING ANXIOUS TO GET BACK INTO PEACETIME WORK AND TO HELP WITH THE COMING SPRING SOWING OR GETTING GOOD INDUSTRIAL JOBS UNDER THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

THE WRITER KNOWS PERSONALLY OF SEVERAL SOVIET FAMILIES WHO SINCE EARLY DECEMBER HAVE WELCOMED HOME SONS, HUSBANDS, UNCLES OR OTHER RELATIVES FROM THE WEST. THE WRITER HAS HEARD OF NO FAMILIES WHO ARE SENDING SONS INTO THE ARMY.

LIVING IN MOSCOW IT IS DIFFICULT TO ESCAPE AN IMPRESSION OF A GENERAL DESIRE TO ADJUST THE ENTIRE SOVIET SYSTEM TO A FULL PEACETIME PRODUCTION, WITH AS FEW MEN IN THE ARMY AS POSSIBLE.

THERE ARE NO RECRUITING CAMPAIGNS GOING ON AT PRESENT. THERE IS NO GLORIFICATION OF THE LIFE OF THE SOLDIER. THE EMPHASIS IS ON PEACETIME LIFE.

THE RUSSIANS ARE ANXIOUS TO PRODUCE A HUGE GRAIN CROP THIS YEAR AND THEY NEED MEN AND MACHINES TO DO THIS. MANPOWER IS SHORT EVERYWHERE; THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF TRACTORS; MEN ARE NEEDED TO MANUFACTURE, REPAIR AND OPERATE TRACTORS. PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, RECENTLY DEVOTED ITS PRINCIPAL EDITORIAL TO THE URGENCY OF REPAIRING AND MAKING TRACTORS.

THIS WRITER KNOWS OF NO TIME IN THE LAST FIVE AND A HALF YEARS (THE PERIOD OF HIS RESIDENCE IN MOSCOW) WHEN THERE HAS BEEN:

SO FEW MEN IN UNIFORM ON THE STREETS OF CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION;

SO LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF WAR;

SO MUCH TALK ABOUT A PERMANENT PEACE;

SO MUCH TALK ABOUT COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ALLIES OF THE WAR.

RUSSIA STILL IS SEVERELY HURT BY THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR. SEVEN MILLION MEN HAVE BEEN LOST AND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED OR REMOVED.

CROPS WERE NOT GOOD LAST YEAR BECAUSE OF DROUGHT. THERE IS STILL SUFFERING HERE.

M505AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.14-(AP)-PAUL WHITE, CHIEF OF THE UNRRA MISSION IN THE UKRAINE, TODAY ACCUSED JOHN FISCHER, FORMER MEMBER OF THE MISSION, OF COMMITTING A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE BY WRITING EXTENSIVELY OF HIS EXPERIENCES AFTER HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

WHITE SAID IN A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT FISHER HAD BEEN OFFERED A TEMPORARY JOB AS A REPORTS OFFICER ON THE MISSION WITH THE EXPLICIT AGREEMENT HE WOULD NOT WRITE FOR PUBLICATION ON HIS IMPRESSIONS IN THIS COUNTRY UNTIL THE MISSION WAS CONCLUDED. WHITE SAID FISCHER HAD AGREED TO SUBMIT HIS COPY TO UNRRA OFFICIALS FOR APPROVAL IN THE EVENT HE ELECTED TO PUBLISH HIS IMPRESSIONS BEFORE THE MISSION WAS CONCLUDED IN KIEV BUT HAD IGNORED THIS AGREEMENT BY PUBLISHING A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE, OF WHICH HE IS AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

(IN NEW YORK, FISCHER SAID HE WAS "A LITTLE SURPRISED" AT THE ACCUSATION.

("I WAS QUITE AWARE THAT ANYBODY WHO WANTED TO WRITE THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA WOULD BE SUBJECT TO ATTACK BY THOSE WHO DID NOT WANT TO SEE IT WRITTEN," HE SAID, "BUT I WISH TO MAKE A SPECIFIC DENIAL THAT I MADE ANY BREACH OF A COMMITMENT. I NEVER MADE ANY COMMITMENT NOT TO WRITE MY IMPRESSIONS UNTIL THE MISSION WAS COMPLETED. ON THE OTHER HAND, I WENT THERE WITH THE EXPLICIT UNDERSTANDING THAT I COULD WRITE. I DISCUSSED WHAT I WAS GOING TO WRITE WITH UNRRA OFFICIALS, BUT I DID NOT SHOW THEM THE COPY. THERE WAS NO OBJECTION AT THE TIME, AND THERE HAD BEEN NONE SINCE FROM ANYONE IN UNRRA. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE ARTICLES HAVE BEEN RATHER HIGHLY PRAISED BY PEOPLE WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN RUSSIA."

(FISCHER WROTE IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE LAST JULY THAT "A SENSE OF FEAR QUITE PLAINLY IS ONE OF THE DOMINATING FACTS" IN THE SOVIET UNION WHICH WAS "SHAPING -- OR WARPING -- THE ENTIRE SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY." HE SAID THE MOST OBVIOUS SYMPTOM OF THIS "WAS THE RED ARMY -- STILL MOBILIZED FOUR AND A HALF MILLION STRONG IN SPITE OF RUSSIA'S DESPERATE NEED FOR MANPOWER.")

FISCHER IS WRITING A BOOK, SOON TO BE PUBLISHED, UNDER THE TITLE, "SCARED MEN IN THE KREMLIN."

"WE FEEL," WHITE SAID, "HE HAS TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF UNRRA, WHICH BROUGHT HIM HERE AS AN INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WHICH GAVE HIM A PASSPORT TO COME HERE AS SUCH, AND THAT OUR MISSION HAS BEEN EMBARRASSED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT BY HIS KISS-AND-TELL JOURNALISM."

HE ADDED THAT UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAD MADE NO OFFICIAL

PROTEST CONCERNING FISCHER'S WRITINGS.

WHITE SAID FISCHER HAD SPENT, IN ALL, 62 DAYS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND DID NOT SPEAK A WORD OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. HE SAID FISCHER'S TRAVELS IN THE UKRAINE HAD BEEN LIMITED TO TWO OFFICIAL TRIPS -- ONE OF THREE DAYS' AND THE OTHER OF FIVE DAYS' DURATION.

THE UNRRA MISSION CHIEF SAID THERE WERE "ERRORS OF FACT" IN FISCHER'S ARTICLES. HE SAID FISCHER WROTE THAT THE DEPUTIES TO THE SUPREME SOVIET IN MOSCOW IN MARCH, 1946, HAD VOTED AUTOMATICALLY. ACTUALLY, WHITE SAID, NO VOTE WAS TAKEN AT THE SESSION WITNESSED BY FISCHER.

WHITE ALSO CONTESTED THE FACTUAL VALIDITY OF FISCHER'S STATEMENTS THAT THE DEPUTIES WERE UNABLE TO ENTER THE KREMLIN CARRYING PORTFOLIOS, THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF WARPLANES COULD BE SEEN AT UKRAINIAN AIRPORTS, AND THAT MEN WITH TOMMYGUNS WERE A COMMON SIGHT IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS.

GH1234PES

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, JAN.14-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL CLOSE TO PREMIER FERENC NAGY SAID TODAY THAT THE COMMUNIST MINISTER OF INTERIOR, LASZLO RAJK, HAD TOLD HIM HE INTENDED TO "EXPEL EVERY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FROM HUNGARY" BECAUSE OF NEWS DISPATCHES ABOUT AN ALLEGED "HORTHYIST" REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THAT, UNTIL A PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED, NEITHER RAJK NOR "ANY OTHER HUNGARIAN" HAD THE RIGHT TO EXPEL FOREIGN REPORTERS.

RAJK WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN EXPOSING THE ALLEGED PLOT. THE OFFICIAL CLOSE TO THE PREMIER SAID RAJK DECLARED HE DID NOT LIKE THE "TONE" OF DISPATCHES SENT BY FOREIGN REPORTERS, ASSERTING THAT MOST DISPATCHES HAD QUOTED THE COMMUNISTS' OPPONENTS AS SAYING THE COMMUNISTS EXAGGERATED THE ACCUSATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO DISCREDIT THE SMALL LANDHOLDERS PARTY AND FURTHER ENTRENCH THE CURRENT COMMUNIST-DOMINATED POLITICAL ORDER.

THE OFFICIAL SAID HE TOLD RAJK THAT THE EXPULSION OF FOREIGN REPORTERS WOULD BE "FOOLISH."

WORD CIRCULATED AROUND PARLIAMENT THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PLANNED A LARGE DEMONSTRATION SATURDAY AT WHICH DEATH WOULD BE DEMANDED FOR THOSE ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED THAT "HUNDREDS" OF TELEGRAMS FROM OUTSIDE BUDAPEST HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN THE CAPITAL DEMANDING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR THE ACCUSED.

THE LATEST REPORTED ARREST OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF PLOTTING WAS DR. LASZLO SARKANY, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S COURTS, WHO WAS CHARGED WITH INFLUENCING THE COURTS TO BE LENIENT WITH VARIOUS PERSONS CHARGED WITH BEING "REACTIONARIES."

N1258PES

JERUSALEM, JAN. 14-(AP)-A MILITARY COURT TODAY SENTENCED YEHUDA KATZ, 17, TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ROBBERY OF THE OTTOMAN BANK IN JAFFA LAST SEPTEMBER. THE PRESIDING JUDGE COMMENTED THAT KATZ WAS "TOO YOUNG TO BE HANGED AND TOO OLD TO BE CANED."

GH154PES

CAIRO, JAN.14-(AP)-HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, EXILED MUFTI OF JERUSALEM AND HEAD OF THE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT ARABS EVERYWHERE WOULD REJECT ANY PLAN TO PARTITION PALESTINE.

"I HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT ALL ARAB STATES--GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONS--WILL STAND TOGETHER TO OBSTRUCT THE WAY TO ANY PARTITION PLAN, THE MUFTI SAID.

ARABS ROUGHLY OUTNUMBER THE JEWS IN PALESTINE TWO TO ONE.

THE MUFTI, WHO WAS EXILED FOR CONSORTING WITH AXIS LEADERS DURING THE WAR, SAID HE WAS NOT GOING TO THE LONDON PALESTINE CONFERENCE, "BUT I APPROVE THE PALESTINE REPRESENTATIVES SELECTED."

(A PALESTINE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ARABS THERE HAD SELECTED AS REPRESENTATIVES JAMAL EFFENDI EL HUSSEINI, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE; DR.HUSSEIN F.KHALIDI, EMIL EFFENDI GHOURI AND MOUIN EFFENDI MAADI.)

THE MUFTI RECENTLY WAS GRANTED SANCTUARY BY KING FAROUK OF EGYPT AFTER A FLIGHT FROM FRANCE. ASKED WHAT HE DEMANDS FOR PALESTINE, HE SAID:

"WE DEMAND FOR PALESTINE THE SAME THING ALL ARAB STATES DEMAND--COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY."

SHOULD THE LONDON CONFERENCE FAIL, THE MUFTI SAID, "WE WILL GO TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

N1021AES

Night Lead Iranian

By Joseph C. Goulden

Tehran, Iran, Jan. 13-(ap)-Government troops cordoned off a square-mile area around the shah's palace today, apparently to prevent any increase in the ranks of some 200 to 300 opposition demonstrators staging a persian-style sitdown in protest against current national elections.

troops armed with bayonets blocked streets leading to the marble palace, and unarmed imperial guardsmen more than six feet tall stood three deep in front of the demonstrators to hide them

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from passersby.

The [redacted] sitdowners strung up tents in front of the palace and slept on the sidewalks.

Six opposition leaders, also protesting against the elections, were reported to [redacted] have "taken refuge" within the palace and to be planning to stay there until the shah took action on their demands. They were said to have been fed and assigned quarters.

Under persian tradition, citizens may take refuge in the palace until

"the king hears their petition."

Demonstrators in favor of the palace put up tents and slept on the sidewalks.

Hassan zaeem, opposition leader and an independent candidate for parliament in the elections, said the demonstrators were petitioning the shah, mohammed reza pahlavi, to "halt the election farce and give the people a chance to name their own leaders."

"new democrats"

Zaeem accused premier ahmed qavam and his party with permitting multiple voting among their followers, falsifying records and intimidating members of the opposition.

Meanwhile, the polls in tehran remained open for the third day, but apparently few persons were voting. The poling places are slated to remain open daily until friday.

fbg

1947

tehran, jan. 13--(delayed)--(ap)--a witness said [redacted]

DAY

civilians and three policemen were injured today in a clash which occurred on streets leading to the royal palace, where approximately 20 political leaders opposing premier ahmed qavam's new democrat party have taken refuge.

1947

their supporters said these leaders would remain in the palace tonight as a protest that national parliamentary elections which began saturday "are not free."

1947

the polls were closed today because of a religious holiday and the tehran radio said the balloting would continue through jan. 18, instead of jan. 17, as previously announced.

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1947

CHINESE

NANKING, JAN.14-(AP)-YENAN RADIO TODAY QUOTED CHOU EN-LAI, NO. 2 MAN OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, AS SHARPLY CRITICIZING THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY GENERAL MARSHALL AS HE LEFT CHINA TO BECOME UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE.

MARSHALL'S STATEMENT BLAMED REACTIONARIES IN BOTH THE RANKS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS FOR FAILURE TO ACHIEVE A COALITION AND URGED A LARGER ROLE FOR LIBERALS.

TODAY'S YENAN BROADCAST, HEARD HERE, QUOTED CHOU AS REGRETTING THAT MARSHALL, WHEN HE CREDITED REACTIONARIES OF THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY), "DID NOT MENTION THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS THE HIGHEST LEADER OF THIS REACTIONARY GROUP."

CHOU ACCUSED MARSHALL OF "HASTY THINKING" IF HE BELIEVED ANY COALITION GOVERNMENT WAS POSSIBLE UNDER THE CONTINUED LEADERSHIP OF CHIANG, EVEN WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PARTY LIBERALS AND MINORITY REPRESENTATIVES.

CHINESE

PEIPING, JAN. 14-(AP)-COMMUNISTS WITHDREW TODAY FROM THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN HIGHWAY FOLLOWING A WEEK OF HIT-RUN TACTICS IN THEIR WAR OF NERVES AROUND THIS ANCIENT WALLED CITY, BUT HIGHWAY TRAFFIC HAS NOT BEEN RESTORED.

THE COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED AT LEAST EIGHT TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ATTACKED TWICE THAT MANY AND SEVERED THE HIGHWAY.

GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS PUSHED ALONG THE HIGHWAY, TRYING TO CLEAR IT OF SMALL GUERILLA UNITS.

COMMUNISTS TROOPS MEANTIME STRUCK THREE STATIONS ON THE PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILROAD NORTHEAST OF TIENTSIN AND STATIONS ON BOTH THE PEIPING-KUPEIKOW AND PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAIL LINES.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES CONFIRMED EARLIER REPORTS THAT THE COMMUNISTS CAPTURED YIHSIEN, 150 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN, CAPITAL OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

X556APS

SINGAPORE, JAN.14-(AP)-THE MALAY-LANGUAGE DAILY UTUSAN MELAYU SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT MALAYA MIGHT BECOME THE "DUMPING GROUND" FOR LT.GEN.WLADYSLAW ANDERS' FREE POLISH CORPS.

THE PAPER SAID A "WELL INFORMED SOURCE IN BRITAIN" ADVISED THAT "FORMER MEMBERS OF GEN.ANDERS' POLISH ARMY ARE PRESENTLY LEARNING THE MALAY LANGUAGE AT THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES IN LONDON."

"FOR WHAT MOTIVE ARE MEMBERS X X X LEARNING MALAY IF NOT FOR THE OBVIOUS REASON OF COMING TO MALAYA?" THE EDITORIAL ASKED.

(A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN LONDON DESCRIBED THE REPORT AS "FANTASTIC," ASSERTING:

("THE POLES WHO WERE IN GENERAL ANDERS' ARMY THAT WAS HAVE EITHER ASKED TO BE REPATRIATED OR SAID THEY DON'T WANT TO GO BACK. FOR THOSE WHO DON'T WANT TO GO BACK THERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY OF ENLISTING IN THE POLISH RESETTLEMENT CORPS, X X X A PART OF THE BRITISH ARMY, BUT THERE IS NO REASON FOR THEM TO GO OVERSEAS AT ALL. THE SCHEME IS SIMPLY ONE DEVISED TO TAKE CARE OF THE MEN UNTIL THEY CAN BE ABSORBED INTO INDUSTRY.")

ED1006AES

HONOLULU, JAN.14-(AP)-THE 14TH COAST GUARD DISTRICT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE TUG BOBOLINK, TOWING TWO OIL BARGES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HAS BEEN OVERDUE AT HONOLULU SINCE SATURDAY AND ALL RADIO CONTACT HAS BEEN LOST.

APPROXIMATELY 15 MEN WERE BELIEVED ABOARD THE TUL AND BARGES. THE BOBOLINK LEFT SAN FRANCISCO DEC. 17.

JQ1057PCS

HONOLULU, JAN.14-(AP)-THE BODIES OF 500 OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE KILLED ON THE GILBERT ISLANDS DURING THE WAR WITH JAPAN HAVE ARRIVED BY TRANSPORT, ARMY HEADQUARTERS OF THE MID-PACIFIC COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY AT FORT SHAFTER.

THE BODIES HAVE BEEN PLACED TEMPORARILY IN A SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MORTUARY WHILE AWAITING TRANSPORT TO THE UNITED STATES.

JQ1056PCS

PRECEDE NEW DELHI

BOMBAY, JAN.14-(AP)-BOMBAY POLICE TODAY RAIDED HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA AND OFFICES OF ALL ITS OFFICIALS AND ITS ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS.

POLICE SAID THE RAIDS, WHICH BEGAN AT DAWN AND CONTINUED FOR 10 HOURS, WERE IN CONNECTION WITH AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED MONTHS AGO BY THE PARTY NEWSPAPER, PEOPLE'S AGE, AT A TIME WHEN THE INDIAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT WAS TAKING OFFICE. THE AUTHORITIES SAID THE ARTICLE CONTAINED SECRET INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITARY AND AIR FORCES.

THE EDITOR OF PEOPLE'S AGE AND HIS ASSISTANT WERE ARRESTED AND RELEASED IN BAIL.

N942AES

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, JAN.14-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI CONTINUED HIS MARCH THROUGH EAST BENGAL TODAY, CARRYING HIS AHIMSA (NON-VIOLENCE) DOCTRINE INTO THE NOAKHALI DISTRICT, SWEPT BY HINDU-MOSLEM CONFLICT LAST OCTOBER.

THERE IS NO RAIL COMMUNICATION IN THE AREA WHERE THE 77-YEAR-OLD PATRIARCH IS TRAVELLING AND THE ROADS ARE POOR. MESSENGERS BROUGHT OUT DISPATCHES SAYING THAT ON JAN.12 HE WAS AT KARPARA.

THE VILLAGES IN THE NOAKHALI DISTRICT ARE CLOSE TO ONE ANOTHER AND GANDHI RARELY TRAVELS MORE THAN TWO MILES TO THE NEXT RESTING PLACE. WITH HIM GO HIS FOUR BLACK GOATS AND SMALL RETINUE OF PERSONAL FOLLOWERS. FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE HIS FOLLOWERS SING HYMNS AND AT THE ENTRANCE TO MANY HAMLETS THE GIRLS BLOW ON CONCH SHELLS, THE TRADITIONAL SIGNAL IN BENGAL.

VARYING OPINIONS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED ASTO WHETHER GANDHI IS SUCCEEDING WITH HIS DEMONSTRATION OF THE FORCE OF TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE. NEWSPAPERS LOYAL TO HIM ASSERT THAT HE IS BRINGING RELIEF TO HINDUS RECENTLY HARASSED BY MOSLEMS, WHO ARE IN THE MAJORITY THERE, AND THAT HE IS ALSO RESTORING PEACE AND GOOD WILL. IN CONTRAST MOSLEM PAPERS DESCRIBE HIS TOUR AS A FAILURE.

PRESS REPORTS FROM GHANDHI'S CAMPS INDICATE THAT HIS STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN TEMPERATE. HE HAS ALREADY EXTENDED HIS TOUR SEVERAL TIMES AND LATEST REPORTS SAY THAT HE INTENDS TO CONTINUE UNTIL LATE FEBRUARY OR EARLY MARCH.

HIS TOUR HAS BEEN LIENED TO HIS FAMOUS WALK IN 1930 TO BREAK THE SALT LAW, WHEN HE WADED INTO THE GULF OF CAMBRAY, DIPPED UP WATER AND BOILED OUT ILLEGAL SALT. HE WAS JAILED, BUT THE EPISODE EVENTUALLY LED TO A SERIES OF ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCES IN LONDON AND BRITISH PROMISES OF DOMINION STATUS FOR IMDIA.

N854AES

30.24-7369

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, JAN 14-(AP)-A PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL CONTROL OF EXPORTABLE MINERALS IN ORDER TO PROTECT SUPPLIES AND ASSURE ADEQUATE RETURNS WAS PUT BEFORE THE NATIONAL MINERAL POLICY CONFERENCE AT NEW DELHI TODAY.

AMONG THE MINERALS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED WERE MANGANESE ORES, MICA AND URANIUM ORES, WHICH ARE HEAVILY EXPORTED TO AMERICAN AND EUROPE.

P.N.WADIA, ADVISOR ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT, RECOMMENDED THAT EXPORT CONTROLS BE ARRANGED SO THAT INDIA COULD GET COMPENSATING IMPORTS OF MINERALS SHE NEEDED FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

SPECIFICALLY HE RECOMMENDED BRITAIN BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE NICKEL, COPPER, PLATINUM, TIN AND ASBESTOS.

THE UNITED STATES IN TURN WOULD BE ASKED TO PROVIDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, FLUORITE, SULPHUR, PHOSPHATES, ZINC, COPPER, SILVER, MOLYBDENUM AND ALLOY STEELS MAINLY IN RETURN FOR LARGE SHIPMENTS OF MICA AND MANGANESE NOW GOING TO AMERICA.

NEXT TO RUSSIA, INDIA IS THE LARGEST WORLD PRODUCER OF MANGANESE.

OVER A TWENTY YEAR PERIOD INDIA HAS PRODUCED 450,000 TO 1,129,000 TONS OF MANGANESE PER YEAR OF WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, BELGIUM, UNITED STATES AND JAPAN HAVE BEEN THE LARGEST PURCHASERS.

WADIA POINTED OUT THAT INDIA WAS LOSING MUCH BY PERMITTING EXPORT OF RAW MATERIALS IN AN UNPROCESSED STATE.

IN DISCUSSIONS, IT WAS INDICATED THERE WAS NO DISPOSITION ON THE PART OF INDIA TO CHOKE OFF SUPPLIES BUT THE INTENTION WAS TO OBTAIN BETTER PRICES BY REGULATED EXPORT AND ULTIMATELY BY PROCESSING IN INDIA.

LEGISLATION FOR JOINT CONTROL OF THESE MINERALS BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND BY THE PROVINCES AND PRINCELY STATES WAS EXPECTED TO BE RECOMMENDED BY THE CONFERENCE.

GANGAGES

RANGOON, BURMA, JAN. 14-(AP)-U MYA, ACTING MINISTER OF HOME AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY INDIAN REGIMENTS HAD BEEN SUMMONED TO HELP QUELL DISTURBANCESN OPENED BY DACOIT GANGS WITH "ROBBERY, LOOTING AND TERRORIZATION," IN THE YAMETHIN AND PYINMANA DISTRICTS.

HE SAID UNITS OF THE BLACK CAT DIVISION (THE VETERAN 17TH INDIAN DIVISION, MADE UP OF BRITISH AS WELL AS INDIAN TROOPS) "HAVE PLAYED THEIR PART." HE DESCRIBED THE DACOITS AS HAVING "COMMUNISTIC TENDENCIES."

"PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN, AND WE ARE CERTAIN OF CONTROLLING THE SITUATION," MYA SAID.

CH114CDS

1947

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.15-(AP)-THE NOW-NOTORIOUS MASSACRE OF 141 U.S. SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, WHO WERE BURNED TO DEATH IN A PHILIPPINES AIR RAID SHELTER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN DECEMBER OF 1944 WAS DESCRIBED TO THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

SGT.DOUGLAS E.BOGUE, 28, OF THE MARINES, TOLD HOW THE JAPANESE HERDED THE PRISONERS INTO THE SHELTERS, HURLED IN GASOLINE, SET IT AFIRE WITH GRENADES AND SHOT AND BAYONETED THOSE WHO CRAWLED OUT.

BOGUE WAS ONE OF NINE PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ESCAPED FROM THAT INFERNO AT PUERTO PRINCESA ON PALAWAN ISLAND.

THE LOS ANGELES MARINE SAID ABOUT 30 OF THE MEN WHO RAN FROM THE FLAMING AIR RAID SHELTERS SUCCEEDED IN GETTING DOWN A CLIFF BEHIND THE CAMP BUT WERE ROUNDED UP AND SHOT OR BAYONETED TO DEATH ON THE BEACH.

BOGUE AND EIGHT OTHERS WHO ALSO DASHED OVER THE CLIFF SUCCEEDED IN SWIMMING ACROSS A SMALL BAY AND TOOK REFUGE IN THE JUNGLE. THEY LATER WERE RESCUED BY FILIPINO GUERRILLAS.

JQ11PCS NM

1947

TOKYO,JAN 14 (AP)-TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY'S SEISMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE TODAY REPORTED SOUTHERN JAPAN'S DEC.21 EARTHQUAKE CAUSED MUCH OF THE LAND ON WHICH KOCHI CITY IS BUILT TO SINK FOUR OR FIVE CENTIMETERS--1.6 TO 2 INCHES. IN SOME PLACES, THE LAND SANK ONE METER--39 INCHES, THE REPORT SAID.

KOCHI PREFECTURE'S REHABILITATION HEADQUARTERS SAID THE PREFECTURE'S DAMAGE TOTALED 2,792,500,000 YEN (NEARLY $200,000,000). THAT WAS ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE DAMAGED AREA.

GG1123ACS NM

1947

1947

WAR CRIMES (150)

TOKYO, JAN. 14-(AP)-A CAPTURED JAPANESE NAVAL ORDER INSTRUCTING SUBMARINE COMMANDERS TO KILL ALL CREW MEMBERS OF ALL SHIPS THEY SANK WAS READ TO THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY. THE ORDER WAS DATED MARCH 20, 1943.

THE PROSECUTION ALSO INTRODUCED A STATEMENT BY DEFENDANT HIROSHI OSHIMA, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, THAT FORMER NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP URGED UPON JAPAN UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE, INCLUDING THE KILLING OF ALL SHIPS' CREWS.

OSHIMA SAID VON RIBBENTROP PROMISED COOPERATION OF THE GERMAN NAVY. HE SAID BERLIN DISPATCHED TWO SUBMARINES TO JAPAN TO HELP CUT ALLIED SUPPLY LINES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AND OFF AUSTRALIA, AND TO TEACH THE JAPANESE WOLFPACK TRACTICS. ONE OF THE NAZI SUBS WAS SUNK ENROUTE.

OSHIMA'S STATEMENT, MADE IN SUGAMO PRISON LAST FEBRUARY TO CAPT. JAMES J.ROBINSON, WASHINGTON, D.C., CONCLUDED:

"OF COURSE I DID NOT TELL RIBBENTROP THAT HE SHOULD STOP DOING THIS (KILLING CREWS OF SUNKEN SHIPS) AS IT WAS NONE OF MY BUSINESS, BUT I DO SAY I DID NOT ENCOURAGE IT."

X359APS NM

1947

(100) HONSHU, JAPAN

SENDAI, WEDNESDAY, JAN.15-(AP)-THREE U.S. ARMY OFFICERS WERE BURNED TO DEATH AND ANOTHER WAS INJURED JAN. 9 IN A FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THE BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT CAMP SCHIMELPFENNIG, THREE MILES FROM SENDAI.

THE NAMES OF THE DEAD, INCLUDING A MAJOR WHO RUSHED INTO THE BUILDING IN AN ATTEMPT TO WARN THE OCCUPANTS, WILL BE RELEASED LATER IN THE DAY, ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED. THE OTHER TWO DEAD ARE CAPTAINS AND THE INJURED OFFICER IS A LIEUTENANT. SIXTEEN OTHER OFFICERS ESCAPED.

THE MAJOR WAS TRAPPED WHEN A SECTION OF THE BUILDING COLLAPSED ON HIM AS HE RAN INTO THE BUILDING.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS IS INVESTIGATING THE FIRE, WHICH REPORTEDLY BROKE OUT IN THE CEILING ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE TWO STORY BUILDING.

JQ1048PS

FOLO SENDAI (A122KX)

PAWTUCKET, R.I., JAN 14-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS NOTIFIED MRS. MARION FOREMAN THAT HER HUSBAND, CAPT. GEORGE E.FOREMAN, 42, FATHER OF TWO CHILDREN, PERISHED IN A FIRE IN OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT SENDAI, JAPAN.

THE NEWS FOUND MRS. FOREMAN AND THE CHILDREN, A GIRL AGED 5 AND A BOY 3, WITH THEIR CLOTHES PACKED WAITING FOR TRANSPORTATION TO JOIN THE CAPTAIN OVERSEAS.

FOREMAN ENLISTED IN THE ARMY 23 YEARS AGO AND WAS A STAFF SERGEANT AT THE START OF WORLD WAR II. HE WAS COMMISSIONED SHORTLY AFTERWARD. HE WENT TO JAPAN FOUR MONTHS AGO.

SM1218AES NM

1947

BUENOS AIRES, JAN.14-(AP)-RETIRING U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES DREW THE FIRE LAST NIGHT OF ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN BRAMUGLIA, WHO ACCUSED HIM OF BEING BOTH "UNJUST" AND "INTOLERANT" IN A SPEECH DELIVERED AT CLEVELAND SATURDAY NIGHT.

(BYRNES, IN THAT SPEECH, SAID THE U.S. WAS EAGER TO GO AHEAD WITH THE PROJECTED RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE FOR NEGOTIATING A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT FOR AMERICAN NATIONS BUT DID NOT WISH TO PROCEED WITHOUT ARGENTINA. HE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT FELT ARGENTINA HAD NOT YET COMPLIED WITH THE COMMITMENTS OF CHAPULTEPEC.)

BRAMUGLIA, IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT, SAID ARGENTINA HAD FULFILLED HER COMMITMENTS WITH RESPECT TO ELIMINATING NAZI INFLUENCES AND CITED GEORGE MESSERSMITH, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, AS A WITNESS.

"IT IS A PITY THE TRUTH HAS NOT PENETRATED TO THE MIND OF BYRNES," BRAMUGLIA'S STATEMENT SAID. "I AM AFRAID GOD IS NOT INSPIRING BYRNES TO APPRECIATE JUSTICE."

HE SAID HE WAS REFERRING TO BYRNES AS A "CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES" AND NOT AS SECRETARY OF STATE, AND DESCRIBED THE BYRNES' SPEECH AS A "PERSONAL REACTION."

MK320AES

1947

TORONTO, JAN. 13-(AP)-GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BE MAINTAINED "WITHOUT CONSTANT WATCHFULNESS," EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LOUIS ST. LAURENT, SAID TONIGHT AT AN ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

"I DO NOT SAY THIS BECAUSE I THINK THERE IS THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION ON EITHER SIDE TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE HAPPY STATE OF OUR RELATIONS," THE CANADIAN MINISTER SAID.

"I SAY IT MERELY BECAUSE EVEN THE SIMPLEST RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN BEINGS REQUIRES THE CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION OF BOTH PARTIES. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A GREAT AND POWERFUL NATION AND ITS SMALLER NEIGHBOR, AT BEST, IS FAR FROM SIMPLE. IT CALLS FOR CONSTANT AND IMAGINATIVE ATTENTION ON BOTH SIDES."

IN FURTHER DISCUSSION OF CANADA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ST. LAURENT STATED THAT THE DOMINION WOULD OPPOSE DEVELOPMENTS IN HER RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WHICH "MIGHT BE INCONSISTENT WITH OUR DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THE TASK OF BUILDING AN EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON A WIDER SCALE."

RP1155PES

1947

30.24-7371

(240) MERGER

WASHINGTON, JAN.14-(AP)-REP.ANDREWS (R-NY), NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL "GAG" ON NAVAL PERSONNEL DISCUSSING THE ARMY-NAVY MERGER BE EXTENDED TO THE ARMY.

"I'D GAG THEM BOTH IF I HAD MY WAY," ANDREWS TOLD HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE TAKING OVER THE NEW COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE OLD HOUSE NAVAL AND MILITARY GROUPS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAST APRIL DENOUNCED WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS LOBBYING BY NAVY ADMIRALS AND OTHERS AGAINST HIS ROPOSAL TO UNIFY THE ARMED SERVICES. HE REQUESTED THAT THE NAVY CRITICISM BE STOPPED.

ANDREWS ALSO TOLD HIS CONFERENCE THAT NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN ON EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT UNTIL EARLY NEXT FEBRUARY.

MERGER LEGISLATION, IF CONSIDERED AT ALL, HE ADDED, WILLBE HANDLED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, HEADED BY REP.HOFFMAN (R-MICH).

WHILE ANDREWS WAS PROPOSING A "GAG" BE APPLIED TO ALL PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PERSONNEL, A RESOLUTION ASKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN "TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS HERETOFORE PLACED" ON THE NAVY AND MARINE CROPS REGARDING MERGER COMMENT WAS INTRODUCED BY REP.VAN ZANDT (R-PA).

VH11PES

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JAN 14-(AP)-THE NAVY IS PLEASED AS A SMALL BOY WITH A BIG FLOATING CRANE IT GOT AS A GERMAN WAR BOOTY AND IS PUTTING TOGETHER AT SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

PROCLAIMING IT "THE LARGEST-TYPE SELF-PROPELLED FLOATING CRANE EVER BUILT," THE NAVY TODAY RECOUNTED THAT IT:

CAN LIFT 350 TONS FROM 114 FEET AWAY, HAS THREE DRIVING MOTORS, FIVE LIFTING HOOKS, A THREE-STORY MACHINERY HOUSE AND A DRIVER'S CAB PERCHED 100 FEET ABOVE THE WATER.

A CREW OF 23 MEN COOK, EAT AND SLEEP IN THE PONTOON BASE WHICH IS SO BIG IT JUST SQUEEZED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

ONE OF THE FOUR IDENTICAL CRANES BUILT BY THE GERMANS AND VALUED AT $3,000,000 EACH, IT WAS ACQUIRED IN A DIVISION OF NAZI NAVAL ASSETS. IT WILL GO TO WORK ON THE PACIFIC COAST AT A TOTAL COST TO THE NAVY OF $100,000.

COMPARED TO SMALLER AMERICAN CRANES, IT IS TOO SLOW, THE NAVY SAID. IT WILL BE USED FOR HEAVY WORK ONLY WHERE BRAWN IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN SPEED.

HY802PES

WASHINGTON,JAN 14-(AP)-DR.VANNEVAR BUSH, WHO PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE ATOMIC BOMB, SAID TONIGHT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NATION'S BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN HANDS.

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE 1947 GENERAL ENGINEERING MEETING, SPONSORED BY AMERICAN ENGINEERING SOCIETIES, DR.BUSH NOTED THAT THE ARMED SERVICES CONTRIBUTE AROUND $430,000,000 OF THE MORE THAN $1,000,000,000 THE NATION NOW IS SPENDING ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT YEARLY.

IF THAT CONTINUES IT MIGHT HAVE AN "ADVERSE INFLUENCE," DR.BUSH, THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, SAID.

HY/VH1055PES

WASHINGTON. JAN. 14-(AP)-GERMANS PLANNED A SUPER-LUXURY LINER LARGER THAN THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AND PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BUILT IT IF GERMANY HAD WON THE WAR, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

"VIKTORIA" WAS THE NAME SELECTED FOR THE PROPOSED QUEEN OF THE SEAS, WHOSE DESIGN HAD GONE FAR ENOUGH TO PUT THE MODEL THROUGH THE TESTING TANK STAGE, SAID A GERMAN SHIPBUILDING REPORT, NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES.

GW1105PES NM

WASHINGTON,JAN.14-(AP)-CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH) SAID TODAY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL CONSIDER LEGISLATION FOR RELIEF WORK IN WAR-TORN NATIONS, TO SUPPLANT ASSISTANCE FORMERLY FURNISHED BY UNRRA.

"WE INTEND NOT TO WITHDRAW FROM RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE," VANDENBERG TOLD REPORTERS, "BUT TO MEET THEM ON OUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS."

HE SAID THE SUM OF $400,000,000 FOR SUCH RELIEF HAD BEEN UNDER DISCUSSION.

FR1249PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.14-(AP)-CONFIRMATION OF WILLARD L.THORP OF CONNECTICUT TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WAS RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY.

THE COMMITTEE APPROVED AN ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENT FOR WARREN AUSTIN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. AUSTIN WILL SERVE AS THIS NATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

ALSO APPROVED WAS THE NOMINATION OF MRS.ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK, TO BE THE U.S. MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EG1227PES NM

BOSTON,JAN. 14-(AP)-DOUGLAS CHANDLER, ONE OF TWO FORMER AMERICAN WRITERS FACING TRIAL ON CHARGES OF TREASON, UNDERWENT A TWO-HOUR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AT THE U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL YESTERDAY.

THE EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED AFTER CHANDLER TOLD FEDERAL JUDGE FRANCIS J.W. FORD THAT HE WAS IN NEED OF HOSPITALIZATION BEFORE HE COULD PLAN HIS DEFENSE. THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION, WHICH WERE NOT MADE KNOWN IMMEDIATELY, WILL BE SUBMITTED TO U.S. MARSHALL J. HENRY GOGUEN.

CHANDLER AND HIS CO-DEFENDANT, ROBERT BEST, WERE INDICTED RECENTLY IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR ALLEGED BROADCASTING OF NAZI PROPAGANDA.

JR424AES

BUCK HILL FALLS, PA., JAN 14-(AP)-JAPAN, NOW IN A "MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VACUUM" SINCE IT HAS REPUDIATED SHINTOISM AND THE BELIEF IN HARAKARI, IS IN A "WIDE OPEN" MOOD TO ACCEPT CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES, SAYS DR.THOBURN T.BRUMBAUGH.

DR.BRUMBAUGH, A MISSIONARY IN THE ORIENT FOR YEARS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF A COMMITTEE FOR A CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN, MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW PRIOR TO TODAY'S OPENING SESSION OF THE 53RD ANNUAL FOREIGN MISSION CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA. THE CONFERENCE WILL MEET HERE FOUR DAYS.

ONE OF THE FOUR MISSIONARIES TO INTERVIEW EMPEROR HIROHITO, DR. BRUMBAUGH SAID GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, HEAD OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN, IS ANXIOUS TO SEE CHRISTIANITY EXERT THE WIDEST POSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON THE NIPPONESE.

DR.BRUMBAUGH IS EXPECTED TO ASK THE CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY TO APPROVE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CO-EDUCATIONAL CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN, POSSIBLY LOCALED AT HIROSHIMA WHERE THE FIRST AMERICAN ATOMIC BOMB FELL.

NEW YORK, JAN.14-(AP)-KIRIL M.ALEXEIEV, 37, SELF-DESCRIBED FORMER ATTACHE AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO, SAYS THAT THE RUSSIAN NKVD, OR SECRET POLICE, IS ACTIVE IN THIS COUNTRY AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALEXEIEV, WHO FLED TO THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW HERE YESTERDAY AT THE OFFICE OF HIS ATTORNEY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN AND SAID HE LIVED IN DAILY FEAR OF THE NKVD.

HE TERMED "A COMPLETE LIE" THE STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON THAT HE WAS A CRIMINAL AND HAD BEEN ORDERED BACK TO THE USSR FOR TRIAL ON EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGES.

ALEXEIEV, WHO WAS A SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL, SAID RUSSIA WAS DOING "BIG RESEARCH" BUT DID NOT YET POSSESS THE ATOMIC BOMB. ASKED IF THE NKVD WAS ACTIVE HERE HE ANSWERED, "YES, OF COURSE."

"THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE SO ENSLAVED THAT THEY NOT ONLY DO NOT CARE TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS BUT OFTEN DON'T DARE TO HAVE CERTAIN FEELINGS," HE SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT.

N1017AES

Britain, France Agree To Sign Alliance Pact As Bar to Aggression

TREATY TO PROVIDE CONTROLS AGAINST 'GERMAN MENACE'

WM. E. MACKLIN

Document Will Be Negotiated at 'Earliest Possible Moment.'

TRADE LINKS SEEN

Steps Seen Necessary to Prevent Economic Rebuilding of Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 15—(AP) Britain announced tonight that she and France had agreed to conclude a treaty of alliance "at the earliest possible moment"—thus continuing the historic partnership which has bound them as allies in two wars in this century.

An announcement from Prime Minister Attlee's residence said the decision was reached during the past 48 hours during the visit of French Premier Leon Blum.

Have 'Equal Interests'

"It was recognized," the statement said, "that the two countries, having been twice attacked by Germany in a period of 25 years, have equal interest in protecting themselves against a fresh German menace.

"It was therefore agreed that in these circumstances a treaty of alliance should be concluded between them at the earliest possible moment within the framework of article 52 of the charter of the United Nations and with the object of preventing any further aggression by Germany and of preserving peace and security."

The announcement added that the "two governments were furthermore convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty would facilitate the settlement, in a spirit of mutual understanding, of all questions arising" between them.

Closer Economic Links Seen

While the announcement was interpreted as being directed primarily at the military aspects of the alliance, the possibility of closer economic links between the two western European powers also was suggested in this section of the statement:

"In view of the close links which exist between the two countries in the commercial and industrial fields, it was agreed that directions should be given to the French and British representatives on the Anglo-French Economic committee to press on urgently with their task of examining their respective reconstruction and modernization plans with a view to preventing conflicts between them."

Britain and France recently abolished the use of the visa for residents of the two countries travelling across the 22 miles of channel which separates them at Dover.

Note Use of 'Alliance?'

Observers in London attached considerable significance to the use of the word "alliance" in the announcement.

British diplomatic circles were enthusiastic in their comment on the announcement.

"It makes a magnificent triangle in post-war treaties linking eastern and western Europe," a foreign office spokesman said. "There is the Anglo-Soviet pact of 1942, the French-Soviet pact of 1944 and now to complete the triangle the Anglo-French alliance of 1947. We think it is a very favorable combination and hope it will be seen in that light."

During the Blum visit, the statement said, it was "recognised on both sides that it was in the interest of the two countries that effective steps should be taken to prevent the economic reconstruction of Germany, though necessary from many points of view, becoming once again a menace to the peace of the world."

Economic Group to Meet

The two governments also agreed to direct the French and British representatives on the Anglo-French economic committee to "press on urgently with their task of examining their respective reconstruction and modernization plans with a view to preventing conflicts between them."

The committee will meet in Paris in a few days.

"It was recognized," the statement said, "that increased imports of coal were necessary to the economic recovery of France and that increased coal production in the Ruhr was an essential factor in European reconstruction.

"It was admitted, however, that no immediate increase in exports from the Ruhr was possible and that, in order to ensure the rehabilitation of the Ruhr mines and a progressive increase in exports from Germany, adequate quantities of coal must be retained on the spot.

U. S., Russia Informed

"Nevertheless, it was noted with satisfaction that, provided production rose at the rate at present anticipated, the authorities in Germany envisaged the restoration by the end of 1947 of the level of exports in force before the cuts of last November.

"This first result once achieved, all efforts will continue to be made to increase progressively both production and exports until the vital needs of France and other importing countries can be met."

The British Press association said that both the United States and Russia were informed before the publication of the announcement from No. 10 Downing street.

The agency said the new Anglo-French alliance would follow those already existing between Britain and Russia and between France and Russia, and would provide for military aid in the event of a threat of aggression by Germany or any powers associated with Germany.

The British Statement

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The text of the announcement by Prime Minister Attlee's office concerning the Anglo-French agreement to conclude a treaty of alliance follows:

The visit which Monsieur Léon Blum, President of the French Government, has just paid to London, has provided an opportunity for a joint examination of a number of problems of common interest to the Governments of France and the United Kingdom and for a most useful exchange of views on a variety of questions.

The question of the policy to be followed in regard to Germany was thoroughly examined. In the course of this examination it was recognized on both sides that it was in the interests of the two countries that effective steps should be taken to prevent the economic reconstruction of Germany, though necessary from many points of view, becoming once again a menace to the peace of the world.

It was recognized that increased imports of coal were necessary to the economic recovery of France and that increased coal production in the Ruhr was an essential factor in European reconstruction. It was admitted, however, that no immediate increase in ex-

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ports from the Ruhr was possible and that in order to insure the rehabilitation of the Ruhr mines and a progressive increase in exports from Germany adequate quantities of coal must be retained on the spot.

Nevertheless it was noted with satisfaction that, provided production rose at the rate at present anticipated, the authorities in Germany envisaged the restoration by the end of April, 1947, of the level of exports in force before the cuts of last November.

This first result once achieved, all efforts will continue to be made to increase progressively both production and exports until the vital needs of France and other importing countries can be met.

It was recognized that the two countries, having been twice attacked by Germany in a period of twenty-five years, have an equal interest in protecting themselves against a fresh German menace. It was therefore agreed that in these circumstances a treaty of alliance should be concluded between them at the earliest possible moment, within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the object of preventing any further aggression by Germany and of preserving peace and security. It was agreed that negotiations to this end should be opened as soon as possible.

The two Governments were furthermore convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty would facilitate the settlement in a spirit of mutual understanding of all questions arising between the two countries.

In view of the close links which exist between the two countries in the commercial and industrial fields it was agreed that directions should be given to the French and British representatives on the Anglo-French Economic Committee to press on urgently with their task of examining their respective reconstruction and modernization plans with a view to preventing conflicts between them.

It was noted with satisfaction that the committee would meet in Paris in a few days' time and that this would afford an opportunity of discussing the full implications of the Monnet plan. It was arranged that there should be a further meeting as soon as the British Economic White Paper had been debated in Parliament.

Blum's Strength Increased

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The announcement that Britain and France had agreed to conclude a treaty of alliance was seen in Paris tonight as a major diplomatic achievement for Premier Blum, increasing greatly his chances of receiving an offer of the Premiership in France's first permanent Government of the Fourth Republic.

The 74-year-old Socialist is to resign formally on Friday his interim Premiership after a thirty-one-day tenure. A new Premier to serve under the new Constitutional Government will be selected then.

Even before the announcement of the treaty agreement with Britain, M. Blum's political stock stood at a surprisingly high level because of the success of his 5 per cent price cut program, designed to halt inflation and stabilize France's domestic economy.

The first reaction in Paris to the treaty announcement was generally favorable although official comment was lacking. M. Blum, who is Foreign Minister as well as Premier in the Interim Government, issued an edict when he took office forbidding official Government comment until he had given permission. This regulation tied the tongues of key French officials.

M. Blum, due back from London, will preside at the last meeting of his interim Cabinet tomorrow.

The French public, with its traditional fear of a strong Germany, generally applauded the announced purpose of the pact—a move to prevent future German aggression. In addition, many Frenchmen still feel a deep friendship for Britain from wartime associations.

While a last-minute hitch was possible, France's political parties appeared to be lining up for the election of Socialist Vincent Auriol to the presidency of the fourth republic when parliament meets at 2 p.m. (8 a.m., E.S.T.) tomorrow at Versailles.

Auriol, 64-year-old lawyer and former newspaperman who was elected president of the National Assembly yesterday, appeared sure of 423 Communist-Socialist votes if the deputies and members of the council of the republic vote as they did yesterday. The joint session will total about 838 legislators. Its maximum strength is 932, but all of the council's members have not yet been elected. For election the winner must have half the votes plus one, or 420.

TREATY MOVE HAILED IN U.S.

Soviet Attitude, However, Suggested As Obstacle

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—American officials welcomed tonight the Blum-Attlee announcement of intention to negotiate a Franco-British alliance, but foresaw two obstacles in the way of carrying out the plan.

First, there is the fact that Socialist Leon Blum heads a French Government which is on its way out. The organization of a new regime begins tomorrow under the new constitution. It is impossible to tell whether Blum will be succeeded by a leader determined to carry through his commitment.

Second, the Communists are expected to oppose, directly or indirectly, any move which tightens the relationship of western European powers among themselves rather than with Russia.

Reaction Unofficial

American reaction was largely unofficial. The State Department said it had no comment on the announcement of the results of the conference in London between Blum and British Prime Minister Attlee.

However, diplomatic authorities did not hesitate to say privately that this Government regards as good anything that brings Britain and France closer together.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he "would prefer to see united action of all of the nations rather than individual alliances."

Senator George (D., Ga.), also a member of the committee, called the alliance a "logical step" dictated, he said, by the two countries' community of interest in many parts of the world.

Viewed As Constructive

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said he regarded the action as "constructive," inasmuch as it was taken within the framework of the United Nations.

It was too early to tell whether, if an alliance can be completed, it would alter the basic power relationships in the world. There might be a change if the alliance became the nucleus for a system of treaties binding together several western European countries.

Some authorities expressed belief that, if there is outright Soviet opposition to the alliance idea, it would be related to claims of an effort to form a western European bloc against Russia. Actually American officials who had been informed of the proceedings in London said that they saw no reason to believe that any western bloc was intended.

In fact, most immediate significance to the alliance idea was measured here in terms of internal French politics.

The existence of an alliance between France and Britain is traditional in the relationship of the two countries in this century. For approximately 45 years such an alliance has been a cornerstone of French foreign policy and talk of reviving the arrangement has been popular in postwar France.

This fact may make it somewhat difficult for the Communist or any other party which might not favor the idea to come out bluntly against it.

SPITSBERGEN CLAIM DOUBTED (N)

London Challenges Reassertion Of Russian Demands

JACK SMITH

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman challenged today any reassertion of Russian claims in the strategic Spitsbergen Archipelago, and said that Britain had no knowledge of a Soviet-Norwegian "understanding" on joint defense of the Arctic islands.

Commenting on a Soviet announcement of such an understanding, the spokesman said that Russia was bound by a 1920 international treaty which gave Spitsbergen to Norway and prohibited the use of the islands for "warlike purposes."

The official Russian statement issued in Moscow said Bear Island "actually was a Russian island" and that the treaty of 1920 which specifically included the island in the Spitsbergen group awarded to Norway, "cannot remain valid."

Claimed By Several

This appeared to be a reassertion of Russian claims. Before 1920 Spitsbergen was a sort of no-man's land claimed by Russia, Norway and some other nations. Before World war I Russia took about 400,000 tons of coal annually from the islands.

The Soviet announcement created a stir in Norway and Washington.

Halvard M. Lange, Foreign Minister of Norway, was closeted for three hours with foreign experts in Oslo. The Norwegian Foreign Office finally said there would be no comment today.

The matter will be discussed in a private session of Norway's *Storting* (Parliament) tomorrow.

The Moscow anonuncement of an understanding about joint Russian-Norwegian defense of the islands was the first official indication that Russia might be seeking bases. Last Friday the Norwegians had announced only that Russia had sought special privileges while the last war was in progress.

Washington Consultation

The State Department in Washington said it would demand to be consulted on any Russian-Norwegian agreement affecting the 1920 treaty. Spitsbergen is 3,500 airline miles from industrial cities of northeastern America and a way-station over the North Pole.

Washington diplomatic authorities said that the United States State Department had been keeping a wary eye on Moscow's moves toward the archipelago, and that America doubtless would maintain that the 1920 treaty could not be altered without consent of its 30 signatories.

The British Foreign Office spokesman said: "We are unaware that the Soviet Union have any claim to any island in that region. That is Norwegian territory."

Italy, Japan Included

Russia claimed that the 1920 treaty "cannot remain valid" because Italy and Japan, which fought against the Allies in World War II, were among the signatories.

The British spokesman said that view could not be accepted, since many other international treaties now in effect—such as the Hague Convention and the Montreux Convention—bore the signatures of former enemies.

The 1920 pact was signed by Britain, the United States, France, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, among others. Russia did not sign but subsequently adhered to the treaty, which became effective in 1925.

Swedish Interest High

The British spokesman said that Russia had accepted the treaty and "must, therefore, be bound by it."

Stockholm dispatches said Swedish officials were following the situation with the closest interest. Swedish newspapers drew a parallel between Russian claims on Spitzsbergen and the interest shown by the United States in Iceland and Greenland.

The Liberal *Goeteborgs Handelstidning* said that Moscow has been anxious to counter the interests Americans have displayed in Greenland and Iceland which—the Russians ought to be allowed to say this—is rather intrusive."

Stockholm Comparison

The Stockholm *Tidningen* also compared Russian claims with "American wishes for Iceland bases," adding that "it is important for Sweden that no great power obtain bases in the Scandinavian area."

The United States asked Iceland at the close of the war for permission to retain the rights to airbases which the Americans had built on that island. The request subsequently was dropped because of Norwegian objections and the last United States troops are scheduled to be withdrawn in a few months.

British Dispute Russ Arctic (D) Isle Claim

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman challenged today a new Soviet claim to the Arctic island of Medvezhi, in the strategic Spitzbergen archipelago, and said Russia remained bound by the 1920 international treaty demilitarizing the islands.

The Soviet news agency Tass, quoting "authoritative Soviet circles," said Medvezhi "actually was a Russian island" and announced that Russia and Norway had agreed on "the necessity of joint defense" in the area.

"We are unaware that the Soviet Union has any valid claim to any island in that region," the spokesman said. "That is Norwegian territory." INS

Validity Questioned

Tass said the 1920 treaty could not remain valid because its signatories included nations which fought against the Allies in World War II. These were Italy and Japan.

The Foreign Office official said Britain could not accept that view. He remarked that many existing treaties bore the signatures of ex-enemy states, including the Montreux convention and The Hague convention, and said "it has never hitherto been suggested that they be renegotiated because of this fact."

Britain has no knowledge of any Soviet-Norwegian agreement on the necessity of joint defense, the spokesman said. The 1920 treaty, he added, provided that the islands should not be used for what he called "warlike purposes."

Story Broadcast

The *Tass* story was broadcast by the Moscow radio last night.

Negotiations for revision of the treaty, the broadcast said, were instituted by the Russians with Norwegian representatives in 1944 and 1945 and an "understanding was reached" about the necessity for joint defense of the islands.

Further discussions took place in New York last November between Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Norwegian Foreign Minister H. M. Lange, the broadcast added.

Lange was not available for comment in Oslo, but a high-ranking Foreign Office spokesman there said the Foreign Office had not received the text of the Russian communique concerning Spitsbergen and would not comment until then.

RUSSIA SPURNS U. S. CRITICISM OF POLISH VOTE

Molotov Voices Refusal to Support American and British Charges.

POLAND ALSO REBUFFS ALLIES

ED CREAGH

Warsaw Expresses Intention to Run Election Without Advice on Ballot Freedom.

1947

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.)—Moscow announced today that "the Soviet Government cannot agree" with the United States and Britain that tactics of the Polish Provisional Government made it unlikely that Sunday's scheduled elections could be free and unfettered.

The Moscow radio said that Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov on Monday handed to United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith a Russian answer to an American request to the Soviet Goverment to join in the protest to Poland. The United States request, sent in conjunction with a stiff note to Poland herself, was delivered in Moscow early this month.

Molotov's Reply Quoted.

This, the Moscow radio said, was Molotov's reply:

"The Soviet Government cannot agree with the charges contained in the note against the Provisional Polish Government of National Unity of violating the pledges laid on it by the decisions of the Yalta and Berlin (Potsdam) conferences, providing for the holding of free and unfettered elections in Poland on the basis of a universal electoral law with secret ballot, whereby all

democratic, anti-Nazi parties will have the right to participate and put forward candidates."

The British Foreign Office released the text of a third British note to Warsaw, stating that the conduct of the Polish election campaign threatened a breach of the Potsdam Agreement.

Disclaiming any British right to intervene in "matters of purely Polish domestic concern," the note declared: "But the essential fact is that the manner of holding elections in Poland is the subject of international agreements and is more than a purely domestic concern.

"The Polish Provisional Government are bound by the undertakings they entered into in return for recognition as well as by the Potsdam agreement, not only to his Majesty's Government but also to the United States Government and Soviet Government, to hold free and unfettered elections on certain conditions."

The note was delivered to the Polish Provisional Government yesterday by the British Chargé d'Affaires in Warsaw.

300 Poles Get Argentine Visas

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—A group of more than 300 former soldiers of Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders's Polish Corps received visas today to go to Argentina and 1,500 others were expected to have their documents in order within a few days.

The Argentine consulate reported that 1,800 visas were authorized recently by the Buenos Aires authorities, which at the same time sent a special immigration mission, now sitting in Rome, to arrange for a large scale migratory movement from Europe.

Shipping difficulties may delay the departure of the Poles, the consulate said, but it was understood that the Polish authorities here—despite the protests of the Warsaw Government which held that no Poles should be encouraged to resettle abroad—were trying to get British support.

Jewish Leader Defies Ban, Enters Britain by Plane

LONDON, Jan. 15—(AP) Prof Johan Smertenko, vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, flew from Paris to Britain today in defiance of an order banning him from this country—and was promptly placed in jail.

The Russian-born Jewish leader, accused in the House of Commons recently of "openly financing terrorist organizations in Palestine," is slated to be sent back to Paris tomorrow.

A home office official said that Smertenko would have been deported this afternoon, except for the fact that the weather became cloudy and the small, chartered plane on which he arrived here did not have a radio.

Chartered Small Plane

Consequently, he was confined in Wallington police station for the night.

Unable to book passage to London on a regularly scheduled plane because of the British ban, Smertenko chartered the small private plane, piloted by Michael Lespine, who instructed Free French pilots in the United States during the war.

Lespine reportedly did not know, when he agreed to fly Smertenko to Britain, that the Jewish leader had been forbidden to enter the country. The pilot was not detained.

Smertenko was smiling as he alighted from the single engine plane at Croyden airport—and stepped right into the arms of immigration authorities. He was closeted with British officials for three hours before he was removed to jail. Reporters were not allowed to interview him.

Wants to Pick Up Files

Smertenko announced in Rome Jan. 8 he would return to Britain, despite the ban, and the British have kept a watch at all of their airports ever since.

The Jewish leader maintained that his remarks in Britain had been "grotesquely distorted," and said that he wanted to return to London to pick up files and other data from his offices and apartment there.

The American embassy in London declined any comment on the case of the Woodbury, Conn., man. It was explained informally, however, that exclusion of foreigners deemed undesirable was a right assumed by all foreign states—one the United States exercises by screening immigrants at Ellis Island.

Smertenko Held in British Jail

Deportation Expected to Follow Paris to London Flight in Defiance of Ban

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Johan J. Smertenko, vice-president of the American League for a Free Palestine, was arrested and taken to jail as an unwanted visitor to Britain shortly after he flew from Paris to Croydon Airport in a chartered plane today. Immigration authorities met him at the airport.

Smertenko, a Russian-born United States citizen who knew that the British planned to exclude him, arrived at the airport early in the afternoon.

Smertenko was detained in the Wallington Police station.

A Home Office announcement said: "Prof. Smertenko was refused permission to land under the aliens order, and has to go back. As the plane does not leave until tomorrow, he has been detained overnight. Had the plane been returning tonight, he would have gone on it."

Michel Lespine, the pilot, was detrained briefly and then released.

U. S. Embassy Is Silent.

Two American newspaper men who accompanied Smertenko said that they planned to return to Paris if and when he was sent back.

The United States embassy declined comment for the present on Smertenko's difficulties. Informally, it was explained that the exclusion on undesired foreigners is a right assumed by all sovereign States.

Smertenko visited London early last month and held a news conference in which he discussed conditions in Palestine. Shortly thereafter, Will Nally, a Laborite member of Parliament, charged in the House of Commons that Smertenko was "openly financing terrorist organizations in Palestine."

Nally asked at the time whether the Government intended to permit this American citizen to remain in Britain and carry out a stated intention of forming a branch of his organization in the United Kingdom. The Laborite member received the assurance of a Home Office spokesman that "this foreign visitor left this country on December 18, and steps have been taken to exclude him for the future." Smertenko later said that his words had been "grossly distorted."

London Paper Says Russia Got New Atomic Material

London, *Thursday*, Jan. 16 (AP)—The *Daily Express* said today that United States scientists are producing a new secret atomic explosive—uranium 233—from thorium and asserted that samples of the new substance had been turned over to Russia by Dr. Alan Nunn May.

Dr. May, a British scientist, was sentenced last May 1 to ten years in prison for giving atom secrets to unidentified persons.

The article, by Chapman Pincher, scientific writer of the *Express*, said uranium 233 was bringing the cost of the atomic bomb "far below" that of the bombs used on Japan and in the Bikini tests.

Too Secret For Tests

Pincher's article on the front page of the newspaper said:

"It can now be revealed that Dr. Alan Nunn May, the atomic scientist convicted of official secrets offenses last year, gave a sample of this top secret material to Russian agents in Canada.

"It was probably, therefore, to uranium 233 that Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney General, referred at the Old Bailey when he said that Dr. May's statement contained symbols so highly secret that they could not be read in (the British) court.

"According to official Canadian documents, Dr May got his sample of the explosive from the Canadian atomic research station near Montreal where he worked during the war.

Flown To Russia At Once

"The Russian agents considered it so important that they flew the sample to Moscow at once."

Pincher said no bombs yet have been made from uranium 233 but that "full manufacturing details have been worked out in America as a defense measure."

According to the article in the *Express*, uranium 233 is not made from uranium ores like uranium 235 and plutonium but from thorium ores—now used to strengthen incandescent lamp mantles.

The British directorate of atomic energy, Pincher said, at present is carrying out research on uranium 233 for power production.

D'ARGENLIEU ASKS RED CROSS AID FOR INDOCHINA VICTIMS

PARIS, Jan. 15. — (AP) Adm. Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu, high commissioner for Indochina, has appealed to the International Red Cross to intercede in behalf of 425 French civilians and thousands of Chinese seized as "hostages" by the Viet-Namese, dispatches from the Orient said today.

The French said 10,000 Chinese were being held in one section of Hanoi, battle center in northern Indochina, where French troops have surrounded about 1,000 Viet-Namese belonging to the "TU VE" or youth group of nationalists. The French said they considered the French and Chinese hostages because the Viet-Namese have refused to evacuate them.

Refused Suggestion

Yesterday the Viet-Namese refused the suggestion of emissaries that they withdraw the youth soldiers from the strategic area where they command communications between central Hanoi and the airfield.

The French general staff announced that the Viet-Namese had been turned back in a drive to carry the warfare into Laos, one of the five states of Indochina.

The announcement said Viet-Namese who crossed the Laos border from Annam had been driven back into Annam at Quang Tri, 85 miles southwest of Hanoi. Annam borders Laos on the east. Siam is west of Laos.

Another clash was reported at Langson on the Chinese frontier where the French communique said "Chinese pirates" attempted depredations.

Censorship Reported

From Bangkok, Siam, came dispatches saying that "Free Cambodian headquarters" had announced it was sending documents to the United Nations asserting its case for Cambodian independence and seeking endorsement for setting up a monarchial government. Prince Narodhom Chandharang Sri, a relative of the present king of Cambodia, is head of the movement, the dispatch said. Cambodia borders Siam on the southeast.

Associated Press Correspondent Leif Erickson reported from Hanoi in a dispatch dated Jan. 13 that a "blind" censorship had been imposed by French authorities on press dispatches for security reasons.

Correspondents were not advised what deletions or changes were made in their stories, whether they were delayed or whether they were sent at all, Erickson said. In addition all French military and civil authorities were instructed not to give interviews or information to newspaper correspondents for direct quotation.

Viet-Nam Border Defeat Reported

Paris, Jan. 15 (AP)—Dispatches from Saigon reported today that Viet-Nam forces which tried to cross the Laos-Annam border had been thrown back into Annamese territory by French troops near Quang Tri, 85 miles southwest of Hanoi.

Laos is one of the five states of the Indo-China Federation and lies between Annam and Siam.

Meanwhile, reinforcements were dispatched to Indo-China on the French liner Athos II, which left Marseille last night with 1,700 troops.

Tourane Fighting Denied

An agency France-Presse dispatch from Saigon denied Viet-Namese reports of fighting at Tourane, where the Viet-Namese said French troops had landed in an effort to relieve the besieged French garrison at Hue, 60 miles away.

The agency said the Viet-Namese had broadcast these rumors in the hope of learning French military plans. The AFP confirmed, however, that troop movements were proceeding in the Hue-Tourane region.

German Staff Facing Trial

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP).—The American Military Government said officially tonight that members of the German General Staff and other organizations acquitted of criminal charges by the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg will be held for trial before de-Nazification tribunals. Besides the General Staff, these organizations include the Reich Cabinet and the Nazi S. A. (Storm Troops).

At Least 18 Dead In Berlin Cold Wave

Berlin, Jan. 15 (AP)—The City Health Ministry announced today that at least twelve Berlin residents froze to death and six others died as a result of exposure during the recent subzero cold wave.

Eighty persons required hospitalization for frostbite and 3,400 received first aid, the Ministry added.

Fifteen of the eighteen deaths occurred in the Russian sector of the city, two in the American and one in the British.

The cold wave appeared definitely broken after two days of rain, but traffic was hazardous on icy streets.

Candy In France Put On Unrationed Sale

Paris, Jan. 15 (AP)—France's sugar stocks are in such good shape, the Under Department of Commerce announced today, that bonbons and other candy have been ordered on unrationed sale and each category of ration ticket was granted 250 grams extra of sugar for the first three months of 1947.

30.24 - 7375

9th Infantry To Be Disbanded

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Jan. 15 (AP).—The American 9th Infantry Division, which earned eight battle stars fighting its way from North Africa to Germany, will be inactivated tomorrow, 3rd Army headquarters announced tonight.

U. S. Bars 20 German Brides

WIESBADEN, Germany, Jan. 15 (AP).—American Military Government officials said today that about twenty of the first 200 German girls who have sought entry to the United States through marriage to American soldiers have been rejected because of past affiliations with the Nazi party or German Army. German brides and fiancees of Americans must undergo rigid screening before receiving exit permits.

1947

Spain Executes 2 For Revolt Plot

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—A firing squad executed two men, convicted of plotting a military rebellion against the Franco government, in Carabanchel prison yesterday. They were Jose Antonio Lierandi, propaganda secretary of the underground Democratic Alliance, and Jose Isasa Olaizola, who testified he came from Argentina to head a guerrilla army.

Olaizola, 36, was former jai alai champion of the Basque provinces. Lierandi, 30, was a native of Cuba.

Italian Press Hits Stage Censorship

Rome, Jan. 15 (AP)—Rigid censorship of stage shows in Italy to eliminate slighting references to the new Government drew fire from the press today, right wing papers recalling similar legislation passed by the Mussolini regime.

The Government said the "bad taste" of some theatrical companies "in casting ridicule upon the republican institutions and organs" had led it to order the Office of Theatrical Censorship "to eliminate everything that might be an offense to the new institutions."

Censors were ordered to keep strict watch to ensure that actors followed approved texts.

Coalition Bid Saves Greek Cabinet

Athens, Jan. 15 (AP)—Premier Constantin Tsaldaris saved his Government in a four-hour Cabinet session ending early today by wooing the wavering National Liberals back to its support.

Vice Premier Stylianos Gonatos previously had told intimates he planned to withdraw support of the National Liberals from the Government, also under heavy fire from Tsaldaris's own Populist party.

Crisis Dissolved

The political crisis was dissolved, temporarily at least, against a background of continued strife between authorities and partisan fighters.

Official and press reports said a railway line and bridge had been blown up near Kilkis, due north of Salonika; seven insurgents were killed and twelve wounded in a fight near Gravina; four Rightists were killed near Larisa; and a telegraph line was cut in western Macedonia midway between Castoria and Amyntaion.

Other Reports Of Violence

A newspaper dispatch said 100 Leftists struck at the village of Alogonia, in the Kalamata district of the southern Peloponnesus, blew up the police station and school, and killed the mayor.

A hand grenade was thrown yesterday at Themistocles Tamvakas, prosecutor of the Salonika Military Court, killing a pedestrian. Several persons were arrested.

Newspaper reports listed twenty-one killings in northern Greece.

OPPOSITION RAPS POLISH OFFICIALS

WARSAW, Jan. 15—(AP) Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the opposition Polish Peasant party, urged Polish voters in a radio speech tonight to defeat government officials who use "rifle, bludgeon and jail against defenseless people."

Calling for a victory of his forces in the national elections next Sunday, Mikolajczyk accused government leaders of a 'venomous greed for power" and of ordering "warfare by the military against the people."

The vice premier said that he favored an alliance with Russia and that he also believed that good relations should be maintained with America, Britain and France. Poland's present borders with Germany—along the Oder-Neisse — must stand, he declared.

The government, meanwhile, charged that the opposition—not the authorities — were responsible for pre-election violence which has caused both Britain and the United States to protest that the election campaign has not been free and fair.

A foreign ministry spokesman said that underground bands killed 59 election officials and volunteer militia men during December and the first 10 days of January.

The spokesman also asserted that underground members had distributed anti-semitic literature designed to touch off outbreaks.

The government announced that it had received from Britain a third note about Sunday's elections, but did not disclose the text.

(In London, it was announced the British note voiced a "trust that the Polish provisional government will permit" full publication of the document in Poland.)

Poland Rebuffs U. S.

Warsaw, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Poland's Communist-backed Provisional Government told the United States today that it intended to run Sunday's parliamentary elections its own way regardless of whether Britain and America liked it.

The new note, handed to United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane by the Foreign Minister, rejected as "unfounded" allegations by the Western Powers that suppression, coercion and intimidation of voters and repressive measures against Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant party violated Potsdam and Yalta guaranties of free and unfettered elections.

The Government contended that it was fulfilling all obligations undertaken at Potsdam and commented that the election of parliamentary representatives was a matter within the exclusive province of the Polish people. The note crisply concluded with the observation that sice the balloting is scheduled for Sunday, further discussion would be fruitless.

Government Victory Foreseen.

The new note was much shorter than the one recently submitted to Britain, in which the Government maintained that it was Britain—not Poland—that was failing to live up to international obligations agreed to at Potsdam. British Ambassador Victor Cavendish-Bentinck now is in London for conferences concerning Sunday's voting.

This new diplomatic snub seemed to crush what little doubt remained that the Communist-dominated Government bloc parties would sweep the elections, as Government leaders have been predicting for some time.

'Pravda' Says Bevin Disavows Anglo-Red Pact

Cites 'No Ties to Anybody' Speech; Seen as Bid to Get a 'Stronger Accord

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP).—A commentator in "Pravda," Communist party organ, accused British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today of repudiating the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance of 1942.

The commentator, signing his article with the initials "N. N.," reminded "Pravda's" readers that Bevin in a speech Dec. 22 declared Great Britain "does not tie herself to anybody," asked if he had forgotten the treaty of alliance, and asserted this meant that his proposal last year to extend the twenty-year treaty to fifty years was not meant seriously.

[The Soviet monitor in London first translated a Moscow broadcast of the article as saying Bevin had "renounced" the treaty, and then changed it to "disavowed."

[A British Foreign Office spokesman in London quickly denied that Bevin had "disavowed" the pact in his speech answering criticism of some Laborites that Britain's foreign policy was too closely linked with the United States. The spokesman said the commentator had taken out of its context the statement that Britain "does not tie herself to anybody."

[London dispatches said the attack caused considerable concern in British government circles, where it was noted that "Pravda's" blast followed the return of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery from a visit to Moscow, which hao raised hopes of strengthened relations with the Soviet Union. One British source said the attack could indicate that Russia was preparing to demand revision of the alliance pact and other treaties.]

Bid for Closer Ties Seen

While the "Pravda" article was an assault on Bevin and the foreign policy of the Labor government, it appeared in truth to be a definite bid for strengthening the mutual aid pact. The visit of Field Marshal Montgomery has emphasized in many ways that the Russians apparently want closer relations with London, and that they believe the British people also desire this.

The hasty departure of Frank Roberts, British Minister, for London on Montgomery's plane Saturday—something which had not been contemplated a few days previously—appeared to be growing more significant daily, and led foreign observers to expect that Montgomery's visit will bear important fruit.

Soviet writers from time to time have accused the Labor government of following the foreign policy of Winston Churchill, but never before of repudiating a treaty.

Declaring that the foreign policy of Bevin did not contain what Labor voters had been led to expect, namely, "a firm line of collaboration and friendship not only with the United States but also with the Soviet Union," and had not fulfilled pre-election promises, "Pravda's" article said Bevin at length had been forced to answer his critics in the speech Dec. 22.

Perplexed by Bevin Speech

But Bevin's explanation, the article added, has caused "perplexity."

"It obscures the question of how Bevin actually looks upon England's international pledges," the writer continued. "No one is going to dispute the right of English diplomacy to have 'an independent mind,' but in the field of international relations each state leader who respects his people and country also respects international pledges the country takes upon itself.

"When Bevin emphasizes that England 'does not tie itself to any one,' one question arises: Has Bevin forgotten that England is connected with the Soviet Union by agreement on an alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and its adherents in Europe and on collaboration and mutual aid after the war? Has Bevin forgotten that this treaty was signed May 26, 1942, in London, and the terms of its validity were established for twenty years?

"Bevin proposed a prolongation of the Anglo-Soviet treaty for fifty years, and today Bevin ignores the very existence of the agreement.

"This proposal was not serious, and did not express a real desire to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union."

The commentator concluded by declaring that Bevin's words do not always correspond with what actually takes place in British foreign policy, but that one thing is "entirely obvious—Bevin is repudiating the Anglo-Soviet treaty of mutual aid."

London Says Charge Won't Impress Public

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that if *Pravda's* attack on Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, was designed to strengthen the British-Soviet mutual-aid pact of 1942, "it may be a clever move but it will not impress the British public."

The assertion of the Moscow newspaper that Bevin had disavowed the mutual assistance treaty was interpreted in some Soviet quarters as an effort by Russia to bring closer relations with Britain by appealing directly to the British people and thus strengthening the pact.

"I don't think the British people are so gullible as to swallow that," the Foreign Office spokesman said. "If they did it would be an unfavorable impression. They will know more about it when they read the rest of the story and its interpretation by newspaper correspondents."

Referring To U.S.

The spokesman said that when *Pravda* quoted Bevin as saying Britain "does not tie herself to anybody" it lifted this phrase out of the context of Bevin's speech on December 22 without explaining to which country the British Foreign Secretary referred.

Bevin was referring, the spokesman explained, to the United States following the attack of Labor party "rebels" on British foreign policy as being too close to the United States.

"If, in fact, Bevin meant what *Pravda* interpreted it as," the spokesman said, "that would mean he was repudiating all treaties signed by this country with all other countries. Clearly, he didn't mean that, and therefore it is a complete misinterpretation.

"The British Government repeatedly has made its views known to Russia, that it would like to have the pact renewed, and there has been no response from Russia. When the time comes we hope it will be possible to extend the pact."

Stalin Appears At Minister's Funeral

Moscow, Jan. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin made a public appearance last night as a member of the guard of honor beside the coffin of V. V. Vakhrushev, former Minister of the Coal Industry of the eastern regions.

Photographs show Stalin, with a mourning band on the left arm of his generalissimo's uniform, standing with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov.

1947

Russia Eases Grain Curb

Lets Farmers Who Met '46 Quotas Sell Surplus to Public

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP).—A Council of Ministers decree today granted permission to all collective farms and farmers in districts which have complied as a whole with the state plan for deliveries of 1946-harvest grain to engage in free sale of grain "on the side" in 1947 until the new harvest begins.

The decree represents an effort on the part of the Soviet government to encourage the peasantry, in districts which are not in arrears to the state on 1946 grain deliveries, to put surplus grain into direct channels to urban consumers.

Wounded Arab Dies

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (AP)—The death of a wounded Arab constable today raised to five the fatalities from a bomb blast that wrecked the Haifa police station on Jan. 12. More than 140 persons were injured in the bombing.

The police said that persons "believed to be Jews" fired on three Arab laborers near a Jewish village in the vicinity of Jerusalem today, and set off an investigation that led to the discovery of a substantial cache of bombs and arms in the village. None of the Arabs was hit.

Jerusalem, Jan. 15 (AP)—An aide of Ibrahim Pasha Hashim, Prime Minister of Trans-Jordan, reported by telephone from Amman tonight that three explosions occurred in the vicinity of Hashim's home, but there was no damage.

India Names Envoy to China

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP).—K. P. S. Menon, Oxford graduate who has been Indian Agent General in China since 1943, was named Ambasador to China tonight.

Singapore Censors Ban 12 American Films

Singapore, Jan. 15 (AP)—Singapore film censors announced today that twelve films, including the American Academy Award winner, "The Lost Weekend," had been banned here for the past sixteen months. No reason was given for the ban.

Among the Hollywood releases which came under the order were the March of Time report on Greece, "The General Died at Dawn," "The Island of Doomed Men," "Prison Without Bars," "Two Thousand Women," "Last Days of the Gangsters," "White Cargo" and "Objective Burma."

COMMUNIST CHIEF HITS MARSHALL IN CHINA POLICY TALK

H. K. Hicks

NANKING, Jan. 15—(AP) Qualified observers in this government capital found no hint of compromise today in a policy speech at Yenan by Gen. Chou En-Lai, chief Communist negotiator, sharply replying to General Marshall, the next United States Secretary of State.

As Chou's tart remarks on "mistakes of change in United States government policy" were studied, an unconfirmed press dispatch from Peiping said that 100,000 Communist troops in Manchuria had opened a long-rumored offensive aimed at the capital city of Changchun.

Blames United States

Chou's speech, transmitted in two parts on successive days by Yenan radio, repeated Communist arguments blaming the Kuomintang (government party) and United States supporters for continuation of the civil war.

Chou noted that General Marshall, in winding up 13 months of mediation efforts, was particularly "bitter against propagands of the Chinese Communist party."

"It is true," Chou was quoted by Yenan radio, "that since last March the Chinese Communist party incessantly has exposed mistakes of change in United States government policy towards China. It especially exposed and protested against stationing American troops in China, American intervention in internal affairs and penetration into liberated (Communist-held) areas."

Chou said the Communists still sought compromise with American mediators after July of last year "but Chiang Kai-shek, with infinite greed, wanted a yard when given an inch and endlessly raised unreasonable demands."

Hits U.S. Mediators

"American mediators, from beginning to end, did not raise a word of censure against Chiang Kai-shek but instead issued two statements blaming the Communists for not accepting American mediation," Chou said.

Today a Nanking dispatch of the Peiping newspaper Hsin Min Pao alleged that Marshall three times had rejected offers from Soviet Ambassador Apollon Petrov to participate in the mediation efforts.

(There were no comments forthcoming on the dispatch from the State department at Washington or from Marshall's party, in Honolulu.)

The report of the Manchurian offensive was published at Peiping by the newspaper Chih Shih Jih Pao. It said that Communist troops strung along the Sungari river in the north had struck toward the Changchun-Kirin railroad. The Sungari river line is approximately 70 to 80 miles north-northeast of Changchun.

The same newspaper said the Chinese government had moved reinforcements into the embattled areas of Shantung province in north China. Field dispatches told of substantial government concentrations along the Shantung-Kiangsu border.

road.

Tehhui Reported Surrounded

Other reports said 20,000 Communists were converging on Tehhui, 55 miles northeast of Changchun. The *Hsin Min Pao* said Tehhui was surrounded.

Field dispatches reported that substantial National troop concentrations had been thrown into the Kiangsu-Shantung border fighting after the Chinese Communists captured Yihsien, eighteen miles northwest of Taierchwang.

A dispatch from Chinkiang to the newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* said Government commanders had moved the reinforcements into the area and had captured three townships in their approach toward Taierchwang.

1937 Victory Recalled

Taierchwang, in southern Shantung, was the scene of the first major Chinese victory over the Japanese in the undeclared war that began in 1937.

In Peiping, Gen. Cheng Chang-kai, chief of the Government's 11th War Zone, said National troops had reopened the Peiping-Tientsin highway and that reports of last week's fighting in this area were "somewhat exaggerated."

He said the Communist attacks that captured eight villages and threatened others were designed merely to loot and to destroy what they could not carry off. The guerrillas withdrew yesterday.

Peiping Paper Tells Of Red Offensive 1947

Peiping, Jan. 15 (AP)—The official newspaper *Chih Shih Jih Pao* today said 100,000 Communists strung along the Sungari River in northern Manchuria had opened their long-anticipated winter offensive.

The report was not confirmed. The Chinese press has several times in the past two months reported that Communist Commander Lin Piao had opened an offensive with Changchun, the Manchurian capital, as the objective, but no offensive materialized.

Chih Shih Jih Pao's dispatch said the Communists were driving along a 100-mile front, striking toward the Changchun-Kirin rail-

Jet Planes Go 700 Miles In 1 Hour 40 Minutes

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—Far East Air Force headquarters today announced that four P-80's flew yesterday from the Philippines to Okinawa—about 700 miles—in an hour and 40 minutes in the first long-distance Pacific flight by jet planes.

The P-80's, which averaged 430 miles an hour, were piloted by Col. H. A. Boushey, of San Francisco; Major W. S. Harrell, of Selma, Ala.; Capt. Franklyn Moffett, of Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. Robert Dwan, of Benton Harbor, Mich.

Four Jet Fighters Fly 700 Miles In 1¾ Hours

Manila, *Thursday*, Jan. 16 (AP)—Four Shooting Star jet fighter planes flew the 700 miles from Luzon to Okinawa in an hour and 40 minutes, the Far East Air Forces Command announced today.

The first demonstration of long-distance potentialities of the jet planes in the Pacific won praise of the Far East commander, Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.

8th Army VD Rate Drops

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—The venereal disease rate in the United States 8th Army has dropped from one case in every 193 men to one in every 363, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger said today.

psuedo-militaristic calisthenics. They goose-stepped down the parade ground, arms swinging to the rhythm of a chant barked by their leader.

Fires Go Out Anyway

The climax came when fires were started on small shacks built atop two 40-foot towers covered with evergreen branches.

Despite valiant efforts, the hoseman couldn't quite get the water up to the shacks.

"If we leave them alone, the fires will go out," consoled an official.

They consumed the shacks—and went out.

P. S.—Fire losses in Tokyo average about 144,000,000 yen (nearly $10,000,000) anually.

DEFEAT CONCEDED BY 3 JAP FUGITIVES

Manila, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Three Japanese stragglers who had been hiding in the jungles and mountains on Bataan Peninsula since March of 1945 surrendered today to the Filipino Military Police. 1947

Russel Made MacArthur Aid.

Canberra, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Robert Butler announced today that Earle Russel, embassy counselor who has been in American overseas service for thirty years, had been appointed to the staff of George C. Atcheson Jr., political adviser to Gen. MacArthur. The date of Russel's departure for Tokyo was not fixed.

Marshall Devours Books As He Rests in Honolulu

By The Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Jan. 15—Gen. George C. Marshall, resting in Honolulu before going to Washington to become Secretary of State, is reading at the rate of three to four books daily—mysteries, Westerns, anything handy.

He read so many he had to call on the Army to replenish his stock. The Army responded with a case of Armed Forces editions.

"He can polish off four a day without any strain," commented an admiring subordinate.

"In the middle of one, he may decide it is no good but he goes ahead and finishes it anyway."

There still was no word as to when the general expected to leave for Washington. He flew ehre from China, where he recently wound up thirteen months of work as special envoy of President Truman, seeking to mediate China's still prevailing stalemate between the Government and Communists.

UNRRA Aid's Home Costs China $120,000

Shanghai, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The official Central News Agency today reported—and a CNRRA spokesman confirmed—that the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has purchased a house in Shanghai for Major-Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, director general of UNRRA's China office, at a cost of about $120,000.

The CNRRA spokesman said that terms of the UNRRA agreement with the Chinese Government provided that adequate housing should be provided for UNRRA's director general. He said that the house easily could be resold for the same or a higher price after it is vacated.

China Delegate Off to Argentina

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15 (AP).—Ho Robert Goldschmidt, a Russian with Chinese nationality, left today for Buenos Aires as the representative of the newly established Sino-Argentine Chamber of Commerce.

Fire Burns Out, Spectators Quenched, At Jap Jamboree

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—Tokyo's smoke eaters today staged their first postwar Fire Department Day—a galant show winding up with the firemen demonstrating how (not) to fight fires.

Two shacks were destroyed by flames despite the tons of water the firemen sprayed at their targets and on spectators.

It was a great show, despite the venerable engines, some 29 years old, and leaking nozzles and hoses.

Aerial Trapeze Show

All of Tokyo's fire engines were parade through the Imperial Palace Plaza and past a reviewing stand on which stood Police Inspector Minoru Suzuki, who also gives orders to the firemen.

Then volunteer firemen had their moment. Epuipped with split-toed, rubber-soled canvas shoes and kimonos that flared widely in the brisk, chill wind, they swarmed atop 30-foot bamboo ladders where they put on an aerial trapeze and acrobatics show.

The regulars followed with

BRUTAL JAP TO DIE

Manila, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Sadaki Konishi, tuberculous little warrant officer, labeled No. 3 Japanese war criminal in the Philippines because of brutalities to more than 3,000 Allied nationals, was convicted today of five atrocity charges and sentenced to be hanged. Gens. Homma and Yamashita, already executed, were the No. 1 and No. 2 criminals.

The United States military court said that it had sufficient evidence to prove Konishi participated in or ordered the execution of at least 100 persons, including David and Florence Gardner and their 5-year-old son, Jimmy, and a Pan American Airways employee, George Louis. It held Konishi responsible for the gradual starving of 3,000 Allied prisoners at Los Banos in the five months preceding their rescue by American paratroops in February, 1945.

U.S. ASKS HALT IN ARMS STUDY (N)

United Nations Urged To Put Off Action Until Feb. 4

L. HAVER

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States advised the United Nations Security Council tonight that it was not ready to discuss any arms reductions proposals at this time and pleaded for postponement of the whole question until February 4.

The Soviet Union strongly opposed the move and the Security Council adjourned after six hours of debate without voting. Another session was called for Friday for a decision on the American request for delay.

Trusts To Private Talks

Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States delegate, said he was "merely requesting that these complicated questions be deferred for further consideration." He added that he felt that private consultations between now and February 4 would bring a wider area of agreement.

"The United States delegation is not prepared to discuss substantive matters (on arms reduction) at this time either in the Council or in a committee," Johnson declared.

Warren R. Austin, new United States delegate who officially took his seat today, put forward the surprise proposal after failing to reach agreement with Russia on procedure at a 30-minute private parley.

Sought Atom Plan Priority

Austin originally had insisted that the Security Council give priority to the problem of control of atomic energy and the Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, had in turn insisted on immediate setting up of a commission to start work on implementing the General Assembly's basic arms reduction resolution.

The postponement plea also was opposed by Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, who said that the question of disarmament was of "such paramount importance that it should not be subjected to the usual tangles of diplomatic procedure."

"To hell with small diplomatic procedure, to hell with high-power politics, to hell with all technical obstacles," Lange shouted in an appeal for action.

Four Motions Already

The Security Council already had four motions on how to approach the problem and Austin said delegates needed more time for study. He also called attention to the resignation of James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and said the incoming secretary should have an opportunity to study the various plans.

The surprise United States move came after Australia urged the Security Council to set up a 11-nation disarmament commission to report by April 30 on plans to implement the Assembly resolution.

The Australian plan, set forth by Norman J. O. Makin, chairman of the Security Council and Ambassador to Washington, also provided for reports on control of atomic energy and the machinery of an international military force by the same deadline.

To Reconcile Difference

Submitted to reconcile original differences between Russia and the United States on the approach to the arms and atomic problems, Makin's plan in effect covered points raised by both countries.

"Work in both fields must proceed side by side and each division of our task must be closely related

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to the other," Makin said of the two problems.

He specifically called for the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its work without waiting for Security Council indorsement of its first report, which was adopted in the commission 10 to 0, with Russia and Poland abstaining. In this way, he said, the whole arms program would not be held up but he cautioned that the Security Council must expedite its atomic consideration.

Terms Of Resolution

Makin's resolution provided:

1. For a disarmament commission to work out arms limitation proposals.

2. For the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its work on atomic controls.

3. For the Military Staff Committee to draft proposals for the United Nations international police force to preserve world order.

4. For all three units to report by April 30.

5. For the Security Council to expedite consideration of the first report of the Atomic Commission, which contains the basic United States plan for atomic control.

The Australian proposal would have the eleven members of the disarmament commission represent the nations on the Security Council — Russia, United States, Great Britain, France, China, Syria, Poland, Colombia, Brazil, Belgium and Australia.

Makin spoke after China had favored principles of both the American and Soviet plans.

Atomic Deadline Plan May Snarl U.N. Debate (1)

CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—The United Nations arms-reduction fight was complicated further today by a United States plan to set February 4 as the deadline for the beginning of Security Council discussions on specific atomic control measures.

As the Council delegates were called into session, informed quarters said United States Delegate Warren R. Austin was ready to propose that the deadline be added to an earlier American resolution that would assure atomic control of top priority in any arms-reduction program.

Britain Seeks Compromise

Great Britain was reported to be hopeful, despite the new development, that the Council could combine the conflicting United States and Soviet proposals on arms reduction to form an acceptable compromise.

While Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko had insisted the Council should act immediately on the broader question of a general arms reduction, British sources expressed belief the American-Russian deadlock might be broken without major concession on either side.

The British reportedly felt that no major question of principle was involved, that atomic control should be given top priority, but that the Council might do this without sidetracking the Soviet proposal for immediately creating a commission to study general arms reduction. The Council could act on the Atomic Energy Commission's recommendations, now before it, while the other commission was getting started.

Two other important issues, caught in the log-jam, may come up later this week. They are:

1. Great Britain's complaint against Albania, charging that Albania laid mines in Corfu Straits, and as a result caused the death of 44 British sailors.

2. Election of a governor for the proposed free territory of Trieste.

ADD

WOULD KEEP LUXURY TAXES

Grant (R., Ind.) To File Bill In House Today 1947

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Representative Grant (R., Ind.) announced today he would introduce tomorrow his bill to continue beyond July 1 the so-called luxury taxes on liquor, furs, jewelry, lipstick and other items.

Promptly, Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.), of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee, announced Grant's measure would be given priority over all other tax legislation, and might be approved at the first committee meeting on Friday.

Meanwhile, House Democrats, with statements chiding Republicans who previously favored letting the wartime excise rates die July 1, swung into step with the GOP's surprise drive to continue them indefinitely.

Will Get Doughton Vote

Representative Doughton (D., N.C.), leading Democratic tax man in the House, said, "this proposition is sure to get my vote." He said:

"Sure, we should continue the extra tax on liquor and such things. Since the Republicans now have decided to follow President Truman on this issue, they might find some merit in his other recommendations on fiscal matters."

The President, in his $37,500,000,000 budget message to Congress last week, asked for continuation of the high excise rates for a year beyond the scheduled July 1 rollback. He also took a firm stand against the Republican proposal to slash individual income taxes twenty per cent.

Should Change On Tax Cut

"I don't know whether they will change their minds about the twenty per cent cut," Doughton said, "but they might find it necessary if we are going to balance the budget and make a good payment on the national debt."

The House Democratic whip, Representative McCormack, of Massachusetts, commented:

"Having changed their position once, the Republicans ought now to change their position on the twenty per cent windfall reduction of income taxes. They now should apply any revenue surpluses to the reduction of our national debt."

The new Republican move apparently was calculated in part to make room for their promised twenty per cent income-tax slash.

House Democratic ranks appeared to be closing tightly against the Republican proposal to cut income levies by twenty per cent. Some dissention in Republican quarters cast doubt also on whether such legislation can pass.

Some Tax Easing Likely

However, it appears likely that some sort of legislation easing individual tax loads will be approved by Congress.

Some Republicans, while opposing a straight twenty per cent cut, indicated they would go along with a bill that would give the greater percentage of relief to low-income groups.

Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.), Ways and Means member, said he favors a bill that would ease the take "from the little fellow's bread-and-meat money," while giving lesser percentage relief to larger incomes.

At the Treasury, Secretary Snyder maintained the Administration's position that the Government cannot grant tax reductions now because it requires the revenue obtained from present taxes to balance the budget and reduce the national debt.

Snyder told a news conference the Treasury favors a "careful study of all areas" of potential tax reductions—when it can be afforded—so the benefits will be "most useful in maintaining purchasing power and in providing incentives" for high-level production.

Asked if there was a contradiction in providing tax incentives for a business man "to go out and expand and make more money" and in "stimulating purchasing power in the lower brackets," Snyder replied:

"I didn't say necessarily to go out and make more money; the incentive is to have him put his efforts out to create new processes and new services in large production, and that in turn will employ people, which will increase the purchasing power."

SNYDER URGES TAX STUDY

Would Cover 'All Areas' for Most Useful Cuts in Future

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, asserted today that the Government could not grant tax reductions because it required the revenue obtained from present levies to balance the budget and cut the national debt.

He told a news conference that the Treasury favored a "careful study of all areas" of potential tax reduction, when it could be afforded, so the benefits would be "most useful in maintaining purchasing power" and providing high level production.

Asked if there was a contradiction in providing tax incentives for a business man "to go out and expand and make more money" and in "stimulating purchasing power in the lower brackets," Mr. Snyder replied:

"I didn't say necessarily to go out and make more money, the incentive is to have him put his efforts out to create new processes and new services in large production and that in turn will employ people which will increase the purchasing power."

G.O.P. BACKS TAFT TO HEAD ECONOMIC STUDY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — (AP) Senate Republican leaders agreed today to back Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) for the chairmanship of the Senate-House committee on the Economic Report and to spread three membership appointments geographically.

This group is charged with telling Congress what it ought to do about President Truman's economic recommendations. As G.O.P. members, Presiding Officer Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) was expected to name Senators Flanders of Vermont, Ball of Minnesota and Watkins of Utah.

With Senator Bridges (R.-N.H.) withdrawing from membership because of his duties as chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee, this lineup would give recognition to two Senate "freshmen," Flanders and Watkins.

Control With G.O.P.

Control of the group will rest with the Republicans as a result of their new majorities in both Houses.

Senate Democrats have one vacancy on the committee, but Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) said he doubted it could be filled before Friday despite a scheduled meeting of the group tomorrow.

Senate O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.), retiring chairman, called for the incomplete committee to meet then with the assertion that Congress cannot afford to ignore the President's "solemn warning that the increasing mergers of business firms and the uninterrupted growth of big business have now proceeded to the point where the people are no longer able to rely upon normal competitive forces to regulate prices and the volume of production."

O'Mahoney noted that the law required that the Senate-House committee report back its recommendations about the President's suggestions by Feb. 1.

But Taft told a reporter he thinks it would be impossible for an unstaffed group to make any analysis of the President's program and have findings ready by that time.

"The President doesn't recommend anything very specific and I think that the committee's report can wait until later in the session," the Ohio senator said. He added that when the Republicans formally take control, he will urge that the committee ask for an extension of time.

In his report, Mr. Truman called for reduced prices, wage adjustments on an individual basis, restriction of monopoly, continuation of a home building program, extension of rent control and no reduction in taxes.

New Committee Plans Security 1947 Needs Study

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—The House Armed Services Committee today planned a full-scale review of the nation's foreign relations and the peace-keeping potential of the United Nations.

Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.), said the committee needs that information before it can begin mapping security legislation.

Other Proposals

Discussing his plans for the new group which takes over the duties formerly assigned to separate Military and Naval committees, Andrews also:

1. Disclosed plans to set up eleven subcommittees to concentrate on a wide variety of military problems, ranging from pay and personnel to atomic energy.

2. Expressed conviction that the presidential-imposed "gag" on the Navy in connection with the armed services merger dispute should be extended to the Army.

3. Served notice that members do not intend "to let the Army and Navy" do the committee's work; hence all professional help will be drawn from civilian ranks. This, however, will not bar those who have left the service from working for the committee.

4. Announced that there will be no formal consideration of extending the draft at least until February when the committee expects a full analysis of the effort to meet manpower needs through voluntary enlistments.

To Scan Foreign Relations

Andrews said the committee should start off its legislative program by determining "what is the present state of our foreign relations." From there, he said, it should go on to find out the nation's commitments under United Nations, and what the present situation is on disarmament.

Andrews indicated that he will try to steer the Armed Services Committee away from direct involvement in the merger controversy.

Congress Gets Navy Requests

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Navy asked Congress today for legislation emphasizing research and possible standardization of armaments with foreign governments.

Several of the Navy's recommendations would continue certain wartime powers. Others renewed requests on which the Navy has been turned down at previous sessions.

Among other things, the Navy again asked for a postgraduate academy at Monterey, Cal., which would cost $28,750,000, and a $12,000,000 airport for the Navy Academy at Annapolis, Md. The airport was recommended as "essential to the training of midshipmen."

All the bills were sent to Congress with letters signed by James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, or an acting secretary. They were referred by Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) to the House Armed Services Committee.

Would Sell, Lend Or Give

On the other side of the Capitol, Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.), of the Senate Armed Services Committee, introduced legislation for the Annapolis airport and Monterey Academy.

One bill the Navy sent to the House would permit the Navy to "sell, lend or give" ordnance materials to foreign governments, and receive them from foreign navies under the same conditions.

"At present," the Navy's letter said, "the Navy is interested in obtaining from foreign governments such naval ordnance as armor, large-calibre armor-piercing projectiles, items relating to fire control, underwater ordnance" and some minor items.

Permission to sell or give the materials is needed, the Navy explained, in the case of materials developed jointly with another country but manufactured solely in the United States. Without that authority for our Navy, the other country could not obtain an article it had helped develop.

Information Invaluable

Exchanges of this type were made during the war under lend-lease agreements, the Navy said, and "the information gained through such experimental tests has proved invaluable."

The Navy also asked authority to build approximately 4,000 tons of submarine vessels for experimental purposes.

"Developments in submarine

warfare during World War II, both by our Navy and the navies of other nations, have indicated certain radical advancements in the design, construction, operation and employment of submarine vessels," the Navy commented in making the request.

NAVY TO UNWRAP SKYSTREAK PLANE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — (AP) The Navy's first bid to fly as fast as sound travels is wrapped up in the Douglas D-558 (Skystreak) which will get a public showing Feb. 5, the Navy said today.

The Skystreak is a jet-propelled, single-seater experiment which has never flown. It will be assembled for the first time, the Navy statement said, for the exhibit to be held in the Douglas plant at El Segundo, Calif.

The Navy hopes the Skystreak will reveal some of the peculiarities of the 600-800 miles per hour speed--of-sound belt which has been virtually a mystery in the world of flying until recently.

Research so far has shown that conventional aircraft knowledge does not apply to this belt, termed the trans-sonic field. Airplanes or guided missiles that are designed for the super-sonic 1500-mile per hour speeds will have to crash through the trans-sonic barrier. No one knows how they will react as they pass through the sound wall.

After the Skystreak's exhibition it will be taken to Muroc, Calif. for extensive flight testing, the Navy said.

Air Admirals View Planes At Patuxent

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—The nation's air admirals today gathered at Patuxent, Md., for a peek at secret equipment and planes being developed by the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The two-day demonstration of new ideas and equipment that are expected to show up in naval aviation three or four years hence, was announced by the Navy Department.

Although no details of the meeting were released by the Navy Department, it was understood that the admirals would get the latest word on jet airplanes, radio-controlled flight and supersonic research.

Admiral Fitch Gives Up Command at Annapolis

He Praises U. N. in Farewell Address to Midshipmen

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, relinquishing command of the United States Naval Academy, declared today that the United Nations is a driving force with "the hopes and aspirations of all the peoples and nations . . . focused on it."

Admiral Fitch, in a farewell address after turning over the command to Rear Admiral James L. Holloway jr., also paid tribute to the spirit of the brigade of midshipmen—a spirit he described as "traditionally the unique quality of the Naval Academy graduate."

Admiral Fitch will become special assistant to John L. Sullivan, Under Secretary of the Navy, next month.

He told the 2,963 midshipmen, assembled with their 382 officers and 153 civilian instructors in Dahlgren Hall, that the nation had seen that spirit exemplified in the Army-Navy football game last November.

FERGUSON TELLS OF BIG PROFITS IN WAR INQUIRY PLEA

1947

Says Treasury Branch Paid Middlemen $2,000,000 Excess on Hardware.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) declared today that "inordinate profits" were made on sales of small hardware items to the Treasury procurement branch for lend-lease during the war. He told the Senate that the War Investigating Committee has turned up instances "where contractors having no manufacturing facilities were paid prices 50 to 1,000 per cent higher than the manufacturers' price."

He spoke in favor of extending the life of the special committee. "In the cases examinod by the committee, doing business in this fashion has cost the Government $2,000,000 over the manufacturers' actual price," he said.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D.-Utah), who was a member of the joint committee which drafted the Congressional Reorganization act, spoke at length against continuing the committee.

"One of the reasons Congress loses control of itself is that it divides itself up into so many committees," he said. "An investigating committee is a never-ending affair."

Case of the 57,000 Pins.

Senator Ferguson, saying the hardware sales cases were in the committee's files and not explored in public hearings, described one instance in which he said 57,000 "small steel pins, approximately three inches long," were bought by Treasury procurement from a firm with no manufacturing facilities. This firm sublet the entire production to a factory which received 3 cents a pin, while the contract holders collected 34 cents a pin, Brewster said.

"In this case the middlemen's profit, which the Government paid, was 955 per cent over the manufacturer's price," he declared.

Ferguson declined to name the company, saying it would be unfair until the committee "has determined a full public hearing."

He told the Senate the committee had found that nearly $500,000 was spent "in resurfacing the highways in Bermuda."

"This was done without any express appropriation from the Congress for that purpose and without advising the Congress of this expenditure," he said.

"When I was in Bermuda recently, I learned that Bermuda had passed a law limiting the use of Bermuda roads to cars of ten horse power or less, which means that only British cars may be used there, since American cars are all of higher horse power."

With the Senate preparing to decide the fate of the committee, which Brewster would head as chairman, the Senator declared: "The real question before the Senate is whether or not the Senate and the people want to know any more about how their agents discharged their public trust in handling of the vast powers and spending hundreds of billions of dollars during the war."

Says Truman Favors Continuance.

Republicans cited remarks of President Truman to indicate that he may favor continuance of the War Investigating Committee. Brewster said that when he conferred with Mr. Truman after being named chairman of the special committee, "the President suggested that we ((the committee) had wide experience in that field."

Ferguson, also a member of the committee, referred in a long speech to a statement Mr. Truman made in the Senate in August, 1944, when he retired as chairman of the War Investigating Committee. Ferguson quoted the President as saying then that the accomplishments of the committee "present an example of the results that can be obtained from making a factual investigation with a good staff," and that "similar accomplishments can be made by other special committees."

When Brewster hinted that perhaps some opponents of continuing the committee didn't want any investigation made of war contracts, Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) announced that he will propose that such an inquiry be made by the Armed Services Committee.

"The men who are going to write the corrective legislation legislation should be the men whose minds are saturated with the facts at first hand," Tydings declared.

WAA OFFICIAL SEIZED BY FBI

Ex-Convict Also Held In Alleged $72,000 Excess Goods P

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, today disclosed the arrest of a War Assets Administration official and an ex-convict trapped in an alleged plot to defraud the Government of $72,000 in surplus war materials.

Hoover said the Federal worker, Louis V. Dionne, 38-year-old WAA expediter, received $7,000 as his share.

Document Forging Charged

The ex-convict was identified as George A. Gormley, 50. Hoover said Gormley was sentenced in Washington on November 27, 1933, to serve a four-to-eight-year sentence for grand larceny and that the sentence was later changed to a straight eight-year term.

Hoover said in a statement that both men were charged with violation of the "fraud against the Government" statute for causing a forged document to be presented to the Government.

The scheme was concocted in a Washington bar last November, Hoover said, and involved the "alteration of sales documents" obtained in a genuine purchase of surplus war materials sold at Alexandria, Virginia.

"The plan called for Dionne to raise or increase the yardage figures on the shipping order when it crossed his desk in routine fashion," Hoover said.

"The investigation thus far has resulted in the recovery of textiles costing the Government $144,000. This amount of goods was seized in a New York storage firm after being traced from a terminal of a trucking firm."

Wool Material Involved

Hoover said Gormley purchased 10,000 yards of wool clothing material from a WAA salesman in Alexandria last December 6, paying $24,000 for the goods, which originally cost the Government $3.60 per yard, or $36.000.

"The sales document was altered during routine processing to reflect Gormley's purchase as 40,000 yards and the amount paid to the Government as $96,000,'" Hoover said.

"The altered documen' was forwarded to the warehouse and on December 10, 1946, 40,000 yards of textiles consigned to Gormley were trucked from the warehouse to a Washington (D.C.) truck terminal." From there, the goods were hauled to a New York city warehouse, it was said.

Meanwhile, Hoover said, Gormley sold the whole 40,000 yards to an unidentified "new owner" for $53,000, or a profit of $29,000 on Gormley's original $24,000 investment.

Dionne Hired Last August

Hoover did not disclose how the FBI got on the trail, but said his agents investigated and made the seizure January 13.

The FBI chief said Dionne was employed as a WAA expediter in the traffic division last August, assigned to handle shipments of goods from war surplus sales.

Previously, Dionne had been employed by the War Department as a field inspector in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Corps.

PEPPER ASSAILS U.S. POLICY TALK BY VANDENBERG

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—(AP)—Senator Pepper (D-Fla) protested on the Senate floor today that Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) had "contradicted" official foreign policies of this government toward China and Argentina.

Pepper said he was calling attention of the Senate and the world to Vandenberg's remarks because, he said, they might be misunderstood in view of Vandenberg's new position as chairman of the Foreign Relations committee and his close association with Secretary of State Byrnes in post-war negotiations.

Refers to Speech

The Florida Democrat referred to Vandenberg's recent speech in Cleveland in which Vandenberg called for (1) a "shift" in American policy toward support of non-Communist groups in China and (2) prompt calling of a conference with other American Republics.

Pepper said the first action differed with the recommendations of General George C. Marshall, newly selected Secretary of State, that this government cooperate with "liberals" in China.

Pepper said Vandenberg's demand for the inter-American session differed with the recommendation by Secretary Byrnes that such a session be delayed until Argentina "met her commitments."

Pepper said that Vandenberg made it plain he was offering his "personal" opinions but Pepper believed that these might be misunderstood elsewhere because of Vandenberg's prominence.

Vandenberg's suggestions as to China, the Floridan argued, would link this country with "reactionaries and corruption."

As to the conference with South American nations, Pepper said Vandenberg's proposal was "in direct contradiction to the declared policy of the State department" and came before Marshall had a chance to set his policy.

Supports Peron, He Says

"It would give support to the Peron government," Pepper told the Senate, adding that he was "unwilling to embrace Argentina until it has purged itself of the iniquitous association with Nazism during the war."

This, Pepper suggested was "not helpful" to the new Secretary of State.

Pepper said the two suggestions of Vandenberg would place the United States "closer to reactionary" forces "if not to the feudal and some time corrupt and some times fascist" influences of other nations.

Vandenberg was presiding as president pro tempore at the time of the Pepper remarks and made no reply. After the session, he said he had no comment to make.

PAULEY SEES NO CHANGE IN U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

HONOLULU Jan. 15 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, arriving aboard the Matsonia for an inspection of Coconut island in which he has an interest, today acclaimed as "excellent" General Marshall's appointment as Secretary of State.

"There couldn't have been a better choice," said Pauley, U.S. representative on the Allied Reparations commission.

He predicted no change in U.S. foreign policy.

Coconut Island, described as an international resort for a select group from the upper business and political strata, is expected to open in March.

Peace Group Leader Fears Marshall Policy

Philadelphia, Jan. 15 (AP)—The national president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom says appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State indicates America may be traveling on another road to war.

Mrs. Alexander Stewart, of Chicago, in an address dedicating the opening of her group's new national headquarters here yesterday, said Marshall's appointment is a "deplorable trend which only centralizes the power in military groups and doesn't encourage the world to have faith that we want to disarm."

MISSION IN U. S. CALLED SUCCESS BY DE GASPERI

Italian Premier Leaves by Plane for Rome After Eleven Days Here

1947

U. S. DISCLOSES WHAT HE GOT

More Coal to Be Sent as Well as Grain—Pre-UNRRA Debt to Be Canceled.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi

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of Italy left by plane for Rome today, ending an eleven-day mission which he termed a great success.. On the Air Transport Command plane with the Italian Premier and his party were ten newspaper and radio editors, bound for inspection of the European occupation zones.

De Gasperi told a reporter at the airport that he considered his visit "a great success, both from the concrete and moral standpoint" He issued a statement thanking the American people for his reception.

The United States has promised increased relief assistance to Italy as a result of the Premier's visit, the State Department said this afternoon. The department announced that the United States plans to increase its wheat shipments to Italy on February 1, and to increase, if possible its shipments of coal.

The United States also informed De Gasperi that it is prepared to wipe out the Italian debt for food and relief supplies furnished through American military channels before UNRRA started operations. Discussions toward that end, the State Department announcement said, will begin "as soon as possible," and the unblocking of Italian assets here will be taken up at the same time.

"It was considered," the announcement said, "that the revival of trade between the two countries was most encouraging." Further to improve trade relations, it was agreed by the Italian Prime Minister and American officials that negotiations for a new commercial treaty should start as quickly as possible.

This would replace a previous treaty signed in 1938. "Signor de Gasperi was assured by this Government of its continuing concern for the early restoration of the Italian economy, and of its desire to assist the Prime Minister's Government in its work of reconstruction," the department said. The statement said that the Premier's visit emphasized the determination of the Italians to build a stable and democratic nation "which will once again play an important role in a peaceful and prosperous world."

Governmental officials said that they hope to ship 220,000 tons of grain to Italy during February, and about 400,000 to 450,000 tons of coal. These officials said that Italy's urgent requirement could be met by shipments of such size.

In elaborating on the State Department's announcement, these officials said that the United States held about $60,000,000 in Italian assets. The United States, they pointed out, already has promised to release these as soon as minor claims are made. Discusions with the Italians on financial matters probably will begin after the peace treaty with Italy has been signed, they said.

DE GASPERI'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Text of the statement issued today by Italian Premier de Gasperi shortly before leaving by plane for Rome:

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American friends:

I am addressing you once again at the end of my ten days' stay in your wonderful country where I had the pleasure of meeting American statesmen, officials, technicians, men and women of your noble people—industrialists and workers.

They all contributed in giving me a vivid feeling of a spontaneous interest and of the sincere friendship, of the spiritual solidarity which binds together the American and Italian nations.

The points discussed and the understanding reached on many subjects directly interesting the two countries already have been announced. I want now to express my deepest and most heartfelt gratitude to the American nation and to its representatives, first of all to President Truman and to the officials and to those who have given me in any way such a cordial welcome.

I want to address also a particular greeting to the Americans of Italian extraction who have given me so many evidences of good-will and warm support.

I feel ultimately confident after this journey that the traditional friendship between America and Italy has been strengthened and fostered these days on a basis of mutual respect of common ideals of freedom, justice and peace in the frame of a sound and honest international cooperation. I go back to my country conscious of this fact and happy to report to my people they can count on it.

U. S. Acts to Bolster De Gasperi Regime

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Two quick moves by the United States to alleviate hunger and industrial distress in Italy were viewed by diplomats today as American attempts to strengthen the hand of Premier Alcide De Gasperi and his middle-of-the-road Christian Democratic party.

The two actions took this form:

1. The Export-Import Bank, under State Department urging, announced it will set aside $100,000,000 to aid Italian industry.

2. The War Department disclosed it has diverted six Germany-bound shiploads of wheat to ports in Italy.

Premier De Gasperi leaves for Rome today after a 10-day economic mission here.

GENERAL ASSERTS RUSSIAN TROOPS OUTNUMBER U. S.

1947

BOSTON, Jan. 15 — (AP) Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins said today that "Russia still has three times our strength in military troops."

"Russia and the United States," the General said, "are the two great military powers in the world today."

Considering briefly the military strength of the world's leading nations, Collins, chief of public information for the War department, described Great Britain as "weakened x x x but still a tremendous factor" and France as "relatively impotent, militaristically."

He told the Association of American Colleges that the United States has demobilzed "about 90 per cent" of military troops and that his nation must be prepared in event of surprise attack to mobilize five and a half million men immediately.

"This should be expandable by further mobilization to eight million men x x x somewhat smaller than the V-E day strength of the army," the general said.

He declared that England "probably never will have again the full use of her colonial troops" and added:

"Japan and Germany have been utterly reduced and I hope they remain that way."

In any future war, he continued, civilians may be attacked by death-dealing radio-active materials produced by means other than the atomic bomb which would make the areas of attack uninhabitable.

He did not go into details of such radio-active substances but listed them in guided missiles and bacteriological warfare as the real perils in future conflicts.

Brig. Gen. Arthur C. Trudeau of the War department general staff, told the educators that a system of universal military training is essential to meet mobilization requirements as outlined by Collins.

U. S. CITES STAND ON BRITISH LOAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—(AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Snyder said today the United States wants Great Britain to comply fully with terms of the agreement under which it obtained a $3,750,000,000 loan from this country.

His remarks were made at a press conference in response to questions about whether terms of that loan agreement were violated by a later British-Argentine trade agreement.

Snyder declined to discuss either the alleged violation or the correspondence he has had with the British government concerning it. He stated the U. S. position in this way:

"We signed the loan agreement with them some time ago, and we just want them to live up to their agreement."

The loan agreement with Britain provides that after next June, one year from the time the loan became effective, all blocked sterling released to Britain's wartime creditors should be freely convertible to any currency, and expendable anywhere.

The British-Argentine agreement contains a clause providing that in any year that Argentina buys more from Britain than it sells to it, the British will release enough of Argentina's blocked sterling to cover the difference. It stipulates that Argentina must spend it in the sterling area.

The British, when questioned by this country over the apparent conflict reportedly admitted a "technical" violation, explaining that Argentina always sells Britain far more than it buys from it.

Foreign Securities Deals Freed of U. S. Restrictions

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The Treasury today removed restrictions on acquiring and importing foreign securities, either government or corporate, which are located outside this country and payable in other currencies.

Throughout the war such securities could be acquired or imported only after issuance of a Treasury license. The purpose was to prevent enemy countries placing them on this country's markets.

The Treasury today also specifically unblocked Austrian assets in this country. They were valued at $6,000,000 when frozen six months before Pearl Harbor. The Treasury said there is no data on any change in value since. Claimants must be certified by the Austrian National Bank.

1947

Austrian Assets in U. S. Released by Treasury

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The Treasury Department unblocked today Austrian assets in this country.

They were valued at $6,000,000 when frozen six months before Pearl Harbor. The Treasury said there was no data on any change in value since.

Claimants must be certified by the Austrian National Bank, designated by the Austrian Government as certifying agent to prevent the assets falling into hands of former enemies.

U. N. R. R. A. Lists Shipments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration reported today that shipments of relief supplies through Dec. 31 totaled 19,257,970 tons costing $2,281,759,000. These supplies were from all sources, including the United States. Remaining to be shipped to wind up the U. N. R. R. A. program are supplies costing $661,949,000.

Officials of the agency estimated that shipments would continue to Europe probably until April and to China until July.

Shipments, by countries, up to Jan. 1 included: Albania, $17,795,000; Austria, $99,659,000; Byelo-Russia, $49,206,000; China, $265,881,000; Czechoslovakia, $224,586,000; Dodecanese Islands, $4,006,000; Ethiopia, $366,000; Finland, $2,196,000; Greece, $325,522,000; Hungary, $2,806,000; Italy, $314,430,000; Korea, $178,000; Philippines, $6,095,000; Poland, $407,026,000; San Marino, $30,000; Ukraine, $159,576,000; Yugoslavia, $368,556,000; special projects, including displaced persons camps, $33,845,000.

F.D.R., Jr., Attacks Reds

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., national housing chairman of the American Veterans Committee, says that Communists have moved into the A.V.C. and changed it from "a flowering, inspiring group of young Americans interested in the nation's welfare" into an organization "tattered and torn and factionalized."

"We are now bewildered and confused by the lies and tactics thrown at us by people who would not admit they were Commies but who at every turn of the road hewed to the *Daily Worker* (Communist newspaper) line," he declared at a meeting yesterday.

Charges Growth Stopped

The A.V.C. now numbers between 75,000 and 80,000 members and has stopped growing, he said, in addressing the women's division of Friends of Democracy, Inc.

"About six months ago," he said, "we noted that the *Daily Worker* was advising its members and its fellow travelers not to go into the American Legion but into an up-and-coming organization called the A.V.C. The people of America have lost faith in us because we are Commie-infiltrated."

Then he added, "We must decide—what now?"

1947

Gardner Sworn In As Envoy to Britain

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Max Gardner, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, was sworn in today as the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Chief Justice Fred Vinson administered the oath at the State Department while Secretary Byrnes and about twenty other top ranking department officials looked on.

Gardner, who succeeds W. Averell Harriman, now Secretary of Commerce is scheduled to leave for his new port on February 6 aboard the liner America.

SenateGetsAtomicNominations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—President Truman today sent to the Senate the formal nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, along with other members, Robert F. Bacher, Sumner T. Pike, Lewis L. Strauss and William W. Waymack.

GEN. TWINING SLATED FOR CARIBBEAN POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Government officials said tonight that Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining was slated to be named commanding general of the Panama Canal Department and Caribbean Defense Command in about three weeks. Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger has commanded the area since October, 1945.

The shift in commanders means, according to some officials, that the Caribbean-Panama sector will be continued as a strategic air theater and not revert to its pre-war status as a ground forces command.

General Twining is a veteran Regular Army officer. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1918 and is 50 years old.

In the Pacific in 1943 he served as Allied air commander under Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, heading combined operations of Army, Navy, Marine and Allied Air Forces. Later, he took over the Fifteenth Strategic Air Force in Italy.

Last July, General Twining was assigned to a headquarters job in the Air Technical Services command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Reece Assails Truman's State-Of-Union Message

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Carroll Reece, Republican national chairman, today termed President Truman's State-of-the-Union message a mass of "generalities" and said the nation will have to look to the Republicans for leadership in the next two years.

He asserted the President might have been looking to his political fortunes in 1948 because the message delivered January 6, "avoided the middle of the road and traveled both the right and left sides simultaneously."

Reece's appraisal was contained in a 1,300 word letter to 7,500 Republican office-holders, party officials and leaders throughout the country.

U. S. WILL JUNK AND SELL SOME CANOL ASSETS

1947

Canada Agrees to Let Us Dispose of Part of Project Piecemeal.

DOMINION MAY BE A BUYER

Accord Covers Oil Pipeline and Refinery—War Enterprise Cost $133,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today that Canada has agreed to let the United States junk and sell piecemeal part of a $133,000,000 wartime white elephant—the Canol oil refinery and pipe line project. Under a pact reached last Friday, the United States may sell all or part of Canol project No. 1 to the Canadian Government or other buyers, remove what it can't sell, or merely abandon it.

The agreement, Byrnes said in a report to Congress, covers a pipe line running from Norman Wells, northwest territory, to White Horse, Yukon territory, a refinery at White Horse, and related facilities. It does not cover Canol projects No. 2, 3 and 4—systems set up to distribute the refinery's finished products—because the Army has not declared these surplus.

Byrnes reported that an investigation disclosed it is doubtful that "any governmental or private agency will desire to acquire the pipe line and refinery for use in place."

The Canol project was intended by the Joint Chiefs of Staffs to develop an oil field in northern Canada to supply fuel for an Alaskan aerial offensive against Japan. The offensive never materialized.

Denounced as a 'Flaming Waste.'

The Senate War Investigating Committee denounced the enterprise in a report last fall as a "flaming waste." The committee said the action of Admiral Ernest J. King and Gen. Brehon Somervell of the Joint Staff in persisting with the project was a "blot on the record of two otherwise able officers." King later protested that the report imputed to him personally decisions on Canol which were reached by the Chiefs of Staff as a group.

Byrnes's report was submitted in accordance with a provision of the surplus property act requiring submission to Congress of plans for disposing of pipe lines and other petroleum transport facilities costing in excess of $5,000,000. The report said sales will be made by sealed bids which will be opened March 20.

U.S. Explains Rent Increases Cited By Private Owners

1947

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—The announcement of a widespread boost in public housing rents was cited by a spokesman for some private property owners today as "convincing proof" that private rentals also should be permitted to rise.

William J. Davis, executive director of the National Home and Property Owners Foundation, declared Government housing charges had risen as much as $30 a month while "frozen" rent ceilings prevail on private property.

An official of the Federal Public Housing Authority said the increases were part of a program of reconverting war housing to its original purpose—low-rent, subsidized dwelling units for low-income families.

FHPA Explains

The latest round of rent increases ordered by FPHA will affect tenants in 53 projects in eleven states, mainly in the West and Hawaii.

The FPHA official said the projects had been used as war housing with the understanding that they would be converted to low-rent status after the war.

The wartime rent was intended to pay operating costs but not return a profit. The rent was therefore often lower than OPA ceilings for comparable accommodations. The occupants' income was not taken into consideration, as is in low-rent, subsidized public housing. Now, the official said, families whose high income disqualifies them are being asked to move.

How Boosts Are Possible

When they are unable to move for lack of other accommodations, their rent is increased on the basis of their ability to pay, up to the OPA ceiling rate. A boost from $35 to $65 as cited by Davis would thus be possible, the official said.

Last February, 133 projects containing 33,822 rental units were converted to low-rent status, and a survey last September showed that 35 per cent of the tenants could not qualify as low-income families. In later conversion groups, officials said they had no estimate on the percentage of families who could not qualify for low rent.

LONDON---INSERT FIRST LEAD SPITSBERGEN (A108) AFTER THIRD GRAPH X X X NORWEGIAN TERRITORY."

MEDVEZHI, THE RUSSIAN NAME FOR BEAR ISLAND, LIES MIDWAY BETWEEN THE NORTHERN NORWEGIAN COAST AND THE MAIN GROUP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. THE 1920 TREATY SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED IT AMONG THE ISLANDS TO BE GOVERNED BY THE SPITSBERGEN AGREEMENT. THIS ISLAND IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE ANOTHER MEDVEZHI (BEAR) ISLAND LYING OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST OF SIBERIA.

TASS SAID X X X ETC., FOURTH GRAPH.

JK1254PES INS.-LDN-(SPITSBERGEN)-XXX TERRITORY

LONDON--FIRST ADD-FIRST LEAD POLISH XXX POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

THE BROADCAST SAID A COYP OF THE RUSSIAN NOTE WAS DELIVERED 1947 MOSCOW TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE CONTENDED THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, AS PRESENTED IN THE AMERICAN MESSAGE, WAS VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY AND COMMENTED:

1947

"THE WELL KNOWN FACTS OF THE PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF MR.MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH RESORT TO ALL KINDS OF THREATS, VIOLENCE AND MURDER IN ORDER TO HINDER THE NORMAL CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS ARE, HOWEVER, COMPLETELY IGNORED. INS.-LDN-(POLISH)-XXX AGREEMENT.

"HOWEVER, NUMEROUS INSTANCES OF BANDIT RAIDS ON ELECTORAL PREMISES, INTIMIDATION OF ELECTORS BY THREATS AGAINST SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRATIC BLOC, AND EVEN A NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS OF MEMBERS OF ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS ARE WELL KNOWN. X X X

"IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE FAILED TO DISCHARGE ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE PEOPLE HAD IT NOT TAKEN MEASURES AGAINST THESE CRIMINAL ELEMENTS IN ENSURING THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR HOLDING FREE, DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS. XXX

"IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SEE ANY REASON FOR A NECESSITY, AS THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT PRESUMES, OF TAKING ANY KIND OF STEPS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS IN POLAND, WHICH WOULD THIS CONSTITUTE AN INTERFERENCE IN POLISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS ON THE PART OF THE POWERS WHICH SIGNED THE YALTA AND BERLIN (POTSDAM) AGREEMENTS."

THE BRITISH NOTE STRESSED THE POTSDAM ACCORD.

DISCLAIMING ANY X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

WD135PES

(380) SPITSBERGEN

WASHINGTON, JAN.15-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE CLEAR TODAY IT EXPECTS TO BE CONSULTED ON ANY SOVIET-NORWEGIAN AGREEMENT WHICH WOULD AFFECT THE 1920 TREATY DEMILITARIZING THE SPITSBERGEN ARCHIPELAGO.

THIS POSITION WAS ANNOUNCED TO REPORTERS BY MICHAEL J. MCDERMOTT, SECRETARY BYRNES' PRESS ASSISTANT.

MCDERMOTT SAID THAT FAR THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT BEEN INFORMED OF ANY FORMAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN NORWAY AND RUSSIA ON "THE NECESSITY OF JOINT DEFENSE" OF SPITSBERGEN. HE SAID THE DEPARTMENT LIKEWISE HAS NO INFORMATION THAT THE SOVIETS HAD DENOUNCED THE 1920 TREATY, BUT ADDED:

"AS WE ARE A PARTY TO THE TREATY, WE HAVE NO DOUBT AT ALL THAT WE WILL BE CONSULTED IN CASE NORWAY AND SOVIET RUSSIA REACH AGREEMENT THAT A MODIFICATION OF THE TREATY IS DESIRABLE."

ON THE RADIO MOSCOW REPORT THAT RUSSIA AND NORWAY HAVE AGREED ON THE "NECESSITY" FOR JOINT DEFENSE" OF THE ISLANDS, MCDERMOTT NOTED THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN A STATEMENT JANUARY 10 HAD SAID THAT ANY REVISION OF THE TREATY WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE BY ALL PARTIES TO THE PACT.

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EXCEPT POWERS WHICH WERE ALLIED WITH GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR II.

DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES SAID THE UNITED STATES DOUBTLESS WILL HOLD TO THE POSITION THAT THE TREATY CAN NOT BE ALTERED WITHOUT CONSENT OF SOME 30 NATIONS WHICH WERE PARTIES WITH RUSSIA TO THE PACT. PENDING FORMAL NOTIFIGATION THAT A DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING HAS BEEN REACHED BY THE SOVIETS IN NORWAY, HOWEVER, OFFICIALS INDICATED NO ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES IS LIKELY.

A MOSCOW BROADCAST QUOTING THE TASS NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT MEDVEZHI OR BEAR ISLAND PRIOR TO THE TREATY "ACTUALLY WAS A RUSSIAN ISLAND." THE TREATY SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED THIS ISLAND AMONG OTHERS IN THE ARCHIPELAGO, WHICH WAS PLACED UNDER NORWAY'S SOVEREIGNTY WITH A PROVISO THAT NO NAVAL BASES SHOULD BE BUILT.

BECAUSE OF SPITZBERGEN'S KEY LOCATION ATHWART THE SEA APPROACHES TO NORTHERN RUSSIA AND SOME 3,500 AIR LINE MILES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL NORTHEAST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN KEEPING A WARY EYE ON MOSCOW'S MOVES IN ITS DIRECTION.

THEY FIRST CAME TO LIGHT ABOUT THE TIME THE UNITED STATES ASKED TO KEEP CONTROL OF WARTIME AIRBASES IN ICELAND. OSLO INFORMED THIS GOVERNMENT AND PRESUMABLY GREAT BRITAIN THAT RUSSIA CLAIMED SPECIAL RIGHTS IN SPITSBERGEN AND PROPOSED A DEFENSE AGREEMENT.

1947

A166WX

HOWEVER, IT WAS LEARNED SUBSEQUENTLY THAT THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FIRST WAS PRIVATELY ADVANCED IN MOSCOW IN 1944 BY FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV TO TRYGVIE LIE, THEN FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE NORWAY GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AND NOW SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THIS WAS IN WARTIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES WAS POURING LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES INTO RUSSIA BY CONVOYS RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF GERMAN SUBMARINE AND AIR ATTACK BETWEEN SPITSBERGEN AND NORWAY'S NORTH CAPE.

THE SOVIET SECRECY CONTRASTED WITH THE OPEN POSTWAR PROPOSALS TO ICELAND TO RETAIN RIGHTS TO AIRBASES IN THIS ISLAND. RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN WERE FULLY INFORMED WITHOUT DELAY. THE PROPOSAL SUBSEQUENTLY WAS DROPPED BECAUSE OF NORWEGIAN OBJECTIONS.

DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE SAID IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT EITHER AT THE 1944 MEETING WITH LIE, OR LATER, MOLOTOV HAD PROPOSED:

1. EITHER OUTRIGHT CESSION OF BEAR ISLAND, WHICH IS SEPARATE FROM THE REST OF THE ARCHIPELAGO AND ABOUT 300 MILES FROM THE NORTH CAPE.
2. JOINT CONTROL OF THE WHOLE ARCHIPELAGO.
3. DENUNCIATION OF THE 1920 TREATY.
4. JOINT SOVIET-NORWAY DEFENSE AGREEMENT.

FR1257PES

B122 Q

LONDON, JAN.15-(AP)-A HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAD TOLD FRENCH PREMIER LEON BLUM THERE WAS NO COAL AVAILABLE FOR FRANCE EITHER FROM BRITISH MINES OR FROM OUTPUT IN THE RUHR.

B254PES

B103 Q

WITH ALLIANCE (200)

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 16-(AP)-LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF VARIOUS POLITICAL LEANINGS WELCOMED TODAY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD AGREED TO CONCLUDE A TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD, DECLARING THAT THE ALLIANCE DOES NOT CONCERN ONLY FRANCE AND BRITAIN, SAID: "IT COMPLETES THE STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN SAFEGUARDS. IT WILL GIVE CONFIDENCE TO SMALLER STATES."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS SAID: "A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE DIRECTED AGAINST THE GERMAN MENACE IS A PROJECT WHICH TODAY SEEMS TO BE REMOTE AND ACADEMIC. X X X IF THE MOTIVE OF THE ALLIANCE IS TO GIVE OUR OLD COMRADES, THE FRENCH, A NEW FAITH IN THEIR DESTINY, THEN ASSUREDLY IT MARCHES IN STEP WITH THE SYMPATHIES OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

"BUT AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE WILL NOT BE THOUGHT OF IN EITHER COUNTRY AS THE SOLE OR EVEN THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF POLICY AT A TIME WHEN PEACE IS BEING LABORIOUSLY REBUILT. ABOVE ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AT THIS TIME STANDS THE NEED TO SUSTAIN AND STRENGTHEN THE UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA. TO THIS AIM ALL OTHER PROJECTS MAY REASONABLY DEFER."

GREETING THE NEWS WITH A "CORDIAL WELCOME," THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY GRAPHIC DELCARED THAT THE TREATY "SHOULD FORM A COMPLEMENT TO THE FRENCH ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND BE IN LINE WITH OUR OWN UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY TELEGRAPH PREDICTED THAT THE ALLIANCE WOULD MEET OPPOSITION FROM FRENCH COMMUNISTS "WHO, ECHOING MOSCOW, HAVE ALWAYS BEEN AGAINST EVEN A WESTERN BLOC."

JK846PES

1947

NIGHT LEAD DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

BY ALVIN J.STEINKOPF

LONDON, JAN 15-(AP)-RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN NATIONS DEADLOCKED IN THE FOUR-POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TODAY OVER AN AUSTRALIAN REQUEST FOR "FULL PARTICIPATION" BY SMALLER NATIONS IN DELIBERATIONS OVER THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY, AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIAL QUARTERS REPORTED.

THE DEPUTIES RECESSED FOR THE NIGHT WITH ONLY RUSSIA OPPOSING THE AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION. OFFICIAL SOURCES GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE DISCUSSIONS DURING THE SECOND DAY OF MEETINGS:

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT IN A NOTE TO THE COUNCIL ASKED THAT ALL BELLIGERENT NATIONS BE REPRESENTED AT ALL SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

FEODOR GUSEV, REPRESENTING RUSSIA, OBJECTED. HE SAID THE AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL WOULD TURN THE MEETING INTO A FULL-SCALE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. THAT WAS NOT THE INTENTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, HE SAID.

ROBERT MURPHY FOR THE UNITED STATES AND SIR WILLIAM STRANG FOR BRITAIN AND MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE FOR FRANCE EXPRESSED GENERAL WILLINGNESS TO COMPLY.

THE COUNCIL DEBATED THE ISSUE NEARLY FOUR HOURS AND WILL RECONVENE TOMORROW MORNING. THE AGENDA CALLS FOR DISCUSSION OF THE AUSTRALIAN TREATY BUT BECAUSE PROCEDURE MUST BE ESTABLISHED FIRST THE

AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION PRESUMABLY WILL BE DEBATED AGAIN IMMEDIATELY.

ORIGINALLY, THE DEPUTIES WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ASSEMBLED TO DO THE SPADE WORK ON THE GERMAN TREATY WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WHEN THEY MEET IN MOSCOW MARCH 10. EIGHTEEN OTHER NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SUBMIT THEIR VIEWS BUT NOT AS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS.

1947

DA6d3RES

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE STARTED SPADEWORK FOR TREATIES WITH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY TODAY AND WERE CONFRONTED UNOFFICIALLY WITH BORDER DISPUTES, A FREQUENT CAUSE OF EUROPEAN WARS.

YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON INDICATED MARSHAL TITO'S COUNTRY WOULD ASK FOR A SUBSTANTIAL PIECE OF SOUTHERN AUSTRIA. OTHER NEIGHBORS OF THE DEFEATED CENTRAL STATES EXERTED QUIET PRESSURE OUTSIDE THE COUNCIL CHAMBER FOR AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN LAND.

THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION WAS SO CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE DELAYS OVER TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS THAT IT PROPOSED THAT A FACT-FINDING COMMISSION BE ESTABLISHED TO STUDY ALL CLAIMS.

THE DEPUTIES WERE PREPARING FOR THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES AT THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW CONFERENCE. THEY WERE CONCERNED PRIMARILY TODAY WITH GERMANY.

A YUGOSLAV DELEGATION HEADED BY DR.JOZA VILFAN EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT A SLOVENE MINORITY IN THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF CARINTHIA AND ASSERTED THAT THE SLOVENES SOUGHT UNION WITH YUGOSLAVIA. THE YUGOSLAVS SAID INFORMALLY THAT A TRANSFER OF POPULATIONS WAS NOT FEASIBLE AND THAT ANNEXATION OF THE VAGUELY DEFINED REGION WOULD BE A BETTER SOLUTION.

A YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN SAID THEY ALSO WOULD DEMAND THE SURRENDER BY AUSTRIA OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONSIDERED WAR CRIMINALS. HE CHARGED THAT MANY HAD FOUND REFUGE IN AUSTRIA AND THAT THE USTACHI, A FASCIST BAND WHICH HELD ABSOLUTE SWAY IN SLOVENIA DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, STILL EXISTED IN AUSTRIA AS AN ORGANIZED FORMATION.

AUSTRALIA WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE GIVEN GENERAL APPROVAL TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRAFTS OF AN AUSTRIAN TREATY OF INDEPENDENCE. THE DELEGATION ALSO SUGGESTED MEASURES FOR THE FEDERATION OF WHAT IS LEFT OF GERMANY, WITH STRONG FEDERAL STATES. AUSTRALIA URGED ALSO THAT A SUBSTANTIAL LIFT BE GIVEN TO GERMAN ECONOMY TO PREVENT THE COUNTRY FROM BECOMING A DRAIN ON THE ALLIED AND OCCUPYING POWERS.

THE DEPUTIES PROCEEDED WITH PREPARATION OF BOTH THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATIES AFTER REJECTING A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO DEFER THE AUSTRIAN DRAFT UNTIL AFTER DISCUSSION OF GERMAN PEACE PLANS.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, HOPING TO COMPLETE A DRAFT OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY IN FIVE WEEKS, JOINED IN OPPOSING THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, FEODOR GUSEV, WHEN HE ASKED YESTERDAY THAT GERMANY'S FUTURE BE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL BEFORE TURNING TO AUSTRIA.

THE ATMOSPHERE WAS REPORTED TO BE HARMONIOUS AS THE DEPUTIES BEGAN PRIVATE HEARINGS TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETINGS. BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN CALLED FOR "PATIENCE, STUDY AND DESIGN TO PREVENT GERMANY AGAIN THREATENING THE PEACE OF EUROPE."

EIGHTEEN EUROPEAN NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THE TREATIES. FIRST COUNTRY TO SEND IN A MEMORANDUM WAS THE NETHERLANDS, WHICH URGED INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND AREAS AND DECENTRALIZATION OF GERMANY TO PREVENT THE GERMANS EVER AGAIN ARMING FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR.

FIRST LEAD BEVIN

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA ACCUSED FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TODAY OF IGNORING THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN 20-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT, AN ASSERTION QUICKLY DENIED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLICATION REPROACHED BEVIN FOR A BROADCAST SPEECH DEC. 22 SAYING GREAT BRITAIN "DOES NOT TIE HERSELF TO ANYBODY" EXCEPT UNDER OBLIGATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND SAID THIS "IGNORED THE EXISTENCE" OF THE WAR-BORN ALLIANCE. PRAVDA SAID BEVIN "WAS NOT SERIOUS" WHEN HE OFFERED LAST YEAR TO EXTEND THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA TO 50 YEARS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID PRAVDA HAD TAKEN OUT OF CONTEXT ONE SENTENCE OF BEVIN'S SPEECH IN WHICH THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, ANSWERING SUGGESTIONS THAT BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY WAS LINKED TOO CLOSELY WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES SAID:

"GREAT BRITAIN BRINGS HER MIND TO BEAR ON EVERY PROBLEM ON ITS MERITS. SHE DOES NOT TIE HERSELF TO ANYBODY, EXCEPT IN REGARD TO HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE (U.N.) CHARTER AND I THINK WHAT I HAVE JUST SAID ABOUT OUR POLICIES SHOWS THAT WE HAVE A MIND AND PURPOSE OF OUR OWN."

THE PRAVDA ASSERTION, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, CAUSED MORE THAN A LITTLE CONCERN IN BRITISH GOVERNMENT CIRCLES. THERE WAS SPECULATION IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES AS TO WHY THE COMMUNIST PUBLICATION HAD CHOSEN THIS TIME FOR THE SHARPEST ANTI-BRITISH STATEMENT SINCE THE GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN BIG THREE RELATIONS RECENTLY.

1947

ONE BRITISH SOURCE SUGGESTED THE ATTACK COULD INDICATE THAT RUSSIA WAS PREPARING TO ASK REVISION OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET ACCORD AND POSSIBLY OTHER TREATIES AS WELL. THIS SOURCE OBSERVED THAT RUSSIA, HER POSITION STRENGTHENED SINCE THE WAR, MIGHT HOPE FOR MORE FAVORABLE TERMS THROUGH RE-NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY.

THE PRAVDA COMMENTARY ACCUSED BEVIN OF INSINCERITY.

"YESTERDAY MR. BEVIN PROPOSED PROLONGATION OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY FOR A TERM OF 50 YEARS," PRAVDA SAID, "AND TODAY HE IGNORES THE EXISTENCE OF THIS TREATY. NOW WE SEE THE REAL WORTH OF MR. BEVIN'S PROPOSAL FOR PROLONGATION OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

"THIS PROPOSAL WAS NOT SERIOUS AND DID NOT EXPRESS A REAL DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

"PERHAPS MR. BEVIN HAS FORGOTTEN THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS A TIE WITH THE SOVIET UNION BY THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE IN THE WAR AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY AND HER ASSOCIATES IN EUROPE, AND OF COLLABORATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AFTER THE WAR."

RECALLING BEVIN'S STATEMENT THAT BRITAIN "BRINGS HER MIND TO BEAR ON EVERY PROBLEM ON ITS MERITS" AND HAS "A MIND AND PURPOSE" OF HER

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OWN, PRAVDA ADDED:

"NOBODY WILL QUESTION THE RIGHT OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY TO HAVE AN INDEPENDENT MIND AND AIMS OF ITS OWN, BUT IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS EVERY STATESMAN WHO RESPECTS HIS PEOPLE AND HIS COUNTRY ALSO RESPECTS THOSE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS WHICH HIS COUNTRY HAS ASSUMED."

"BEVIN'S FOREIGN POLICY," THE BROADCAST SAID, "DOES NOT INCLUDE WHAT THE ELECTORS WHO VOTED FOR THE LABORITES WANT -- NAMELY A CONSISTENT LINE OF COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP NOT ONLY WITH THE U.S.A. BUT WITH THE SOVIET UNION AS WELL.

"THIS EVOKES DOUBT AND ANXIETY IN THE MINDS OF ORDINARY MEN IN BRITAIN.

"HOW DEEPLY THIS ANXIETY HAS PENETRATED INTO THE MASSES IS PROVED BY THE FACT THAT AT THE LAST TRADES UNION CONGRESS IN BRIGHTON 2,444,000 VOTES WERE GIVEN FOR A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING ANXIETY AT THE WORSENING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND BRITAIN X X X"

THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON, WHICH TRANSLATED THE BROADCAST FROM THE RUSSIAN, AT FIRST QUOTED THE MOSCOW RADIO AS SAYING THE PRAVDA ARTICLE WAS HEADLINED "BEVIN RENOUNCES ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY," BUT LATER CHANGES ITS TRANSLATION TO "DISAVOWS."

JR828AES

1947

LONDON, JANG. 15-(AP)-A PUBLISHED ALLEGATION THAT WINSTON CHURCHILL'S POLICIES IN GREECE WERE INFLUCNED BY HIS HAVING BEEN "BAILED OUT OF BANKRUPTCY BY BRITISH BANKERS WITH GREEK INTERESTS" WAS WITHDRAWN IN OPEN COURT TODAY WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT CHURCHILL'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE BOOK, "DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE," HAD BEEN SETTLED.

COUNSEL G.O.SLADE SAID IN THE KING'S BENCH DIVISION THAT THE AUTHOR, LOUIS ADAMIC, AND THE PUBLISHER, HARPER AND BROTHERS, AGREED TO PAY "SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGES" TO THE WARTIME PRIME MINISTER, AND THAT BOTH ADMITTED WITHOUT QUALIFICATION THAT THE STATEMENT WAS UNFOUNDED. BOTH PUBLISHER AND AUTHOR APOLOGIZED FOR THE STATEMENT, COUNSEL SAID.

CHURCHILL'S SUIT WAS BASED ON A SINGLE FOOTNOTE IN THE BOOK, QUOTED IN COURT AS FOLLOWS:

"AS DREW PEARSON REVEALED IN ONE OF HIS COLUMNS EARLY IN 1945, THE MOTIVES FOR THE BRITISH POLICY IN GREECE WERE AT LEAST PARTLY LINKED TO THE FACT THAT HAMBROS BANK, OF LONDON, THE CHIEF BRITISH CREDITORS OF GREECE (GETTING UP TO 17 PERCENT ON THEIR LOANS WHICH THE LEFTIST OR EAM GREEKS WISHED TO SCALE DOWN TO 5 PERCENT) HAD BAILED WINSTON CHURCHILL OUT OF BANKRUPTCY IN 1912."

SLADE TOLD THE COURT:

"A GROSSER LIBEL UPON A PUBLIC MAN HOLDING THE HIGH POSITION WHICH MR.CHURCHILL HELD IS DIFFICULT TO CONCEVE AND THERE IS NOT ONE WORD OF TRUTH BEHIND IT.

"MR.CHURCHILL WAS NEVER ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY. HE NEVER HAD ANY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM OR ANY FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH HAMBROS OR THE HAMBROS BANK.

"BUT THE REFLECTIONS MADE UPON HIS SOLVENCY ARE AS NOTHING TO THE SUGGESTION THAT, IN HIS CAPACITY OF PRIME MINISTER, HE HAD ALLOWED HIS PRIVATE FEELINGS AND HIS PRIVATE INTERESTS TO SWAY AND INFLUENCE THE POLICY AND CONDUCT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WHICH HE WAS THE HEAD, AND ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO OPERATIONS OF WAR, IN WHICH SO MUCH BLOOD WAS SHED."

SLADE SAID COPIES OF THE BOOK WERE SENT BY AN UNDISCLOSED AGENCY TO PERSONS PROMINENT IN BRITISH LIFE, WITH THE APPARENT INTENTION OF INJURING THE REPUTATIONS OF CHURCHILL AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. HE SAID THE FOOTNOTE APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN INSERTED BY THE AUTHOR WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF HARPER AND BROTHERS AFTER THE FIRM HAD APPROVED THE BOOK'S PROOFS.

LAWYERS FOR ADAMIC AND FOR THE PUBLISHERS MADE BRIEF STATEMENTS CONFIRMING THAT THE STATEMENT WAS UNFOUNDED AND EXPRESSING REGRET THAT IT HAD APPEARED.

WD1112AES

A159

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-UNRRA HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT RELIEF SHIPMENTS UP TO JAN. 1 TOTALLED 19,258,000 TONS, VALUED AT $2,281,759,-000.

WD1224PES

FIRST LEAD INDOCHINA

PARIS, JAN. 15-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM SAIGON TONIGHT SAID THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDOCHINA HAD APPEALED TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO INTERCEDE FOR 425 FRENCH CIVILIANS AND THOUSANDS OF CHINESE SEIZED BY THE VIET-NAM NATIONALISTS AS HOSTAGES.

ADM.GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, SAID THE APPEAL WAS SUGGESTED BY FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER MARIUS MOUTET, WHO RECENTLY SPENT 15 DAYS IN INDOCHINA ON A FIRST-HAND INSPECTION TOUR.

ABOUT 10,000 CHINESE WERE REPORTED HELD IN ONE SECTION OF HANOI, WHERE FRENCH TROOPS HAVE SURROUNDED SOME 1,000 VIET-NAM SOLDIERS BELONGING TO THE "TU VE" GROUP OF YOUNG NATIONALISTS.

THE FRENCH SAID THEY CONSIDERED THESE CHINESE HOSTAGES BECAUSE THE VIET-NAMESE HAVE REFUSED TO ALLOW THEM TO BE EVACUATED.

DISPATCHES FROM ETC X X X ORIG (A63).

WD142PES

paris, jan. 15-(ap)-premier alcide de gasperi of italy will stop over in paris on his way home from the united states, the italian embassy said today.

1947

an embassy spokesman said it was not known yet just how long de gasperi would stay in the french capital, but that his plane was stopping over here.

the premier passed through paris two weeks ago on his way to washington.

A117 (180)

BERLIN, JAN 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY TODAY ORDERED HIS AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL TO ADOPT HANDS OFF ROLES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY, AND UNGRUDGINGLY TO YIELD RESPONSIBILITY TO THE GERMANS TO GOVERN THEMSELVES "IN AN EFFORT TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY."

IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE OUTLINING THE AMG'S TASKS FOR 1947, CLAY SAID IMPORTANT STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN DELEGATING RESPONSIBILITY TO THE GERMANS IN BOTH THE AMERICAN ZONE AND ON BIZONAL BOARDS COMPOSED OF GERMANS FOR CONDUCTING THE ECONOMY OF THE MERGED AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES.

"HEREAFTER," SAID CLAY "WE SHALL INTERVENE IN LAND (STATE) LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION ONLY IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT MEASURES WHICH ARE INCONSISTENT WITH OUR OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY. WE MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH GERMAN ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY. WE MUST SUPPORT THE LAND CONSTITUTIONS WITH THE UTMOST SINCERITY.

"WITHIN THE FIELD OF BIZONAL FUSION, WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY HAS NOW BEEN GIVEN TO THE GERMAN BIZONAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND THAT WE MUST REFRAIN FROM TAKING ACTION WHICH WOULD INTERFERE WITH THEIR CONTROL OF THE MATTERS FOR WHICH THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE."

"IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE OUR DUTY TO INSPECT, TO ASSIST WHEN ASSISTANCE IS REQUESTED."

G1024AES 1947

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JAN. 15-(AP)-GERMAN AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT PROBABLY WOULD BE INDICTED TONIGHT TO APPEAR BEFORE A DENAZIFICATION COURT, ALTHOUGH THE GRUFF, WING-COLLARED FORMER REICHSBANK CHIEF IS HOSPITALIZED IN LUDWIGSBURG PRISON. DR.JOHANNES ROZEK, PRISON PHYSICIAN, SAID HE BELIEVED SCHACHT WHO WAS ACQUITTED IN THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL, SHOULD HAVE AN IMMEDIATE OPERATION FOR HERNIA.

JK1139AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.15-(AP)-RELIEF SUPPLIES VALUED AT $5,000,000 ARE BEING TRANSFERRED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY FOR USE IN DISPLACED PERSONS' CAMPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BRANCH OF U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

OFFICIALS EMPHASIZED THAT THE TRANSFER DID NOT REPRESENT A CURTAILMENT OF RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.

B251PES

A96

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 15-(AP)-KING CHRISTIAN HAS APPOINTED WILLIAM BORBERG, 61, PERMANENT DANISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JK958PES

OPPOSITION LEADERS DECLARED YESTERDAY ARMED PRO-GOVERNMENT GANGS WERE SPREADING SUCH TERROR AMONG ANTI-GOVERNMENT FORCES THAT THE "LAST HOPE" OF FREE, UNFETTERED BALLOTING HAD VANISHED. MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THE GOVERNMENT BLOC HAD REFUSED TO ALLOW POLISH PEASANT PARTY WATCHERS AT THE POLLS, UNLESS RECOMMENDED BY BLOC-CONTROLLED SHERIFFS. HE SAID THAT MEANT THE BLOC WOULD HAVE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OVER CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT DENIED THE ACCUSATIONS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, AND ALSO VERBALLY REJECTED THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NOTES, DECLARING THE CHARGES WERE NOT SUPPORTED BY DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE. ADD-WARSAW TO) -XXX TIME

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID 135 POLISH PEASANT PARTY CANDIDATES HAD BEEN JAILED AND 250 OF THE PARTY'S CANDIDATES STRICKEN FROM THE ELECTION LISTS, THAT NEWSBOYS SELLING ANTI-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS WERE BEING BEATEN AND THAT PARTY ELECTION POSTERS WERE BEING TORN DOWN. THE GOVERNMENT SAID THERE WERE SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR EVERY ARREST.

M321AES

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JAN. 15-(AP)-PREMIER EDWARD B.OSUBKA-MORAWSKI PREDICTED TONIGHT A SWEEPING VICTORY FOR THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES IN NEXT SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS AND TERMED "FANTASTIC" SUGGESTIONS THAT THE OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY MIGHT SCORE AN UPSET.

OSBUKA-MORAWSKI TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THE BALLOTING WOULD BE FREE AND UNFETTERED. HE SAID HE BASED HIS VICTORY PREDICTIONS UPON IMPRESSIONS GAINED IN A TOUR OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT MASSES OF PEASANTS WERE LEAVING THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY HEADED BY VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, THE PREMIER ADDED.

THE PREMIER DISCOUNTED MIKOLAJCZYK'S CHARGES OF SUPPRESSION, COERCION AND INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS BY THE BLOC PARTIES AND REPRESSIVE MEASURES BY SECURITY POLICE. OSUBKA-MORAWSKI MADE A COUNTER-CHARGE THAT MUCH OF POLAND'S INTERNAL TERRORISM WAS ATTRIBUTABLE TO POLISH PEASANT PARTY MEMBERS ALLIED WITH UNDERGROUND BANDS.

MEANWHILE, MIKOLAJCZYK IN A RADIO SPEECH URGED POLISH VOTERS TO DEFEAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO USE "RIFLE, BLUDGEON AND JAIL AGAINST DEFENSELESS PEOPLE."

CALLING FOR ETC., X X X SECOND GRAPH PREV. 1947

JK1002PES

B114 Q

WARSAW, POLAND, JAN.15-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY THAT 59 MEMBERS OF LOCAL ELECTION COMMISSIONS AND VOLUNTEER MILITIAMEN HAD BEEN KILLED IN ATTACKS BY UNDERGROUND GROUPS.

THE MINISTRY ACCUSED THE UNDERGROUND OF DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE DESIGNED TO PROVOKE ANTI-SEMITIC OUTBREAKS BY CHARGING THAT JEWS IN SECURITY POLICE UNIFORMS HAD KILLED 160 POLES AT RADOM.

B246PES

30.24-7385

warsaw, jan. 15--(ap)--four women separated from their american husbands before and during the war flew to berlin today, enroute to the united states.

1947

they are: mrs. anna jarowska, 10 worth st., worcester, mass., accompanied by her son, tadeusz; mrs. katarzyna kosior, 31 bridge st., holyoke, mass., accompanied by her sons josef and antoni; mrs. apolonia krajewska, 49 water st., torrington, conn.; and mrs. janina prokop, 38 ivy st., kearney, n.j.

apr aliens 02200 aw 6ala

warsaw, jan. 15-(ap)-a military court trying col. jan rzepecki and 10 other officers on charges of spying for a foreign power was told today that as much as $200,000 was sent from abroad monthly to finance subversive activities against the warsaw government.

the defendants are accused of constituting the high command of an organization called "win," the initials for the polish words for freedom and independence."

one of the accused, kazimierz leski, testified to the

of the money and [redacted] the "secretary of a certain embassy in warsaw" pledged the help of diplomatic missions outside the country in the [redacted] planned flight of a win member fearing arrest. leski was [redacted] identified as commander for the western area in win activities.

the defendant testified he collected information on polish military forces, and said five priests were involved in the work.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.15-(AP)-RUSSIA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT SHE HAD INFORMED THE UNITED STATES THAT SHE WOULD NOT JOIN WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN ANY "INTERFERENCE" IN POLAND'S PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS NEXT SUNDAY.

THE RUSSIAN STAND, CONTAINED IN A NOTE SIGNED BY FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND HANDED LAST MONDAY TO U.S.AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL SMITH, WAS IN ANSWER TO AN AMERICAN REQUEST THAT RUSSIA REMIND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT OF ITS OBLIGATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTIONS.

1947

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BOTH HAVE SENT SHARP NOTES TO WARSAW REMINDING THAT, UNDER THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS, FAIR AND UNFETTERED POLISH ELECTIONS ARE GUARANTEED.

(THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE RELEASED A THIRD BRITISH NOTE TO WARSAW, IN WHICH THE POLES WERE WARNED THAT "THE MANNER OF HOLDING ELECTIONS IN POLAND IS THE SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND IS MORE THAN A PURELY DOMESTIC AFFAIR.")

THE RUSSIAN NOTE SAID THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT AGREE WITH ACCUSATIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT BLOC IN POLAND WAS VIOLATING PROVISIONS FOR FAIR ELECTIONS, AS SPECIFIED IN BIG THREE AGREEMENTS AT YALTA AND POTSDAM.

ALL OF THE AMERICAN ACCUSATIONS, THE NOTE CONTINUED, WERE BASED ON STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY, HEADED BY VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK.

THE UNITED STATES HAS COMPLETELY IGNORED "THE WELL KNOWN FACTS OF THE PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF MR.MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH RESORT TO ALL KINDS OF THREATS, VIOLENCE AND MURDER IN ORDER TO HINDER THE NORMAL CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS," THE RUSSIAN REPLY SAID.

(THE PRO-RUSSIAN POLISH GOVERNMENT, IN A NOTE HANDED YESTERDAY TO ARTHUR BLISS LANE, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO WARSAW, SAID IN EFFECT THAT POLAND INTENDED TO CONDUCT HER ELECTIONS AS SHE SAW FIT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES APPROVED.) #

Rome, Jan. 15-(AP)-Italian newspapers displayed prominently today reports of an attack on Imberto Borracchini, an Italian who has served with the U.S. office of Strategic services, who was beaten unconscious and tied to a tree in an outskirt of Rome last night.

The report said Borracchini's room had been ransacked thoroughly. Newspapers printed pictures of Borracchini wearing a medal which he identified as a silver star.

Borracchini only yesterday showed The Associated Press a copy of a letter he said he mailed to President Truman Sept. 14 accusing the Italian military intelligence service of keeping tab on him and telling of an organization which specialized in provoking incidents along the Italian-Yugoslav frontier while its members wore American uniforms.

"They're after me," he said at the time, asserting that he was unable to get his story before U.S. intelligence authorities.

Borracchini said he was uncertain whether his letter ever reached the White House.

)CAIRO, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TODAY APPRO PAYMENT OF 105,000 EGYPTIAN POUNDS AS EGYPT'S SHARE OF THE RESERVE BANK PLANNED BY THE ARAB LEAGUE IN A MOVE TO PREVENT PALESTINE LANDS FROM BEING SOLD TO JEWS.

THE BANKS £1,000,000 CAPITAL WILL CONSIST OF 250,000 £4 SHARES, OFFICIALS SAID, ADDING THAT SHARES WOULD BE SOLD ONLY TO ARABS IN THE SEVEN STATES BELONGING TO THE LEAGUE.

(THE EGYPTIAN POUND AT THE CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE IS WORTH $4.13)

LEAGUE OFFICIALS SAID THE BANK WOULD LEND FUNDS OR OTHERWISE AID DISTRESSED ARAB LANDOWNERS.

RQ1127AES

JERUSALEM--SECOND ADD PALESTINE (A97) XXX WAS HIT.

(A PURPORTED BRANCH IN FRANCE OF THE "FIGHTERS FOR ISRAEL'S LIBERTY," KNOWN AS THE STERN GANG, REPORTED IN A MAILED "COMMUNIQUE" IN PARIS THAT ITS FORCES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTACK ON THE HAIFA POLICE STATION. IT SAID THE GROUP WOULD CONTINUE ITS WARFARE UNTIL THE BRITISH LEFT PALESTINE.)

WD1259PES

ADD JERUSALEM-(WOUNDED ARAB DIES)-XXX HIT

HANOI, INDOCHINA, JAN 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN HANOI IMPOSED A "BLIND" CENSORSHIP ON PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THIS CAPITAL OF PROVINCIAL TONKIN TODAY.

THEY ASSERTED THE CENSORSHIP WAS NECESSARY FOR SECURITY AND THE PROTECTION OF FUTURE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF FRENCH FORCES AGAINST THE DISSIDENT VIET-NAMESE.

UNDER "BLIND" CENSORSHIP, A REPORTER HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT IS DELETED NOR HOW LONG DISPATCHES ARE DELAYED BY OFFICIALS. NO PRESS RELATIONS OFFICERS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO HANDLE THE NEWS.

REPORTERS MUST PRESENT TWO COPIES OF THEIR DISPATCHES FOR APPROVAL BY SIGNATURE OF COMMISSIONER JEAN SAINTENY'S "CHEF DE CABINET," OR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. BOTH COPIES ARE RETAINED, AND NO COPY IS RETURNED TO THE REPORTER SHOWING WHAT IS DELETED. NEITHER IS THE WRITER INFORMED WHEN A DISPATCH IS SUPPRESSED ENTIRELY.

EFFECTIVE SIMULTANEOUSLY, ALL FRENCH MILITARY AND CIVIL OFFICERS IN INDOCHINA WERE INSTRUCTED FROM PARIS NOT TO GIVE REPORTERS INTERVIEWS OR INFORMATION FOR DIRECT QUOTATION. OFFICERS STILL MAY GIVE INFORMATION, BUT REPORTERS MAY NOT NAME A SOURCE OR QUOTE AN OFFICIAL.

G1006AES

B124 Q

BANGKOK, SIAM, JAN.15-(AP)-FREE CAMBODIAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS SENDING DOCUMENTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSERTING THE CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF CAMBODIA, A PROTECTORATE OF INDOCHINA, FROM THE FRENCH AND FOR SETTING UP OF A MONARCHIAL GOVERNMENT. IT SAID 10,000,000 CAMBODIANS DESIRED FREEDOM AND CITED THE INABILITY OF FRANCE TO PROTECT THE COUNTRY FROM THE JAPANESE INVASION.

B257PES

30.24-7387

SHANGHAI,JAN.15-(AP)-CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF NEED, 952 REFUGEES WILL SAIL FRIDAY FOR THEIR EUROPEAN HOMELANDS.

THE REFUGEES, WHOSE RETURN HOME WAS ARRANGED BY THE CHINA OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, WILL SAIL IN THE S.S. MARINE FALCON.

THE REFUGEES INCLUDE 760 AUSTRIANS, 99 ITALIANS AND TWO GREEKS. THE REMAINDER ARE ITALIANS BEING SENT HOME BY THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

THEY ARE SCHEDULED TO BOARD THE SHIP TOMORROW. THEY WILL SAIL FOR VENICE VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

FJ441ACS

1947

SHANGHAI,JAN.15-(AP)-MORE THAN 2,000 EMPLOYES OF SHANGHAI'S PREWAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL GATHERED IN THE GROUNDS OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL TODAY AND RENEWED THEIR DEMAND FOR RETIREMENT PAY AND OTHER ALLOWANCES.

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL A.G.N.OGDEN RECEIVED A DEPUTATION REPRESENTING THE DEMONSTRATORS, THEN REQUESTED THAT MAYOR K.C. WU HANDLE THE MATTER.

HE EXPLAINED AGAIN THAT THE PREWAR COUNCIL WAS AN INTERNATIONAL BODY AND THAT ITS LIABILITIES WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN TREATIES BY WHICH VARIOUS NATIONS RELINQUISHED THEIR EXTRATERRITORIAL AND RELATED RIGHTS IN CHINA.

ONE THOUSAND EMPLOYES HAD MADE THE SAME DEMANDS TO OGDEN SUNDAY.

FJ630ACS

WAR CRIMES (160)

TOKYO,JAN.15-(AP)-PROSECUTION TESTIMONY CHARGING NINE DEFENDANTS WITH CONSPIRACY TO ATTACK THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WAS TERMED "NOT OF VERY GREAT VALUE" TODAY BY SIR WILLIAM WEBB, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL.

"IT IS UP TO THE PROSECUTION TO SAY WHETHER IT WILL BE SUPPLEMENTED BY CALLING OTHER WITNESSES," SIR WILLIAM ADDED AFTER KATSUMI OHNO, A FORMER FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL, TESTIFIED ON CROSS EXAMINATION THAT HIS PREVIOUS TESTIMONY WAS FROM MEMORY AND NOT FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

A MONTH AGO, THE PROSECUTION PRESENTED OHNO-PREPARED LISTS NAMING KEY GOVERNMENT FIGURES WHO ATTENDED FOUR IMPERIAL CONFERENCES BETWEEN JULY AND DECEMBER, 1941, AT WHICH JAPAN DECIDED TO ATTACK THE UNIRED STATES AND BRITAIN.

OHNO TODAY SAID ALL RECORDS OF THE CONFERENCES WERE DESTROYED IN BOMBING RAIDS AND HIS LISTS AND DATA WERE PREPAREDFROM MEMORY, "FROM RECOLLECTIONS OF SUBORDINATES, FROM A LIST OF THOSE WHO CUSTOMARILY ATTENDED SUCH CONFERENCES, AND A FEW MEMORANDA."

THE COURT OVERRULED A DEFENSE MOTION TO STRIKE THE LIST FROM THE RECORD.

FJ651ACS

TOKYO,JAN.15-(AP)-THE BANSHU MARU, THE FIRST CARGO SHIP OF JAPAN'S FIRST ANTARCTIC WHALING EXPEDITION SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, STARTED THE RETURN TRIP TODAY WITH 350,000 TONS OF FROZEN WHALE MEAT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN JAPAN. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID THE FLEET HASKILLED 410 WHALES.

FJ631ACS

NITE LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO,THURSDAY,JAN.16-(AP)-JAPANESE SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN AN ORGY OF RAPE, TORTURE AND MURDER OF FRENCH AND NATIVES ALIKE AFTER SEIZING POWER IN FRENCH INDOCHINA IN MARCH OF 1945, ACCORDING TO AFFIDAVITS READ TODAY TO THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL.

THE AFFIDAVITS NAMED JAPANESE OFFICERS UP TO THE RANK OF COLONEL AS TAKING PART IN THE RAPE OF FRENCH WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO WERE AS YOUNG AS 13 YEARS OF AGE.

AN AFFIDAVIT BY ALBERT LOUIS MOULLET, COMMANDER OF A BATTALION OF FRENCH COLONIAL INFANTRY, DECLARED THAT TWO YOUNG FRENCH WOMEN WERE RAPED BY JAPANESE OFFICERS AND THEN WERE KEPT IN A BARRACKS ROOM SUBJECT TO THE WHIMS OF 50 JAPANESE SOLDIERS. THE WOMEN LATER WERE SLAIN TO PREVENT THEIR APPEARING AS WITNESSES.

MOULLET SAID THE JAPANESE ATTACKED THE FRENCH GARRISON AT HACIANG WITHOUT WARNING MARCH 9, 145, AND FORCED CIVILIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO MARCH AHEAD OO

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MOULLET SAID THE JAPANESE ATTACKED THE FRENCH GARRISON AT HACIANG WITHOUT WARNING MARCH 9, 145, AND FORCED CIVILIA QORT

MOULLET SAID THE JAPANESE ATTACKED THE FRENCH GARRISON AT HACIANG WITHOUT WARNING MARCH 9, 1945, AND FORCED CIVILIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO MARCH AHEAD OF THEM AS SHIELDS. THE FRENCH SURRENDERED RATHER THAN FIRE ON RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

AFTER THE SURRENDER, HE ADDED, THE JAPANESE SHOT OR BAYONETED 88 OF THE EUROPEANS IN THE GARRISON OF 150.

OTHERAFFIDAVITS SAID JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE TORTURED AND MURDERED FRENCHMEN WHO FIRST WERE QUESTIONED ABOUT THE DISPOSITION OF FRENCH TROOPS.

ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR ROBERT ONETO OF FRANCE TOLD THE COURT THAT FURTHER AFFIDAVITS WOULD SHOW THE JAPANESE ATROCITIES FOLLOWED THE PATTERN OF THOSE THEY COMMITTED IN THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE ADDRESS OF MOULLET, WHOSE AFFIDAVIT PROVIDED SOME OF THE GREATEST DETAIL OF WHAT WENT ON IN INDOCHINA, WAS GIVEN AS 23 RUE DE LA REPUBLIC, CUERS, NEAR TOULON, FRANCE.

HH1028PCS NM

B125

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN.15-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT ACCUSED THE INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES TODAY OF 350 SERIOUS TRUCE VIOLATIONS IN TWO MONTHS AND RELEASED WHAT IT SAID WERE CAPTURED PLANS FOR NATIONALIST ATTACKS ON THREE DUTCH-HELD CITIES, SCENES OF RECENT HEAVY FIGHTING.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID UNCONTROLLED NATIONALIST MILITARY ELEMENTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTINUED BLOODSHED AND THAT THE MILITARY SITUATION HAD NOT IMPROVED SINCE THE TRUCE OF OCT.14. THE PLANNED ATTACKS WERE ON PALEMBANG, SEMARANG AND BUITENZORG, IT ADDED.

B255PES

MANILA,THURSDAY,JAN.16-(AP)-COMMERCIAL FOOD TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE PHILIPPINES, INTERRUPTED BY THE WAR, WAS RESUMED TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. EASTERN.

AGENTS SAID THE EASTERN, WHICH BROUGHT CANNED GOODS, MILK AND FLOUR, WOULD RESUME PRE-WAR REFRIGERATED CARGO SERVICE ON ITS NEXT VOYAGE, BRINGING IN AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON AND FRUIT. AUSTRALIA NORMALLY IS AN IMPORTANT SUPPLIER OF THESE PRODUCTS TO THE ORIENT.

HH938PCS

kingston, jamaica, jan. 15--(ap)--nineteen german catholic priests who were interned here during the war left by plane today for miami en route to philadelphia where they will enter the holy ghost monastery.

ten other priests are still in internment camp here.

1947

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THIRD LEAD U.N.
BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA FAILED TODAY TO AGREE IN A LAST-MINUTE CONFERENCE OFF THE FLOOR ON THE BEST WAY TO TACKLE THE ARMS QUESTION. THE UNITED STATES THEN REQUESTED THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO DELAY ACTION ON THE QUESTION UNTIL FEB. 4 TO ALLOW TIME FOR STUDY.

WARREN R.AUSTIN, UNITED STATES DELEGATE SITTING FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET RUSSIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, TALKED EARNESTLY IN THE DELEGATES LOUNGE FOR NEARLY 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE AFTERNOON MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THEN GROMYKO MAINTAINED HIS POSITION FOR AN IMMEDIATE START ON THE WHOLE QUESTION OF GENERAL ARMS LIMITATION IN A BRIEF SPEECH TO THE COUNCIL AS IT RESUMED DEBATE AT 2:45 P.M. E.S.T.

A220UN

AUSTIN QUICKLY FOLLOWED WITH A PLEA THAT THE COUNCIL WITHHOLD ACTION UNTIL FEB. 4 TO ENABLE THE DELEGATES TO STUDY THE MOTIONS BEFORE THE COUNCIL AND TO MAKE UP THEIR MINDS. HE ALSO CALLED ATTENTION TO THE CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE AND NOTED THAT THE INCOMING SECRETARY SHOULD HAVE TIME TO STUDY THE PROPOSALS.

THE COUNCIL NOW HAS FOUR SEPARATE RESOLUTIONS PENDING ON THE MANNER IN WHICH IT SHOULD GO ABOUT THE STUDY OF ARMS LIMITATION. AUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT THE WHOLE MATTER COULD BE HELD UNTIL FEB. 4.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 15-(AP)-AUSTRALIA IN A COMPROMISE MOVE PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SET UP AN ELEVEN-MEMBER DISARMAMENT COMMISSION AND SPEED UP CONSIDERATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL.

THE PROPOSAL WAS ADMITTEDLY MEANT TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ON HOW BEST TO APPROACH THE ARMS AND ATOMIC PROBLEMS.

THE COUNCIL RECESSED AT 12:58 P.M. E.S.T. UNTIL 2:30 P.M. E.S.T. FOR LUNCH WITH THE DEBATE STILL IN PROGRESS. ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, WAS LISTED AS THE FIRST SPEAKER FOR THE AFTERNOON.

NORMAN J.O.MAKIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL AND AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SUBMITTED A RESOLUTION PROVIDING:

1. FOR A DISARMAMENT COMMISSION TO WORK OUT ARMS LIMITATION PROPOSALS.
2. FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO CONTINUE ITS WORK ON ATOMIC CONTROLS.
3. FOR THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE TO DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE TO PRESERVE WORLD ORDER.
4. FOR THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION, THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT REPORTS BEFORE APRIL 30.
5. FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WHICH CONTAINS THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL.

BEFORE MAKIN INTRODUCED HIS RESOLUTION, DR. QUO TAI-CHI, OF CHINA, SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES POSITION THAT ATOMIC ENERGY SHOULD BE GIVEN TOP PRIORITY IN THE ARMS LIMITATION STUDY.

CHINA ALSO SUPPORTED A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR ARMS REGULATION.

THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA NOW HAVE RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE COUNCIL SUGGESTING VARYING WAYS OF APPROACH TO THE ARMS PROBLEM.

1947

A152UN

WARREN R.AUSTIN, FORMER U.S. SENATOR, TOOK HIS SEAT TODAY AS THE U.S. DELEGATE. HE WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED BY THE COUNCIL AND IN RETURN HE SAID HE FELT A SENSE OF "DEEP RESPONSIBILITY" IN HIS NEW TASK.

AS THE COUNCIL MET AT 11:18 A.M. E.S.T., INFORMED QUARTERS SAID AUSTIN WAS READY TO PROPOSE THAT THE COUNCIL SET FEB. 4 AS A DEADLINE FOR THE BEGINNING OF DISCUSSIONS ON SPECIFIC ATOMIC CONTROL MEASURES.

MAKIN TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT THE AUSTRALIAN RESOLUTION WAS DRAFTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO COMBINE THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET VIEWPOINTS. THE UNITED STATES RESOLUTION WOULD PUT ATOMIC ENERGY AHEAD IN THE ARMS STUDY; THE SOVIET PROPOSED TO TAKE UP THE SUBJECT OF GENERAL ARMS LIMITATION, WITHOUT PRIORITY FOR ANY WEAPON.

THE AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL CALLS FOR A DISARMAMENT COMMISSION TO BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH NATION ON THE 11-MEMBER COUNCIL. THIS COMMISSION WOULD WORK OUT THESE PROPOSALS:

"(A) FOR THE GENERAL REGULATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES, AND

"(B) FOR PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS IN CONNECTION WITH

30.24-7389

THE GENERAL REGULATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND TO SUBMIT SUCH PROPOSALS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

"IF OUR RESOLUTION WERE ACCEPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL," MAKIN SAID, "IT WOULD BE OUR VIEW THAT THE NEW DISARMAMENT COMMISSION WOULD COMMENCE WORK ON GENERAL DISARMAMENT IMMEDIATELY, AND THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WOULD ALSO CONTINUE ITS WORK WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE FORMAL ENDORSEMENT BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF ITS FIRST REPORT."

AUSTIN WAS SAID XXX ETC. AS BEFORE.

1947

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WILL SIGN THE EUROPEAN SATELLITE PEACE TREATIES IN WASHINGTON NEXT MONDAY.

THE TREATIES, WHICH BYRNES SPENT 18 MONTHS HELPING NEGOTIATE, WILL THEN BE SIGNED BY OTHER BIG POWER LEADERS--PRESUMABLY FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN AT LONDON AND FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV AT MOSCOW--AND THEN GO TO A FORMAL SIGNING CEREMONY AT PARIS FEB. 10. THE TREATIES COVER THE DEFEATED ENEMY COUNTRIES OF ITALY, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

THE PEACE TREATIES WERE FINALLY DRAFTED IN NEW YORK AT A BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTER SESSION ENDING TWO WEEKS BEFORE CHRISTMAS. THEY HAVE BEEN PRINTED AND COPIES OF ALL OF THEM--ITALY, THE BALKAN STATES AND ALSO FINLAND--WILL BE DELIERED HERE TO THE STAT

ALSO FINLAND--WILL BE DELIV ERED HERE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOMORROW. COPIES WILL BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS FOR FRIDAY MORNING PUBLICATION.

HOWEVER, MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES THAT THERE WAS NOTHING NEW IN THE TEXTS NOW BEING RELEASED. THEY ARE IN SOME RESPECT DIFFERENT IN WORDING FROM THE TEXT COMPLETED IN NEW YORK BUT IN SUBSTANCE DIFFER NOT AT ALL, HE SAID.

IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER BYRNES WILL SIGN AS SECRETARY OF STATE OR AS SIMPLY THE AMERICAN NEGOTIATOR OF THE TREATIES. BYRNES IS SLATED TO RETIRE WHEN GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL IS SWORN IN TO SUCCEED HIM AS SECRETARY AND THAT MIGHT BE ALMOST ANY TIME NOW.

THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT SIGN THE FINNISH TREATY BECAUSE THIS COUNTRY WAS NEVER AT WAR WITH FINLAND.

GW1145PES NM

WASHINGTON, JAN.15-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 28,723 WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SERVICEMEN WERE SENT OVERSEAS IN ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS SHIPS AND AIRPLANES TO JOIN THEIR HUSBANDS IN 1946.

MAJ. GEN. EDMOND H.LEAVY, CHIEF OF THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS, SAID 16,829 WENT TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER; 1,739 TO THE MEDITERRANEAN; 4,289 TO JAPAN AND KOREA; 3,535 TO THE CENTRAL PACIFIC; 1,852 TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC, AND 479 TO THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA AREA.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE TRANSPORT SERVICE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES FROM OVERSEAS THEATRES 61,344 DEPENDENTS, THE MAJORITY OF THEM WAR BRIDES.

LEAVY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE BACKLOG OF DEPENDENTS WAITING TO JOIN OVERSEAS PERSONNEL NOW HAS BEEN CLEARED UP.

VH&GW1054PES

(NY) WASHINGTON, JAN.15-(AP)-UNRRA SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT NO DEMANDS HAD BEEN RECEIVED AS YET FROM THE U.S.CONSTABULARY AT BAMBERG FOR THE DISMISSAL OF ANY UNRRA EMPLOYE CHARGED LAST WEEK IN AN ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT WITH ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT A "JEWISH BLACK MARKET."

COL.CHARLES H.REED OF THE CONSTABULARY PROPOSED ON JAN.6 TO MAJ.GEN.E.N.HARMON, CHIEF OF THE CONSTABULARY, THAT AN UNRRA OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "KORN," AND ANOTHER IDENTIFIED BY REED AS JOE BUDA, A POLISH UNRRA OFFICIAL, BE DISMISSED. HE SAID THEY HAD SOUGHT TO UNDERMINE THE CONSTABULARY.

UNRRA HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID ITS MISSION IN AROLSEN, GERMANY, REPORTED AFTER AN INQUIRY THAT NO OUSTER DEMANDS HAD BEEN RECEIVED, AND SAID BUDA WAS AN EMPLOYE OF THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND NOT OF UNRRA. THE STATEMENT SAID KORN WAS AN UNRRA EMPLOYE. IT ADDED THAT MAJ.GEN.LOWELL W.ROOKS, DIRECTOR GENERAL, ANNOUNCED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS SEEKING FURTHER DETAILS.

BUDA, STATIONED AT LANDSBERG, HAS DENIED CHARGES OF ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT A "JEWISH BLACK MARKET," AND HAS RENEWED HIS OWN CHARGES THAT AMERICAN TROOPS HAD MISTREATED EIGHT JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS DURING A MURDER INVESTIGATION. THIS, IN TURN, WAS DENIED BY CONSTABULARY OFFICIALS.

REED REPORTED TO GEN.HARMON THAT BUDA HAD INSISTED ON THE RELEASE OF ANY JEWISH DISPLACED PERSON WHO WAS ARRESTED, REGARDLESS OF CHARGES, AND THAT BUDA HAD THREATENED TO "GET" CERTAIN OFFICERS IF THEY DID NOT COMPLY.

B459PES

1947

POLISH (150)

WASHINGTON, JAN 15-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL TODAY REAFFIRMED THIS NATION'S ATTITUDE ON THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL ELECTION IN POLAND DESPITE A POLISH NOTE REJECTING AMERICAN PROTESTS AGAINST ALLEGED POLITICAL OPPRESSIONS IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

~~THE POLISH NOTE HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED IN WARSAW EARLIER IN THE DAY.~~ MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER IN GIVING OUT AN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION HERE, TOLD NEWSMEN THAT "YOU KNOW WHAT OUR POSITION IS, IT'S ALL SET FORTH IN OUR NOTES."

THE UNITED STATES HAD ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW OF SUPPRESSING POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WHICH IS THE MAIN OPPOSITION TO THE COMMUNIST DOMINATED COALITION GOVERNMENT. THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD SUNDAY.

MCDERMOTT SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT RECEIVED HERE RUSSIA'S REPLY TO AN APPEAL FOR COOPERATION IN TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN POLAND.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT COULD NOT AGREE WITH U.S. VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

J344PES

SMERTENKO

WASHINGTON, JAN.15-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE TODAY ASKED BRITAIN TO POSTPONE THE DEPORTATION OF ITS VICE CHAIRMAN, JOHAN SMERTENKO, UNTIL HE CAN BE REPLACED OR THE LEAGUE'S AFFAIRS IN LONDON CAN BE WOUND UP.

FORMER SENATOR GUY GILLETTE, PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE, SENT MESSAGES TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON ASKING A TWO-WEEK DELAY IN SMERTENKO'S DEPORTATION.

SMERTENKO WAS ARRESTED WHEN HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND FROM EUROPE AFTER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD EXPRESSED DISPLEASURE AT STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY NEWSPAPERS.

VH1047PES 1947

PHILADELPHIA, JAN 15-(AP)-REMOVAL OF ERIC CARVELL, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, FOR ANTI-JEWISH REMARKS WAS ASKED LAST NIGHT BY REP.EMANUEL CELLER OF NEW YORK.

ADDRESSING CAMPAIGN WORKERS AT OPENING OF THE 1947 ZIONIST EXPANSION FUND, REP.CELLER QUOTED CARVELL'S ALLEGED REMARKS AND ACCUSED THE BRITON OF "ATTACKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE U.S.GOVERNMENT, THE TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES AND AMERICAN JEWERY FOR SUPPORTING THE DEMAND FOR ADMISSION OF 100,000 DISPLACED JEWS TO PALESTINE."

"I HAVE ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO REQUEST HIS SUMMARY DISMISSAL," SAID CELLER.

JH1124AES NMB

AX FOR FRISCO (AP-W)

NEW YORK, JAN. 15-(AP)-MISS LOUIS YIM, KOREAN REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL OF SOUTH KOREA, IN AN OPEN LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, ASKED FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SOUTHERN KOREA AND UNCONTROLLED TRADE.

THE TEXT OF HER LETTER FOLLOWS:

"YOUR REACTION TO THIS APPEAL FROM THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES MAY SAVE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS.

"VIOLATIONS OF THE PROMISE OF FREEDOM MADE IN THE CAIRO AND POTSDAM DECLARATIONS THROUGH THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KOREA AND THE ECONOMIC DIVISION OF OUR NATION HAS BROUGHT HUNGER AND PRIVATION. SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THIS CONDITION AND ARE PLOTTING A CIVIL WAR FOR EARLY THIS YEAR. HOSTILITIES ARE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN THE ZONE OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES, ENDANGERING U.S. SOLDIERS IN THE CROSSFIRE.

"I KNOW MANY OF THE SUBVERSIVE LEADERS PERSONALLY. THEY ARE DESPERATE MEN REPRESENTING A SMALL MINORITY IN KOREA. IN A DEMOCRACY, THEY WOULD HAVE NO CHANCE OF PLOTTING A CIVIL WAR. NORMALLY, KOREA'S ECONOMY WOULD BE TOO SOUND TO PROVIDE THEM WITH A HUNGRY POPULATION TO RESPOND TO THEIR AGITATION. UNITED, KOREA IS RICH, WITH VAST NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST GOLD FIELDS (MAINLY IN THE SOVIET ZONE).

B8O

"HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY RED TERRORISTS, BUT PEACE MAY YET BE SAVED BEFORE THE REAL CIVIL WAR STRIKES. TWO M[illegible]URE[illegible] ARE IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY: SOUTH KOREA MUST BE GRANTED S[illegible] GOVERNMENT WHILE AWAITING NATIONAL UNIFICATION; SOUT[illegible]ST

BE PERMITTED TO IMPORT FOOD AND ARRANGE FOR INDUSTRIAL LOANS PAYABLE AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

"THOUGH KOREANS ARE NOT SYMPATHETIC TO COMMUNISM, IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THOSE IN THE SOVIET ZONE EAT BETTER THAN THOSE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE. THE NORTH KOREANS ALSO ENJOY MORE SELF-GOVERNMENT. SURELY, AMERICAN DEMOCRACY SHOULD MAKE A BETTER EXAMPLE OF FREEDOM IN KOREA IF THAT PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT IS TO SUCCEED.

"KOREA LOOKS WITH GREAT HOPE TO THE NEW U.S. CONGRESS. YOU CAN PREVENT A CIVIL WAR WHICH WOULD COST THOUSANDS OF LIVES. YOU CAN HELP PREVENT SUCCESS FOR EVIL PHILOSOPHIES. MAY WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR HELP?"

JK1135AES

Plan to Unify Army, Navy Is Announced by Truman

1947

SERVICES WOULD RETAIN SEPARATE ADMINISTRATIONS

Over - All Director Would Have Power to Lay Down Common Policies.

SEPARATE AIR FORCE

Four Secretaries Called for in Setup; Cabinet Status Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) President Truman tonight announced a plan to unify the Army and Navy. The secretaries of the War and Navy departments approved.

But the plan cannot go into effect unless Congress passes a law approving it, too.

It would create a separate air force and place a new secretary of national defense in over-all charge of it, the Army and the Navy. Each of the three services would have secretaries, too, who may be cabinet members.

The expected unification would be achieved by vesting the secretary of national defense with authority to lay down common policies and programs for the three arms. But each department would be administered as a unit.

No Over-all Commander

Moreover each service would have its own military chief, with no over-all military commander as proposed in previous merger plans.

The Navy would keep its Marine Corps and its land-based aviation, both fighting and transport. Other concessions to the navy [illegible] are contained in the plan.

A number of congressmen of both parties immediately applauded it. The Republican chairmen of the Senate and House armed forces committees predicted early passage of the necessary law.

Some legislators warily said they wanted to see details before committing themselves and one—Senator Robertson (-R-Wyo) said some parts of the plan seemed "loosely drawn."

Calls for 4 Secretaries

The plan provides for four secretaries where now there are only the two—the secretaries of War and the Navy. All four may have cabinet status, said Chairman Gurney (R-SD) of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, in congress' discretion.

They would be the secretaries of national defense, of the Army, of the Navy, and of the air forces. The secretary of national defense would have over-all direction of all three services, but each would be a department in itself and the secretaries heading them would have direct access to the president.

The matter of cabinet status for the three secretaries of Army, Navy and Air was left up in the air in the White House announcement. Senators Robertson (R-Wyo) and Russell (D-Ga), who received an outline of the plan in advance, got the impression that the three would be cabinet officers along with the secretary of defense.

Chairman Andrews (R-NY) of the House Armed Forces Committee called the plan "splendid" but noted its "provides for integration, not merger as such."

The president had urged unification in his state of the union message as an economy measure, but he made no mention of economy in a letter to Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal congratulating them upon their agreement.

Praised by Truman

"I recognize that each of the services has made concessions in the effort to reach this agreement," he wrote, "and I feel that it constitutes an admirable compromise x x x.

"I appreciate your fine efforts and I congratulate you upon an accomplishment which, I am sure, will contribute greatly to the efficiency of our national defense."

The plan provides for the Navy to retain its Marine Corps and for the Marines to have their own planes both for service with the fleet and at naval bases and "for the conduct of limited land operations."

The navy itself "will not be restricted as to types of aircrat maintained and operated" except that its air operations are to be "coordinated" with those of the separate air force to be set up. The army proposal to restrict the navy in its operation of land-based planes previously had caused bitter opposition in naval circles.

The navy not only will continue its air operations, including air transport, but also will continue its own aviation development and procurement programs. However, it is to use facilities of the separate air force "in all cases where economy and effectiveness will thereby be increased."

These and some other details of the plan were set forth in a draft of an executive order which Patterson and Forrestal proposed the President should issue when Congress passes the necessary legislation. The White House released the proposed order along with a letter from the two secretaries to the President and his reply.

More Details Today

Additional details will be made available by Army and Navy officials at a news conference at the White House tomorrow morning. Scheduled to participate in the conference are:

Forrestal; Kenneth C. Royall, undersecretary of war, substituting for Patterson; General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower, army chief of staff; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations; Vice-Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, deputy chief of naval operations; and Major General Lauris Norstad, director of plans and operations of the War Department general staff.

The army itself would retain some aviation despite the creation of the separate air force, as it now operates some surface vessels. The proposed order stipulates that "the United States army includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein." This aviation undoubtedly would include artillery spotter planes, and also probably would include some troop carrier and other cargo ships.

The separate air force would include "all military aviation forces, both combat and service, not otherwise specifically assigned." It would conduct air operations in support of both land and sea fighting and furnish the air lift and support for airborne operations.

The plan stipulates that the three departments of army, navy and air "shall be administered as an individual unit" under the secretary of national defense.

The secretaries of the three departments could go direct to the President with reports or recommendations at any time provided they first informed the defense secretary.

Patterson and Forrestal worked out the agreement after long conferences which they undertook at Mr. Truman's request. Their letter to him pledged that they will "support legislation in which the following points are incorporated:

Six-Point Program

1. The establishment of a council of national defense, a national security resources board and a central intelligence agency (which already exists).

2. Organization of the armed forces under a secretary of national defense.

3. Creation of a war council consisting of the secretary of national defense, as chairman and with power of decision; the secretaries of the Army, Navy and the Air force, and the military heads of the three services. The war council would concern itself with "matters of broad policy relating to the armed forces."

4. Establishment of a joint chiefs of staff, made up of the military heads of the three services and the chief of staff to the President. Subject to authority of the secretary of national defense, the joint chiefs of staff would provide for the strategic direction of the military forces of the United States, formulate strategic plans, assign logistics responsibilities to the services and integrate military requirements.

5. Establishment of a full-time joint staff to consist initially of not more than 100 officers to be made up of equal numbers, from each of the three services. The joint staff, operating under a director, would carry out directives of the joint chiefs of staff.

6. Vestment of the secretary of national defense, as head of the armed forces establishment, with authority, under the President, "to establish common policies and common programs for the integrated operation of the three departments."

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heads of the three services. The War Council will concern itself with matters of broad policy relating to the armed forces.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

D. There shall be a Joint Chiefs of Staff consisting of the

Letters on Plan for Army-Navy Unification

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Following are the complete texts of an exchange of letters between President Truman and Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal on the new Army-Navy merger plan, and of a proposed executive order on armed forces' unification (subject to legislation by Congress):

Truman's Letter

January 16, 1947

Gentlemen:

I am exceedingly pleased to receive your joint letter of Jan. 16 in which you advised that you have reached full and complete agreement on a plan for the unification of the armed services.

I recognize that each of the services has made concessions in the effort to reach this agreement, and I feel that it constitutes an admirable compromise between the various views that were originally held.

The agreement provides a thoroughly practical and workable plan of unification and I heartily approve it.

You have both worked ably and effectively, with your respective staffs, in bringing about this result. I appreciate your fine efforts, and I congratulate you upon your accomplishment which I am sure will contribute greatly to the efficiency of our national defense.

Very sincerely yours
HARRY S. TRUMAN

Patterson-Forrestal Letter

Dear Mr. President:

On May 31, 1946, we jointly submitted to you a letter which gave our respective views on the major elements involved in establishing a greater measure of unification of our armed forces.

In your letter of June 15, 1946, you expressed gratification at the progress made in narrowing the zone of disagreement which had previously existed between the services and stated your position with reference to the essential points on which disagreement still existed.

In our opinion the necessity for a greement between the military services is now even greater than at the time of our earlier letter. We and our representatives have been meeting in an effort to secure further resolution, within the scope and spirit of the statement of your position of the views of the two departments. We are pleased to report success in this undertaking.

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Support for Legislation

We agree to support legislation in which the following points are incorporated:

A. There shall be a Council of National Defense, a National Security Resources board and a Central Intelligence Agency (which already exists) as agreed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in their letter to the President of 31, May, 1946.

B. The armed forces shall be reorganized under a Secretary of National Defense so as to place the Army, the Navy (to include the Marine Corps and Naval Aviation), and the Air Force, each with a military chief, under the departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force respectively. Each shall be under a Secretary and, under the over-all direction of the Secretary of National Defense, shall be administered as an individual unit. The Secretary of any of the three departments may, at any time, present to the President, after first informing the Secretary of National Defense, any report or recommendation relating to his department which he may deem necessary or desirable.

C. A War Council shall be created consisting of the Secretary of National Defense as chairman and with power of decision, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, and the military heads of the three services, and also the Chief of Staff to the President if that office exists. Subject to the authority and direction of the Secretary of National Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will provide for the strategic direction of the military forces of the United States, will formulate strategic plans, assign logistic responsibilities to the services and support thereof, integrate the military requirements and, as directed, advise in the integration of the military budget.

E. There shall be a full-time joint staff to consist initially of not over 100 officers to be provided in approximately equal numbers by the three services. The joint staff, operating under a director thereof shall carry out policies and directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

F. The Secretary of National Defense shall head the armed forces establishment, shall be vested with authority under the President to establish common policies and common programs for the integrated operations of the three departments and shall exercise control over and direct their common efforts to discharge their responsibility for national security.

We are agreed that the proper method of setting forth the functions (so called roles and missions) of the armed forces is by the issuance of an executive order concurrently with your approval of the appropriate legislation. We attach for your consideration a mutually agreed draft of such an order.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES FORRESTAL,
Secretary of the Navy
ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

Proposed Order

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as President of the United States and commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States, I hereby prescribe the

following assignment of primary functions and responsibilities to the three armed services.

SECTION I—THE COMMON MISSIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ARE:

1. To support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

2. To maintain, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions and areas vital to its interest.

3. To uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To safeguard the internal security of the United States as directed by higher authority.

5. To conduct integrated operations on the land, on the sea and in the air necessary for these purposes.

In order to facilitate the accomplishment of the foregoing missions the armed forces shall formulate integrated plans and make co-ordinated preparations. Each service shall observe the general principles and fulfill the specific functions outlined below, and shall make use of the personnel, equipment and facilities of the other services in all cases where economy and effectiveness will thereby be increased.

SECTION II—FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

General

The United States Army includes land combat and services forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. It is organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land. The Army is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war, and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peace-time components of the Army to meet the needs of war.

The specific functions of the United States Army are:

1. To organize, train and equip land forces for:

A. Operations on land, including joint operations.

B. The seizure or defense of land areas, including air-borne and joint amphibious operations.

C. The occupation of land areas.

2. To develop weapons, tactics, technique, organization and equipment of Army combat and service elements, co-ordinating with the Navy and the Air Force in all aspects of joint concern, including those which pertain to amphibious and air-borne operations.

3. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To assist the Navy and Air Forces in the accomplishment of their missions, including the provision of common services and supplies as determined by proper authority.

SECTION III—FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

General

The United States Navy includes naval combat and service forces, naval aviation, and the United States Marine Corps. It is organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat at sea. The Navy is responsible for the preparation of naval forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war, and in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peace-time components of the Navy to meet the needs of war.

The specific functions of the United States Navy are:

1. To organize, train and equip naval forces for:

A. Operations at sea, including joint operations.

B. The control of vital sea areas, the protection of vital sea lanes, and the suppression of enemy sea commerce.

C. The support of occupation forces as required.

D. The seizure of minor enemy shore positions capable of reduction by such landing forces as may be comprised within the fleet organization.

E. Naval reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare, and protection of shipping. The air aspects of those functions shall be co-ordinated with the air force, including the development and procurement of aircraft, and air installations located on shore, and use shall be made of air force personnel, equipment and facilities in all cases where economy and effectiveness will thereby be increased. Subject to the above provision, the Navy will not be restricted as to types of aircraft maintained and operated for these purposes.

F. The air transport necessary for essential internal administration and for air transport over routes of sole interest to naval forces where the requirements cannot be met by normal air-transport facilities.

2. To develop weapons, tactics, technique, organization and equipment of naval combat and service elements, co-ordinating with the Army and the Air Force in all aspects of joint concern, including those which pertain to amphibious operations.

3. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To maintain the United States Marine Corps, whose specific functions are:

A. To provide Marine forces together with supporting air components, for service with the Fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of limited land operations in connection therewith.

B. To develop, in co-ordination with the Army and the Air Force, those phases of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, technique and equipment employed by landing forces.

C. To provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy.

D. To provide security detachments for protection of naval property at naval stations and bases.

E. To provide, as directed by the proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

5. To assist the Army and the Air Force in the accomplishment of their missions, including the provision of common services and supplies as determined by proper authority.

SECTION IV—FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

General

The United States Air Force includes all military aviation forces, both combat and service, not otherwise specifically assigned. It is organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained air offensive and defensive operations. The Air Force is responsible for the preparation of the air forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peace-time components of the Air Force to meet the needs of war.

The specific functions of the United States Air Force are:

1. To organize, train and equip air forces for:

A. Air operations including joint operations.

B. Gaining and maintaining general air supremacy.

C. Establishing local air superiority where and as required.

D. The Strategic Air Force of the United States and strategic air reconnaissance.

E. Air lift and support for air-borne operations.

F. Air support to land forces and naval forces, including support of occupation forces.

G. Air transport for the armed forces, except as provided by the Navy in accordance with Paragraph 1F of Section III.

2. To develop weapons, tactics, technique organization and equipment of Air Force combat and service elements, co-ordinating with the Army and Navy on all aspects of joint concern, including those which pertain to amphibious and air-borne operations.

3. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To provide the means for co-ordination of air defense among all services.

5. To assist the Army and Navy in accomplishment of their missions, including the provision of common services and supplies as determined by proper authority.

VIEWS GIVEN ON UNITY PLAN 1947

Proposal Wins Quick Approval From Some Sources

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Truman's announcement of the proposal to unify the nation's armed forces won quick approval from some Congress members tonight but others said they wanted to "see the details."

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he thought Congress now can adopt any legislation needed to put the plan fully into effect "without controversy."

"This plan represents a compromise in viewpoints by the Army and Navy," hesaid. "It takes a load off Congress and there ought to be no controversy over putting it into effect."

Wants To See Details

Gurney said he expected the War and Navy departments to submit drafts of legislation shortly. Considerable work has already been done toward whipping a bill into shape, he said.

House Speaker Joe Martin (R., Mass.) said:

"I want to see the details before I comment. We still are an independent legislative body."

Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.), chairman of the House Expenditures Committee, which will handle any unification legislation, said he will "do everything I can to give a merger bill an early hearing."

Representative Andrews (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee, said:

"Splendid. This provides for integration, not merger as such, and it will make for economy and efficiency in a modern way."

"No Special Ideas"

Hoffman said he had "no special ideas" on a merger and that as an individual he favored giving any bill all the hearing needed.

"My only hope," he said, "is that we have some bill that will be of practical value—that it will give real national defense and prevent waste. And, we want no more Canol oil projects."

Representative Cole (R., N.Y.), of the Armed Forces Committee, who fought merger proposals previously, said:

"If this agreement is as I understand it, it is the best news to come out of Washington since V-J day.

"It means that the Army and Navy can now get down to the business of protecting the country instead of fighting for preference, prerogatives and control."

Thinks It Was "Loosely Drawn"

Representative Phillips (R., N.Y.), member of the House Appropriations Committee: "Anyone who had any connection with this last war saw the absolute need of some kind of unity at the top level. I am very glad the President has taken this step—it is a big one forward."

Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.), who reviewed an outline of the plan at a meeting of senators with Secretary Forrestal before the White House announcement, said it was his understanding that all of the four proposed secretaries would have Cabinet rank.

The Wyoming Senator, who has opposed past merger proposals, complained that the agreement was "loosely drawn" in some respects, adding that Congress might have great difficulty in putting it into legislative form.

Navy To Keep Marines

For instance, Robertson said the plan provides that both the Army and Navy shall maintain tactical air forces, with the Navy retaining both its carrier-based and land-based aircraft. Both also will have separate air transport, he said.

He added that he thought the authority of the new air force division was "not defined closely enough." There was no specific provision, he said, as to which service should undertake training and which should supply the aircraft needed by the various branches.

He said the Navy would retain control of the Marines, a point of controversy in past merger proposals.

"This is all going to be very difficult to put into legislation," he said. "There may be a number of controversial questions left for Congress to decide."

Tydings's Comment

Senator Tydings (D., Md.), member of the Armed Services Committee: "I haven't read the plan. I have a perfectly open mind but I am not in position to comment unless I know what I am talking about."

Senator White, of Maine, Republican majority leader: "I would say generally that if the three branches of the armed services have reached an agreement on unification, that creates a substantial presumption in favor of the plan."

Representative Bates (R., Mass.), another member of the former Naval Committee:

"If the agreement was not made under duress and by direction of the President, this is one of the best pieces of news I've heard in a long time. Morale in the armed forces was fast deteriorating because of the open and bitter conflict that has been raging between the Army and Navy for the past few months."

Thinks It's "Very Fine"

Representative Havenner (D., Cal.), who also served on the Naval Committee: "I should think that if the plan for merger can be carried out intelligently it would be in the interests of efficiency and economy."

Representative Thomason (D., Texas), top Democrat on the Armed Forces Committee: "Very fine and very encouraging. I just hope it's as strong as the War Department has been asking for. But whatever it is, I indorse the general principle. I think it spells efficiency and economy."

Yugos Demand 1000 Square Miles of Austrian Territory

LONDON, Jan. 16—(AP) Yugoslavia submitted demands today to the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers for 1,000 square miles of Austrian territory, including Klagenfurt and Villach which rank eighth and ninth in population among the cities of Austria.

The deputies, who will draw up recommendations for the treaties with Germany and Austria to be submitted to the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow in March, agreed to invite Austria to make suggestions on the treaty which will reestablish that country as an independent nation.

It was a foregone conclusion that Austria would oppose strenuously the Yugoslav request presented in a memorandum. The Austrians claim that the region, which is predominantly agricultural, is vital to the future of their country.

On the matter of the German treaty the Russians won approval of a complicated process which places Poland first on the list of states which will make recommendations on peace terms to be imposed on Germany.

Soviet Deputy Feodor T. Gousev refused to agree to an Australian proposal to give the smaller Allied nations the right to sit at the conference with full negotiating powers. It appeared they will be able to present their views, but not to participate in the conference either as negotiators or listeners.

Gousev regarded Poland's appearing first as a matter of prestige. Others in order of appearance will be the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Australia, South Africa and Canada.

Yugoslavia's demand for Austrian territory were submitted while the deputies were arguing over the Australian proposal. In addition to the territory the Yugo-

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slavs asked autonomy for an "island" of 70,000 Croats living in Burgenland, eastern Austria, near the Hungarian frontier, or else the exchange of the Croats for Austrians in Yugoslavia.

The request urged cession of 950 square miles of Slovene Carinthia which would include all the strategic Drava River valley running from a point near Harmager in the Karn Alps to Dravograd, where the Drava now enters Yugoslavia.

This 80-mile long strip would take in the industrial city of Klagenfurt, often an Allied air target during the war, with its population of approximately 30,000, and Villach, with a population of about 24,000. The town of Voelkermarkt would also be added. Villach is about 10 miles north of the juncture of the Italian, Yugoslav and Austrian frontiers.

The Yugoslavs also asked for 50 square miles in Styria, forming the so-called Radkersburg triangle northeast of Maribor and southeast of Graz. They asked for the territorial adjustment on "historical, ethnical, geographic and economic facts." Of the 190,000 population in the area, 126,000 are Slovenes, the memorandum said.

In another decision today, the deputies decided to set up four committees to organize their work: Steering and coordinating, political structure and territories, finance and economy, and military affairs.

Brazil, in a note sent to Sir William Strang of Britain, chairman of the conference for this week, protested that the smaller states were not being adequately represented.

It said that Brazil "feels strongly that the vital questions linked with the organization of Europe and world peace are such as to fully justify the right of all countries at the meeting to discuss not only their own views but also those of the great powers."

Slavs Ask Land From Austria (D)

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—Yugoslavia, without awaiting a decision on whether she and seventeen other "little nations" would participate directly in drafting German and Austrian peace treaties, submitted demands to the Deputy Foreign Ministers Council today for 1,000 square miles of Austrian territory.

Premier Marshal Tito's regime urged cession of 950 square miles of Slovene Carinthia and 50 square miles of Styria, in which it declared a population of 190,000 included 126,000 Slovenes.

In a handsomely printed memorandum, with maps and six annexes, Yugoslavia also demanded either autonomy or the right to be exchanged for Austrians from Yugoslavia for a group of the 70,000 Croats living in Bergenland, eastern Austria, near the Hungarian frontier.

Debate Resumed

The memorandum was submitted as the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia resumed debate, deadlocked last night by Russian opposition, on Australia's demand that eighteen small nations that fought Hitler be permitted to join in drafting the treaties.

Yugoslavia expected the Allies to "fulfill her just claims," she said, ". . . especially in view of the fact that her justified demands had not been given due consideration in the drafting of the peace treaties so far."

The new frontier demanded by Yugoslavia "on historical, ethnical, geographic and economic facts" which the memorandum said had already been cited in a previous memorandum dated February 18, 1946, would give Tito's stake all the Drava River valley east and south of Villach.

Frequent Bomb Target

The river now enters Yugoslavia at Dravograd, about 60 airline miles farther east. The part of Carinthia claimed by Yugoslavia includes industrial Klagenfurt, a frequent target of American bombers during the war.

Melikovec (Volkermarket) would also be added to Yugoslavia in a strip about 80 miles long by 30 miles wide at its widest point, running east from a point in the Karn Alps, to be sliced off southern Austria southeast of Graz.

The part of Styria demanded is the so-called Radgona (Radkersburg) triangle northeast of Maribor. ADD

ANGLO - FRENCH ACCORD CALLED SOCIALIST AID 1947

Plans for Military Alliance Seen as Bid to Bolster Party on Continent.

PACT AIMED AT REICH MENACE

Britain and France Also Pledge Economic Co-operation in Reconstruction Problems.

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The British announcement of a forthcoming military alliance with France was interpreted by circles within the British Labor Government today as a forthright bid to strengthen Socialism on the European Continent.

Significantly, Prime Minister Attlee announced the agreement on the eve of the French elections in which Vincent Auriol of the minority French Socialist party was elected President. Great Britain chose to announce the plan after consultations with Leon Blum, a Socialist Premier and interim President of France. There was a feeling in Great Britain that if a Socialist-led Government took over and succeeded in France, its success would boost the Socialist movement elsewhere in Europe.

Alliance Aimed at Reich.

The British Government of course, had the strongest desire for the military alliance itself, which in Attlee's phraseology, would be directed against any fresh German menace. The alliance in conjunction with the Anglo-Soviet pact of 1942 and the French-Soviet treaty of 1944, would constitute a triangular encirclement of Germany, which is considered by the British as the fountainhead of wars.

The alliance would be a direct descendent of the "Entente Cordiale" of 1904, which was considered ended with the fall of France in 1940. Close relations with France have been a keystone of British foreign policy throughout this century.

While some observers wondered whether Soviet Russia might not be cool toward such a Western entente, a British Foreign Office spokesman declared that the alliance completes "a magnificent triangle in post-war treaties linking Eastern and Western Europe."

The joint British-French announcement said that in addition to the treaty of alliance, the two countries would strive for mutual reconstruction aid in the economic field. Blum failed in one of the most urgent tasks of his mission—that of getting more coal immediately from the British-occupied Ruhr—but the statement expressed the hope that coal shipments could be resumed in April.

"It was recognized," the statement said, "that the two countries, having been twice attacked by Germany in a period of twenty-five years, have equal interest in protecting themselves against a fresh German menace.

Previous Attacks Recalled.

"It was therefore agreed that in these circumstances, a treaty of alliance should be concluded between them at the earliest possible moment within the framework of Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the object of preventing any further aggression by Germany and of preserving peace and security.

The British Press Association said that both the United States and Russia were informed in advance concerning the proposed treaty.

'UNITED EUROPE' GROUP ORGANIZES

LONDON, Jan. 16 — (AP) Winston Churchill and leaders of several sections of British opinion, including the left, organized today to promote a "United Europe."

The "United Europe committee," favoring a regional organization such as the Pan-American Union, named Churchill as chairman but did not specifically endorse his plan for a United States of Europe, which the Russian press has said would be an anti-Russian bloc. Committee members included backers of "Federal Union", a plan for a union of Britain and the United States.

"The final elimination of war can be assured only by the eventual creation of a system of world government," the committee said in a statement of policy. "As a practical step toward this ultimate ideal, appropriate nations should be encouraged to group themselves together in larger units.

"It would be premature to define the precise constitutional relationship between the nations of a unified Europe. Unity can grow only from free consultation."

Committee members said they had been in touch with leaders of other European nations, and the policy statement said "since for the moment governments find it difficult to take the initiative the responsibility falls upon individual citizens."

Organizers included Victor Gollancz, leftwing book publisher; Earl Russell, philosopher-mathematician, a laborite; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral; George Gibson, trade union leader; and several conservative and labor members of parliament.

King George Presents Insignia to Winant

London, Jan 16 (A. P.).—King George presented the insignia of an honorary member of the Order of Merit today to John G. Winant, former United States Ambassador to the United Kingdom. The award, one of Britain's highest, was made to Winant in the New Year honors list. After the presentation, Winant had luncheon with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

PLANE HITS 618 M.P.H.

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—A former R. A. F. squadron leader, W. A. Waterton, claimed a world speed record of 618.4 miles an hour in a flight today from Paris to London. His elapsed time was 20 minutes 11 seconds for the 208 statute miles.

Piloting the R. A. F. Gloster Meteor 4-E-549, a jet plane, which made the previous world record of 616 miles an hour last September, he flew at about 10,000 feet.

Waterton is a test pilot for the Gloster Aircraft Company.

6 Anti-Red Leaders Hanged

Accused of Forming White Guard to Fight for Germany

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that five White Russians and one German had been hanged after pleading guilty to charges of organizing White Guard (anti-Soviet) regiments to fight for Germany against Russia.

The Russians were, the radio said, Ataman (Cossack chief) P. N. Krasnov, Lieutenant General A. G. Shkuro, Major General Prince Klych Sultangirei, Major General S. N. Krasnov and Major General T. I. Domanov, all of the White Army, and German SS General Helmuth Van Pannwitz.

Russia To Build Luxury Liners

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—Russia intends to build ships of a size to compete with those employed in the world's luxury liner trade, the Moscow radio said tonight.

French Elect Auriol President

Members of Parliament Name Socialist as Head of Fourth Republic. (D) 1947

Paris, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Vincent Auriol, veteran Socialist leader, today was elected President of the Fourth French Republic at Versailles Palace.

The official count of the ballots cast by the combined houses of the new Parliament gave Auriol 452 votes, with 242 going to the M. R. P. candidate Auguste Champetier de Ribes, 122 to Jules Gasser of Radical-Socialists and 60 to Michel Clemenceau, son of the old Tiger of France, representing the P. R. L.

Seven miscellaneous ballots brought the total cast to 833. Thus, Auriol obtained a twenty-one-vote majority. The Communists did not advance a candidate, but supported 62-year-old Auriol.

Second Honor in Two Days.

It was the second honor in two days for Auriol, long known as a peacemaker in French politics. He was chosen Tuesday as president of the National Assembly.

The left and center stood and applauded vigorously when Jacques Duclos, vice-president of the Assembly, announced the choice of Auriol as the first popularly chosen and regularly elected President of France since 1940.

Premier Leon Blum arrived at the palace and prepared to accompany the new President back to Paris in a triumphal procession, including patent leather-booted Republican Guards and representatives of France's most famous regiments.

Auriol's first task was to accept the resignation of Blum, interim president for a month, and long Auriol's colleague in the Socialist party.

Auriol's successor as president of the National Assembly will be selected by another Assembly election. Radical-Socialist leader Edouard Herriot was a leading candidate and was expected to get the support, for the most part, of the same factions which elected Auriol president of the Republic. ADD

AURIOL IS ELECTED HEAD OF NEW-BORN FRENCH REPUBLIC

R.C. WILSON (U)

PARIS, Jan. 16—(AP) Socialist Vincent Auriol was elected first president of the new-born Fourth Republic at Versailles Palace today by an almost exclusively Communist and Socialist vote. He was escorted to Paris with all the fanfare of pre-war France, watched in silence, by thousands along the Champs Elysees.

The 62-year-old "peacemaker" of French politics was elected with 452 ballots, 10 more than the required absolute majority of the 883 votes cast by the combined Houses of Parliament. The margin was provided by 10 Socialist and Communist delegates who arrived in Paris from French West Africa only a few hours before.

Calls Conferences

Aides of the short, bespectacled Auriol, who rode into French politics on a bicycle in 1914, predicted that a cabinet would be set up "within the next three days." He scheduled conferences with Communist Leaders Jacques Duclos and Maurice Thorez for tomorrow morning.

His first task is to nominate a premier to form a cabinet, and the aides said his choice will probably be his close friend, the veteran Socialist Leon Blum, who submitted his resignation to Auriol as president-premier of the interim government.

Blum's prestige reached new heights today because of his London talks resulting in a decision to negotiate a new Anglo-French al-

liance.

The election of Auriol demonstrated the power of the French left when it manages to unite.

3 Others in Race

There were three other candidates. They were the Centrist Catholic MRP's August Champetier De Ribes, who polled 242 votes; Jules Gasser of the Radical-Socialist who received 122, and Michel Clemenceau, of the Rightist PRL, who got 60. There were an additional seven scattered ballots.

The election climaxed a decided swing by the left toward Communist-Socialist cooperation that has been evident the past week due to the vacillating attitude of the MRP, which persisted in opposing Auriol both in his election Tuesday as president of the assembly and today.

Auriol was slated to be succeeded as assembly president by Radical-Socialist Edouard Herriot, a prewar premier.

MRP leaders said tonight they regreted that their party had not withdrawn Champetier De Ribes' hopeless candidacy, "because it is throwing the Socialists into the arms of the Communists." Georges Bidault, former foreign minister and premier, led an unsuccessful fight to have the MRP support Auriol.

What this portends for France's future depended largely upon whether Blum, 74, accepts the premiership. If he does, he probably will try to form a coalition cabinet taking in at least the three big parties, Communists, Socialists and MRP. He may try to give Bidault the foreign affairs portfolio.

The Communists, however, said they will battle for the foreign affairs posts as they fought in vain for the ministry of national defense during the last cabinet crisis.

istic land grab," he asserted. "If they get away with it they will do it in North Africa with the Italian colonies. In carrying out these policies their smooth propaganda machinery puts out lies that even Falstaff could not have thought of."

He said the British people were not "aware of the strong American sentiment over Palestine that endangers Anglo-American friendship" but he believed "there will be people in England who will raise the question of free speech and censorship when Parliament reconvenes."

Flew By Chartered Plane

The bespectacled professor spent $250 chartering a single-engined plane to cross the English Channel yesterday when regular airline seats were barred to him. Accused by the British of making inflammatory statements about Palestine on a previous visit, he had been warned he would not be allowed to re-enter the country where he had an apartment.

When he landed at the airport he was ushered to a police station and kept there until the return flight could be made.

He said Fowler Harper, a Washington attorney, had asked the State Department to protest.

BRITAIN DEPORTS PROF. SMERTENKO

1947 (D)

Paris, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Deported from England, Prof. Johan J. Smertenko, vice-president of the American League for a Free Palestine, returned to Paris today in a chartered plane.

He flew to England from Paris yesterday, and spent last night in Wallington Police Station, classified as an unwanted visitor to Britain.

Scotland Yard agents and immigration authorities, enforcing a Home Office order excluding him from the United Kingdom, took Smertenko to the airport in England and saw him aboard the plane returning to Paris. He was taken into custody as soon as he arrived yesterday. ADD

Smertenko Asks U.S. Protest

Paris, Jan. 17 (AP)—Prof. Johan Smertenko, vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, returned today from London, where he spent a night in a police station and said he had asked the United States State Department to protest his exclusion from England.

Smertenko, a Russian-born American citizen, told a news conference that "British bureaucrats" in banning him from England, where he has tried to organize a British counterpart of the league, were acting in "spite" and were trying to keep the English people ignorant of the real situation in Palestine.

Land Grab Charged

"The British Government's actions in Palestine are an imperial-

AMG ASKS RUSSIA TO BARE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PLAN

R. KASISCHKE (W)

BERLIN, Jan. 16—(AP) Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chief of American Military Government, asked the Russians for an explanation today of their announced plan to boost the level of German industry by 200 to 300 per cent in their zone.

Publication of the plan and of a promise to reduce substantially their reparations demands upon industrial production in the eastern zone caught Clay and other allied representatives by surprise.

With only a radio script of the announcement available to him, Clay asked the Russian representative on the Allied Control Authority coordinating committee to explain the proposed step at the committee's next meeting.

Asks Stands of Other Allies

The plan was disclosed today in the Berlin newspaper of the Soviet-sponsored Social Unity party and evoked from Otto Grotewohl, party co-chairman, a demand that "all the other allies promptly and frankly make known their reparations demands."

American sources said the plan to boost industrial production appeared to be fantastic, since the original four-power agreement was to cut Germany's industrial potential only 35 to 50 per cent. The plan would increase German production above pre-war levels and wreck the Four-Power agreement, these sources commented.

The action was seen as foreshadowing an attempt by the Russians at the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow in March to obtain agreement among the occupying powers on taking reparations out of current production. This would be to the advantage of Russia, which is faced by an acute consumers goods shortage at home.

Says Attitude is 'Generous'

Terming the Russian attitude "generous" and giving assurance that Germany "will not become a potato patch" Grotewohl said:

"Up to the present we have learned only from the Soviet occupation power how great reparations demands shall be. The Soviet Union demands $10,000,000,000 for destruction done by German troops in Russia. In this sum shall be included all dismantled factories and machines. We ask that all the other allies also promptly and frankly make known their reparations demands."

The Soviet assurance came from Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, Soviet commander-in-chief in Germany, and followed conferences between Socialist Unity Party officials and Russian authorities in the Marshal's headquarters. The Russians gave their sponsored party the opportunity to make the prestige-winning announcement.

The Russians attached strings to some of their promises. They gave assurance that dismantling of factories in the Soviet zone would cease but only "after the dismantling of war industries has been completed." They made an exception of seven German coal mines, "whose equipment is urgently needed for the repair of devasted coal mines in the Soviet Union."

They said that 200 large industries originally scheduled for dismantling had been taken into Russian ownership in the Soviet-Aktiengesellschaften (industrial corporations) and would remain in Germany working for the Russians. Of these 72 will be given back to state ownership of the Soviet zone's German government.

SOVIET TO EASE REICH DEMANDS

(P)

Berlin, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party announced today it had assurances from Marshall Vassily D. Sokolovsky, Soviet commander-in-chief in Germany, that the Russians would substantially reduce their reparations demands upon Germany and grant an increase of 200 to 300 per cent in the level of industrial production in the Soviet occupation zone.

The announcement followed conferences between party officials and Russian authorities at Sokolovsky's headquarters. It was presented by the Socialist Unity party's official newspaper under this banner line: "Germany Can Be Hopeful."

In giving their sponsored political party opportunity to make a prestige-winning announcement, the Russians promised concessions to the Germans on seven points. However, to some of these there were strings attached—especially to a promise that dismantling of factories in the Soviet zone would cease. Dismantlings will halt, the Soviet announcement said, "after the dismantling of war industries has been completed." The Russians made an exception of seven German coal mines "whose equipment is urgently needed for the repair of devastated coal mines in the Soviet Union."

The Russians also announced that 200 large industries "which were originally scheduled for dismantling" had been taken into Russian ownership in the big Soviet-Aktiengesellschaften (Industrial Corporations) and would remain in Germany working for the Russians. ADD

German Economic Chief Quits Under Pressure

Hamburg, Jan. 16 (AP)—Dr. Rudolf Mueller, chairman of the Bi-Zonal Economic Board of occupied Germany, resigned suddenly today under political pressure.

Mueller, whose job was the highest position in the German economic world since the recent economic merger of the British and American occupation zones, surrendered his post after receiving a vote of no confidence by German economic ministers representing the six states of the two zones and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen.

The ministers nominated Dr. Victor Agaritz, 49, a trade authority, to succeed Mueller.

SCHACHT INDICTED

Stuttgart, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's former financial expert, was indicted today by German de-Nazification authorities. The former chief of the German Reichsbank, freed of war crimes charges by the International Military Tribunal, could face ten years' imprisonment if convicted by his countrymen of being a "major offender"—the worst kind of Nazi.

A fifty-three-page indictment against Schacht was filed by Stuttgart Prosecutor Franz Karl Maier, charging him with being a central figure in Nazi Germany's rise to power. Schacht is in a hospital in Ludwigsburg.

U. S. Seeks Havens for Poles

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Jan. 16 (AP).—With 105,000 Polish displaced persons still on its hands in the American Occupation Zone, the United States Army announced today it is seeking to resettle them in countries other than Poland. There was no official indication what countries were being considered as likely havens for the Poles who still refuse to return home.

German Dogs Sent to Korea

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Jan. 16 (AP)—One hundred German police dogs suitable for military guard duty are being shipped from Bavaria to Korea at the "urgent" request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, United States Army officials said today.

Bakers In Milan Add Marble Dust To Flour

Rome, Jan. 16 (AP)—Frightened citizens of Milan breathed easier today when doctors reported marble dust they had been eating in bakery bread probably would do them little harm and might do some good by providing minerals ordinarily lacking in their diet.

Dispatches from Milan said unscrupulous bakers had been piecing out scarce, rationed flour with the marble dust.

British Aide Sentenced In Yugoslav Gold Case

Belgrade, Jan. 16 (AP)—A Belgrade court today sentenced Stephen Zoellner, a member of the British forestry mission to Romania, to six years of forced labor on his conviction of having dug up gold once belonging to Draja Mihailovich and now state properly since Mihailovich's execution as a traitor. The court also ordered confiscation of all the propery he owns in Yugoslavia.

The British Embassy had an observer at the trial, but a spokesman said at the embassy that the British Government claimed "absolutely no knowledge of Zoellner's activities."

1947

POLISH LEADER TELLS OF THREATS ON LIFE

WARSAW, Jan. 16—(AP) Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, mild-mannered leader of millions of Peasant Party followers who has raised the cry of "freedom of man" in Poland's elections next Sunday, said today he had received numerous telephoned threats against his life.

Agitators of the pro-government bloc are openly declaring that "Mikolajczyk will hang" after the elections, he added.

The one-time premier of the exiled Polish government in London who says he returned to his country to help it get on its feet after six years of war and Nazi occupation, declared that between 80,000 and 100,000 of his supporters have been arrested, released and re-arrested by security police in harassing actions since Dec. 12. ADD

Polish Reds, Opposition Trade New Accusations

Warsaw, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Communist-dominated Government and its highly vocal oppostion continued trading accusations of terrorism today in the campaign leading up to Poland's parliamentary election next Sunday.

Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski said last night that members of the opposition Polish Peasant party, in league with anti-Government underground bands, were to blame for much of the terrorism in Poland.

59 Vote Officials "Slain"

He branded as fantastic suggestions of a Polish Peasant party upset victory and forecast a Government triumph in the election. He claimed evidence that many peasants were quitting the opposition party because of an underground stigma. Osubka-Morawski said travels through the country had convinced him that voting would be "free and unfettered."

Earlier a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported underground guerrillas had slain 59 election officials and volunteer militiamen in December and the first ten days of January. He charged the underground with agitation by means of anti-Jewish literature.

On the other side, Vice Premier

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Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant party leader, in the second pre-election broadcast allowed him, said: "The future of Poland cannot rest in the power exercised by the present regime, in the militia, in the security police or in the army being used against defenseless people."

Favors Present Border

His speech was much censored. In one part that censors cut out his manuscript read, "without constitutional rights of freedom of expression, of public assembly and without a guarantee of personal freedom, there has been created an atmosphere of lies, of moral decay and of alarm."

Mikolajczyk spoke in favor of an alliance with the Soviet Union and good relations also with the United States, Britain and France. He said Poland's border with Germany must be maintained on the Oder and Neisse rivers.

[United States Secretary of State Byrnes has said this boundary must not be regarded as permanent.]

Norway Qualifies Spitsbergen Plan

Oslo, Norway, Friday, Jan. 17 (AP). The Norwegian Foreign Office said today that in April, 1945, it signified a willingness to establish a joint arrangement with Russia for defense of the strategic Spitsbergen archipelago.

Declaring that the question now is under consideration by the Norwegian Government and Parliament, the Foreign Office's statement added, however, that Norway attached the following conditions to any plans to change the status of the Arctic islands:

Spitsbergen would be maintained under Norway's sovereignty. The United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden would have to approve any such Norwegian-Russian agreement. The arrangement would have to be acknowledged by the Norwegian Parliament.

Norway further said in 1945 that it wished to establish a joint arrangement for defense which might contribute to the security of both Norway and Russia and be a link in the construction of an international security organization, the statement said.

3 Kurdistan Leaders Doomed

TEHRAN, Iran, Jan. 16 (AP).—Tribal chieftain Ghazi Mohammed, head of the so-called Kurdistan National Republic, and two of his associates in the Kurdish autonomy movement were sentenced to death by a military court at Mahabad, an Iranian general staff officer said today.

7,000 Civilians Evacuated In Hanoi During 4-Hour Truce

(W) L. ERICKSON

Hanoi, Jan. 15 [AP—Delayed]—A four-hour truce was declared in Hanoi today while 7,000 Viet Nam and Chinese civilians were evacuated from the crowded native quarter which Viet Nam armed youth have been holding against French siege for almost a month.

Under the truce arranged by the American, British and Chinese consulates, French authorities issued strict cease-fire orders, and thousands of ragged civilians—men, women and children—filed through the exits in the cold Tonkin rain.

Following prescribed routes, the refugees were permitted to enter either the French-hold zone of Hanoi or the countryside where Viet Nam troops held lines a few miles distant. Most of the 6,000 Viet Nam civilians chose the countryside.

Both Aided By Red Cross

Both types of civilians were met at the exits by the French Red Cross, which gave them food and milk for the children.

Police officers checked all the refugees, and 60 young men among the Viet Nam civilians were arrested as suspected members of the Tu Ve, extremist youth organization. Pistols, daggers, bayonets, dumdum bullets and a Communist flag were seized from the 60 arrested, police said.

Ten thousand Chinese and several thousand Annamites have been encircled in the strategic area since fighting broke out December 19. The about 1,000 Tu Ve still hold the quarter which commands communications between central Hanoi and the airport.

Refused To Evacuate

The Tu Ve has refused to evacuate the quarter and the French have not attempted a major mopping-up operation because of the danger to civilians.

Chinese, American and British consular representatives held their third rendezvous today with delegates of the Viet Nam Republic at a point on the Hadong road to discuss an agreement for Viet Nam withdrawal from the area.

The best available evidence from these negotiations indicates that Ho Chi-minh, president of the Viet Nam Republic, still is personally directing Viet Nam operations against the French from his headquarters at Hadong, 7 miles southwest of Hanoi.

The Viet Nam negotiators have been Hoang Minh-giam, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Ho's Government, and Nguyen Van-ho, Interior Minister. Both have been Viet Minh (Ho's independence party) leaders from the beginning of the Nationalist movement. Hoang went to France last summer with Ho as a negotiator, and Nguyen remained behind as acting president.

In all negotiations with the consular representatives the agents of Viet Nam have insisted they had to consult with the "President" before reaching a decision.

French official sources, however, have continued to insist they had no knowledge of Ho's whereabouts and have cast doubt on his continued authority in Viet Nam.

This stand apparently is based on the hope that Ho will emerge from the present situation with evidence that power was taken from his hands, that he had no connection with the Hanoi attack and that the French will thus be able to negotiate with him again when the circumstances are right.

Ho's record is that of a wily bargainer, however, and the French may be unduly optimistic.

Civilians Evacuated

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 15 [AP—Delayed]—About 6,000 Viet-Namese civilians and 1,000 Chinese were evacuated today from their quarter of embattled Hanoi under a truce effected after negotiation with Viet-Nam republic leaders by the Chinese, British and United States consulates.

French authorities agreed to a four-hour truce arranged by the consuls and gave strict cease-fire orders to troops besieging the district. The truce was to expire at noon.

The quarter has been held against the French by the Viet-Namese Tu-Ve, an armed youth group.

Thousands of ragged Viet-Namese were checked at an exit to the countryside, where Viet-Nam troops were holding Tonkin province positions. The evacuees, carrying their possessions, were searched for firearms.

Dum-Dum Bullets Found

French officials distributed leaflets telling the Viet-Namese civilians they were free to remain in French-controlled areas if they wished, or to proceed to the Viet-Namese lines.

About 60 young men bearing arms were arrested on suspicion of being members of the Tu-Ve. Some carried pistols, others daggers, bayonets and cartridges, including eleven of the dum-dum type. A large Communist flag was discovered in the luggage of one man and he was arrested as a Tu-Ve leader. A Japanese who tried to escape among them was also arrested. A small portion of the civilians chose to remain.

Ho Still In Charge

Meanwhile, high French officials appeared convinced that Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet-Nam Republic, was not directly responsible for the December 19 attack at Hanoi that set off the fighting.

The choice of Viet-Nam negotiators in truce meetings inside Viet-Namese lines with neutral consular representatives seemed to indicate, however, that Ho was still in charge of his regime's policy at Hadong, 6 miles southwest of Hanoi.

Viet Nam Cambodian Attack Is Reported

Saigon, Indo-China, Jan. 16 (AP). The semi-official French Press Agency reported today that several hundred Viet Nam guerrillas killed 200 Cambodians and burned their villages near Triton on January 6 in a raid along the Cochin China-Cambodia border 120 miles west of here.

This appeared to have been the strongest attack operation thus far carried out by the southern segment of the Viet Minh party which has been increasing its activities constantly since the outbreak of fighting at Hanoi in the north.

Viet Nam sources said the operations were directed at convincing the French that a colonial war would be more costly than an agreement with them.

Heavy Fighting Is Reported In Heart Of Hanoi

Manila, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Viet-Namese radio today reported heavy fighting in the heart of Hanoi, Indo-China, and said Viet-Nam troops were advancing on General Morliere's headquarters in the face of French artillery, tanks and armored cars.

The broadcast, sponsored by the Viet-Namese resistance committee and recorded here by the Associated Press, said Viet-Nam troops, assisted by self-defense units, had launched a fierce assault Monday night and knocked out a French strongpoint on Jules Ferry street.

Artillery On Both Sides

Viet-Namese then advanced as far as General Morliere's headquarters, also on Jules Ferry street, which they attacked until early (Tuesday) morning.

The French fired mortars and machine guns into Viet-Nam positions. That night Viet-Nam artillery heavily pounded French positions in the citadel in northeast Hanoi.

The Viet-Nam communiqué said six armored cars were knocked out in heavy fighting as the French threw an "important number" of tanks, armored cars and ground forces into a three-way attack south of Hanoi.

They said the French had suffered further heavy losses in an attempted landing on Kien, 4 miles east of Haiphong.

NANKING TRIES NEW PEACE BID (2)

1947

Minor Parties Insist On At Least Attempt At Parley

Nanking, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Chinese Government officially launched today an attempt to resume negotiations with the Communists, but it was generally expected to end in failure.

Minority party liberals have insisted that the Government at least make the effort, however, as the prerequisite for their own participation in a projected coalition regime.

The Ministry of Information announced that Gen. Chang Chih-Chung, governor of Sinkiang province, had been selected to go to Communist headquarters in Yenan. J. Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador, relayed the word to the Communists' Nanking office.

No Hint Of Compromise

No reply was received immediately, but broadcasts Tuesday and Wednesday from Yenan, quoting a policy statement of Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, contained no hint of possible compromise.

The Yenan radio quoted Chou as refusing on behalf of the Communists to participate in any coalition government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Chou was bitterly critical both of Chang and of the American mediation attempt directed by General Marshall.

Chang Chim-chung, the Government's choice as negotiator, was regarded as the most likely man with whom the Communists would deal if they dealt with anybody.

Serious doubt continues, however, that the Communists will retreat from their demands for nullification of the new constitution and return to the military positions of a year ago.

Situation Called Dark

Pro-Government press dispatches said the military situation continued dark, with fighting at many points.

These unconfirmed reports said 10,000 Communists were attacking Mushihho and approaching Chiutai, 30 miles north of Changchun, Manchurian capital, and that Government troops were counter-attacking at Tehhui, 55 miles north of Changchun.

Fighting also was reported at several places in Shantung province and in southern Shansi province. In Shantung the Communists claimed to have captured Gen. Ma Li-wu, commander of Government forces in the Linyi area, and Gen. Li Pu-ching, commander of the Government's 114th Brigade.

China Will Present New Peace Bid (2)

NANKING

Nanking, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Government announced officially today it "is going to resume negotiations with the Communists," and selected Gen. Chang Chih-chung, governor of Sinkiang province, to present its proposals to Communist headquarters at Yenan.

Chang was an original member of General Marshall's former Committee of Three that negotiated a quickly aborted truce a year ago."

United States Ambassador Stuart, who is keeping in touch with both factions, relayed the Government's decision to the Communist representative here. Success of the plan to send an emissary to Yenan will depend upon the reaction of Communist leaders there.

Proposals Not Revealed

The Minister of Information, who announced the Government's peace bid, gave no indication what it is prepared to offer.

Selection of Chang is regarded as an excellent choice. He and the Communists' No. 2 man and chief negotiator, Chou En-lai, acquired mutual knowledge and respect during their months of close association on the Marshall committee.

Chou once described Chang as "the only Kuomintang (Government party) soldier with whom I can get along."

It must be emphasized that the decision to resume negotiations is completely unilateral and must remain so until Yenan's reaction is known.

Communists' Demands

Serious doubt remains that the Communists will retreat from their demands: That the Government return all territory captured from the Communists in the past year and that it nullify the recently revised constitution.

The Communists spurned the National Assembly at which the constitution was adopted.

Only two days ago, Chou sharply criticized Marshall's recent statement blaming the Government and Communists alike for failure to end their civil war.

[From Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson radioed that the fighting appeared to be spreading. The official newspaper *Chih Shih Jih Pao* described conditions along the Sungari River northeast of Changchun as critical.

100-Mile Offensive Reported

[The paper said yesterday that 100,000 Communists had opened an offensive on a 100-mile stretch of the river—dividing line between Communist and Government areas in north Manchuria.

Counterattacking, Government troops tried to smash a Communist drive against Tehhui, 55 miles north of Changchun. Another dispatch said 10,000 Communists were attacking 30 miles northeast of Changchun.

[In Kirin province, Gen. Lin Piao's Communist forces, stepping up their attack, captured Chiatamu and were reported to have surrounded the provincial capital, Kirin City.

Fighting In Coal Area

[In southern Shantung province, the Communists were reported attacking in the Tsaochuang coal mining area and to have captured Kuolichi, five miles away.

[Large-scale fighting was reported in southern Shansi.

[Elsewhere, the Communists were said to be attacking Anshan, a Peiping-Mukden Railroad town 100 miles northeast of Tientsin; and skirmishing at Langfang, 27 miles southeast of Peiping on the Peiping-Tientsin Railroad, and at Peihotien, 35 miles southwest of Peiping on the Peiping-Paoting rail line.]

Britain Negotiating Treaty With China

Canton, China, Jan. 16 (AP)—Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador, told a press conference today that Britain was negotiating with China for an extension of British airlines to China.

Stevenson said a Chinese-British trade treaty with a most-favored nation clause probably would be signed shortly.

Asked if Britain would help to mediate the dispute between the Government and Chinese Communists, the Ambassador replied the matter should best be settled by the Chinese but if any foreigner were going to help he would be United States Ambassador Stuart. Stevenson described Marshall's China report as an honest opinion made with the best of intentions.

Japan Abandons Plan For Coalition Cabinet

Tokyo, Friday, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Japanese Government abandoned efforts today to form a coalition Cabinet with the Social Democrats, Kyodo News Agency said, and decided to reorganize by drawing new men from the ranks of Conservative parties.

The agency said Premier Yoshida's negotiations to obtain active support of the Social Democrats split on a disagreement over distribution of Cabinet portfolios.

Japanese observers said Yoshida now was attempting to complete a new Conservative Cabinet slate before he resigns. He then is expected to succeed himself. The Cabinet crisis has been brought on by economic conditions.

More Jap Fishing Ships

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—Two hundred and four new ships, all steel except one, have been added to the Japanese fishing fleet with General MacArthur's authorization. They total 40,723 tons. In the past eight months, MacArthur has authorized 797 new ships, totaling 115,073 tons.

Dr. Fine Coming To U. S.

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—Dr. Sherwood M. Fine, New York and Washington (D.C.) chief economic adviser to the head of General MacArthur's economic and scientific section, leaves today by air for Washington. He plans to return after a 30-day visit and conferences in Washington.

Chilean Admiral on Way

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 16.—Rear Adm. Horacio de la Fuentes, chief of a Chilean navy mission to the United States, left by plane today for Washington to negotiate the purchase of warships.

CANADA PROTESTS TO BIG FOUR OVER DRAFTING OF PACT

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Canada as a major participant in the war against Germany has protested to the Big Four powers over what she regards as a slight to her in connection with preliminary arrangements being made for drafting the German peace treaty, it was announced tonight.

The special deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in London, invited the Canadian government to present its views on the German settlement before a meeting of the deputies last Tuesday. Canada feels no room was left for discussion of the view of small powers.

Drafted 'Carelessly'

"The Canadian government" said Extertal Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent in a special statement, "does not regard the invitation in its present form as affording Canada an opportunity for participation in the peace settlement in the way which would be appropriate for a country which contributed substantially to the war against Germany."

An official spokesman added the comment that "the invitation may have been carelessly drafted, but no country would accept it."

"The terms of the invitation suggest that the Canadian government would place before the special deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers a written statement of its views on the German peace settlement, and supplement this statement with any oral comment it might feel to be desirable," said St. Laurent.

"There is no indication whether there would be opportunity for the Canadian representative to discuss with the special deputies, either the substance of the peace treaties with Germany and Austria or the procedure by which those treaties will be drafted.

"It may have been intended discussion should take place, but the invitation does not make this point clear."

Asked to Present Views

Canada was on Jan. 4 invited to present its German settlement views to the deputies' meeting on Jan. 14, St. Laurent said, the invitation being given by the United States government to the Canadian ambassador in Washington and not being available for consideration in Ottawa until Jan. 6—"a little over a week before the date on which the views of the Canadian government were to be presented."

Canada has submitted a statement of its position to the special deputies in London indicating, St. Laurent said, that Canada "does not regard the procedure as it now stands as giving suitable opportunity for the expression of Canadian views."

CANADA TO SLASH DEFENSE FORCES

New Cut to Be 25 Per Cent Below Figure Planned 1947 Year Ago.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16—(AP) Defense Minister Brooke Claxton told a news conference today that Canadian defense forces, vital to North America, would be cut 25 per cent below the figure planned a year ago.

Total personnel of about 38,000 will be approximately 5 per cent of the war-time peak of 780,730, he said.

Originally it had been planned to have a peace time force of 51,000, including 25,000 army, 16,000 airforce and 10,000 navy. In 1939 Canada had an army of 4,500, only a few thousand airforce personnel and virtually no navy.

"The international situation, the proposals made at the recent session of the United Nations, the rapid changes in types of weapons—these and other considerations make it undesirable at this time to settle finally the composition or character of the future armed forces of Canada," Claxton said.

"We will keep our forces flexible," he continued. "Changing circumstances in the world make this a difficult year to plan what should be done."

Claxton spoke in generalities in replying to questions about hemisphere defense. He cited previously announced plans for standardization of equipment among the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, adding only that "we have very close working relationships with both countries."

Asked whether the United States was pressing for establishment of more weather stations in Canada's arctic territory, Claxton replied "there will be inevitably a development of meteorological stations, and that will take place. There is very close international cooperation."

As to whether the Soviet Union would have access to information gained through operation of such stations, Claxton said that Canada would "follow the accepted international practice."

Canadian Clear of Spy Charge

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Frederick William Poland, 37-year-old R. C. A. F. squadron leader, today was acquitted of a charge of communicating confidential information to Russia. County Court Judge A. C. McDougall ruled that Poland had satisfactorily discharged the onus placed on him by the charge.

Truman-'Big 6' Talk Reported Harmonious

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Truman's first meeting with the Congressional Big Six wound up today with Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) reporting good results.

The Republican-Democratic legislative conference at the White House lasted twenty minutes longer than scheduled and ended in what all participants said was an atmosphere of good will.

The President and the four Republican and two Democratic leaders called in Maj. Gen. Robert Littlejohn, War Assets Administrator, during one part of the conference dealing with war-surplus disposals.

"Very Pleasant Talk"

Vandenberg, the Senate president, acting as spokesman for the congressional group after the 50-minute session, told reporters:

"We had a very pleasant talk with the President about the possibility for co-operation with respect to legislative problems as differentiated from political issues.

"The discussion was confined very definitely to nonpartisan problems."

Problems discussed, he said, included:

1. War-surplus disposition.
2. The question of authorizing the Maritime Commission to continue shipping operations, authority for which expires March 1, "and must be renewed."

Future Parleys Planned

A third decision, Vandenberg said, involved procedure for future conferences of the President and the four Senate and two House leaders.

They will reassemble, Vandenberg said, at "the President's option," when he has nonpartisan matters to discuss.

The other Republicans at today's meeting were Senate Majority Leader White (Maine), House Speaker Martin (Mass.), and House Majority Leader Halleck (Ind.). The Democrats were Senate Minority Leader Barkley (Ky.), and House Minority Leader Rayburn (Texas).

The session was harmonius throughout, Rayburn said.

"You mean there was kissing?" one reporter asked Barkley.

"Oh, there was no kissing," Barkley replied.

Taft Apparently Omitted

The lineup apparently left out of the bipartisan Big Six Senator Taft, of Ohio, who has taken the active lead thus far in Senate Republican moves on domestic questions.

But Taft who has given every indication he hopes to move into the White House after the 1948 election, said he is just as well satisfied to confine his visits there now to times when the Republicans have some specific legislation they want to lay before Mr. Truman.

Taft said such a time probably will come when the Labor Committee, which he heads, has completed work on proposed industrial-disputes legislation.

Showdown Seen Possible

With the Senate in recess, both parties awaited a showdown tomorrow on the question of continuing the War Investigating Committee. Republican strategists said they have a margin of five votes in favor of the action. Democratic aides said privately this count looked about right.

Nevertheless, Senator Tydings (D., Md.), leading the fight against any special committees, announced his intention to ask the new Armed Services Committee to take over all investigations of military matters.

HASTY SLUMP BILL OPPOSED —1947

Truman Economic Report Is Praised; GOP Weighs Action

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Republicans today deflated the prospect that Congress would rush out any anti-depression legislation based on President Truman's economic report last week.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), prospective chairman of the joint committee on the economic report, told the committee's first meeting that he saw no reason why its recommendations should be issued before May 1, instead of the present February 1 deadline.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), retiring chairman, urged speedy action. A decision is expected next Wednesday, when the committee meets to receive O'Mahoney's resignation.

Business Praises Report

Business leaders praised the President's report. One of them—Clarence Francis, board chairman of General Foods Corporation, New York—declared that a "striking" feature was "the omission by Mr. Truman of any recommendations for direct short-term actions by Congress."

"Instead, the President puts the whole burden of keeping our economy healthy on the shoulders of business, agriculture and labor where, subject to proper Government regulation, it belongs," Francis said.

His was among a half-dozen statements requested from industrial men on the report sent to Congress by Mr. Truman last week. The President asked price reductions by business to bolster the public's buying power, argued against tax cuts, and urged wage increases based on "individual" cases.

Cites Recession Cause

"The President deserves everyone's approval," Francis added, "when he calls on business, labor and agriculture all to contribute to price reductions 'wherever possible'."

H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., said the report did not emphasize sufficiently the danger of wages going so high that "large numbers of customers will not be able to buy the products produced by these high-priced workers."

"When goods are priced beyond the purchasing power of customers, recessions in production and employment are inevitably precipitated," he said.

Other Executives Join

Other executives gave general approval to the presidential message. These included Beardsley Ruml, board chairman of R. H. Macy & Co., N.Y.; Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., and Robert V. Fleming, Washington banker and past president of the American Bankers Association.

Graded Tax Cut Favored Over Straight 20%

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Prospects are fading in Congress for the Republican bill to cut most income taxes a straight twenty per cent.

But tax cutting in a different way, giving low income groups the biggest saving, seems more likely to pass.

This was indicated today by an informal poll of the House Ways and Means Committee, which writes all tax bills.

Would Continue Excises

Meanwhile, Representative Grant (R., Ind.), prepared for introduction today a Republican-sponsored measure to continue wartime excises indefinitely on such things as liquor, furs, jewelry, luggage and lipstick.

Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) said the Ways and Means Committee might approve this measure, holding tight to some $1,500,000,000 in tax revenue annually, at its first meeting tomorrow.

In the Ways and Means survey, at least three Republicans said they now preferred a graduated income tax reduction. If, as expected, the ten committee Democrats oppose a straight slash, the three Republican votes will give the anti-twenty per cent group a majority on the 25-member committee. That would defeat the bill offered by Knutson.

Budget Unit's Task

Most Democrats said they preferred to postpone tax cutting until the budget is actually balanced, but conceded that Congress would probably pass some kind of tax relief.

Knutson said the Ways and Means group would not take up the twenty per cent tax bill until the joint House-Senate Budget Committee has set a ceiling on Federal expenditures. He has called the 102-member Budget Committee to its first meeting on Monday.

Deadline Is February 15

However, the obvious difficulty in drawing up an independent budget by February 15 brought veiled talk in both houses today of amending or even junking the provision in the congressional reorganization law that instructs the four tax-writing and appropriating committees of the House and Senate to draw up a Federal budget by mid-February of each year. This would be independent of the President's budget, although giving it "due consideration."

But the four committees have no joint staff for undertaking such a labor. So, it is conceded the $37,500,000,000 Truman budget will have to be the basis for their estimate of necessary expenditures and probable receipts.

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EXCISE TAX BILL SPEEDED IN HOUSE

Measure Would Continue High Wartime Levies on Luxuries Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—(AP) A bill to continue high wartime excise taxes at the present rate indefinitely was introduced in the House today and Republican tax managers moved to push it through quickly.

The bill, H. R. 1030, was offered by Rep. Grant (R-Ind). President Truman had requested such legislation.

The decision of Republican tax managers in the house to get behind it represented a change of stand on their part. They explained that it is necessary to pass the bill if income taxes are to be cut.

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the Ways and Means Committee told newsmen it will be given priority over H. R. 1, the income tax cut, and everything else and may by approved by the committee at its first meeting tomorrow.

The wartime excise rates—on liquor, jewelry, cosmetics, phone calls and many other things—were slated for automatic reduction July 1 because hostilities officially ended last Dec. 31.

Knutson and other Republicans had expressed the intention of passing legislation to put the reductions into effect before July 1—as quickly as possible, so that customers would not defer purchases in anticipation of lower prices July 1, to the detriment of the businesses concerned.

But Grant explained, and others agreed, that continuation of the $1,500,000,000 annual revenue these levies yield seems necessary if income taxes are to be cut, as promised by Republicans. Definite action in this direction would be equally effective in eliminating business uncertainty.

Continued Indefinitely

President Truman in his state of the union message urged that the excise rates be continued as they are now until July 1, 1948. Grant's bill does even more—it continues them indefinitely, setting no date for their termination.

"The question of how long these present rates should continue, or what changes or alterations should be made in the rates, would be considered at some future time by the congress," he said in a statement.

Move Is Launched to Block Truman's Tariff Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—(AP) The first move in the dominantly-Republican Congress against the Democratic administration's tariff-cutting powers—a cornerstone of its foreign policy—was started today by Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio).

He filed a resolution calling upon President Truman to postpone a scheduled 18-nation conference at Geneva in March to conclude reciprocal trade pacts.

Sharp Statement

In a tartly-worded statement, he contended the administration had "speeded up" its reciprocal trade program since the Republican election victories in November in order to conclude them "before Congress can act in the matter."

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the Ways and Means committee, on which Jenkins sits, already has declared reciprocal trade matters will be given a high priority on the committee's busy schedule. Jenkins' resolution may set the stage for a preliminary showdown.

If passed by the House, it would request the President to delay any further adjustment of duties under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act pending a "scientific study" by the United States Tariff Commission and a report to Congress.

Rep. Reed (R-N.Y.), also a member of the Ways and Means committee, told a reporter he is working on a bill for outright repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Act. The act permits the administration to cut tariffs as much as 50 per cent in return for concessions from other countries.

He expects others to be introduced which would call for congressional confirmation of past and future reciprocal agreements—a move privately but vigorously bucked by the State department.

The 28 Republican House members from Pennsylvania went on record Tuesday against further reciprocal trade agreements until power for their confirmation has been returned to Congress.

Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said in a speech at Cleveland Saturday that "I believe we shall continue the device of reciprocal trade agreements, in one form or another."

Sees Free Trade System

Jenkins declared that "all trade agreements previously entered into have, without exception, reduced duties on commodities imported into the United States. With this record, it is safe to assume that those in charge of this program, if permitted to do so, would establish a complete free trade system."

"Under present chaotic world conditions of economy and foreign exchange," he added, "this is no time for such a parley (as that projected for Geneva), certainly not until Congress has further facts, x x x and I propose to press this resolution for immediate consideration."

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Spanish-American Vet Pension Rise Seen

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Spanish-American war veterans will not be overlooked by the Eightieth Congress, John White, commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, says he has been assured.

White said last night in an address here his information was that the Congress would pass a blanket 20 per cent increase for pensioners of that conflict.

BOMB DEFENSE LACK IS CITED

State Department Presents Control Arguments

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—The State Department said today in a report on international atomic energy control policy that it must be accepted "for the foreseeable future there can be no adequate military defense against atomic weapons."

The department announced publication of a 281-page volume called "The International Control of Atomic Energy—Growth of a Policy."

For the most part the material in the volume is documentary statements and reports either of the United States Government or of the United Nations agencies concerned with evolving a control policy.

Conditions Search

In an introduction to the volume, however, it is stated that the fact that military use of atomic energy will develop first has "conditioned the search for agreement on international controls."

"It is the consensus in this connection," the State Department book said, "that certain basic concepts must be accepted:

"1. No nation can long maintain a monopoly of atomic weapons.

"2. No nation could long maintain or morally defend a monopoly of the peaceful benefits of atomic energy.

"3. For the foreseeable future there can be no adequate military defense against atomic weapons.

Processes Identical

"4. All the initial processes in the production of fissionable materials and certain subsequent processes are identical whether their intended use or purpose is peaceful or military.

"5. The nuclear chain reaction required for the release of atomic energy is now based upon uranium or uranium and thorium as the only suitable raw materials occurring in nature. Ores containing these materials are only relatively rare. Although rich deposits are not numerous, the lower concentrations of the ores have a wide geographical distribution."

The State Department said that these basic concepts "set the framework for any practical system of controls, and from them derive the necessity and the urgency for seeking international arrangements curbing the dangerous uses of atomic energy."

VETO CALLED NO HELP TO AGGRESSOR

Austin Says Such Use Would Nullify Charter And Bring On War

Chicago, Jan. 16 (AP)—Warren R. Austin declared tonight that use of the veto power in the United Nations Security Council to protect an aggressor nation would nullify the United Nations Charter and that "there is only one certain answer to nullification—war in support of the law and of the union."

Austin, United States representative to the United Nations, in an address before the general assembly of the Council of State Governments, said that use of the veto "to protect the aggressor from the consequences of his crime would, in itself, be a violation of the Charter."

Denies Aggression Legalized

"I have heard it said that the veto legalizes aggression by a permanent member, because that member can prevent enforcement action against itself," he said. "Of course, that is not true.

"Far from legalizing aggression, the use of the veto, either by an aggressor, or by another member to protect the aggressor from the consequences of the crime, would, in itself, be a violation of the Charter. It would be nullification. . . . There is only one certain answer to nullification—war in support of the law and of the union, whether it be the union of our states or the United Nations."

Austin stated that an essential element in the development of collective security "will be a system of international control and inspection over armaments and armed forces, which will safeguard complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."

Calls For Precise Definition

"Any treaty establishing international control of atomic energy, or of any other major weapon adaptable to mass destruction, should include precise and unequivocal definition of what acts would constitute violation of its terms and provide for punishment appropriate to the nature of each violation," he said.

"The illegal possession of an atomic bomb by any state after the establishment of a system of international control prohibiting the manufacture of atomic weapons could be regarded as an armed attack upon the other signatories of the treaty and the treaty could so declare."

WAR REPORT DATA SOUGHT

Senate Group May Ask For F.D.R.'s "Secret" File

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Chairman Brewster (R., Maine) said today the special Senate War Investigating Committee planned to ask President Truman for a secret "war mobilization" report which the late President Roosevelt "refused Mr. Truman when he was a Senator."

President Truman formerly headed the war inquiry group.

Brewster said that the "secret report" was one prepared by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, and outlined detailed war mobilization plans which Brewster said "were not followed."

Brewster recalled that when Mr. Truman was head of the committee it found the war effort had "been delayed from a year to eighteen months" by failure to follow the mobilization plan.

Figure Set At $648,000,000

"Senator Truman requested it of President Roosevelt and he was refused," Brewster said, adding that he did not know whether Mr. Truman as President would take a different view than he had as Senator.

The issue of whether the Senate War Investigating Committee shall be continued is now before the Senate and is to be decided tomorrow.

Brewster said that if the group is continued it would call for all facts on the "special secret funds" given to the late President Roosevelt for war purposes.

Brewster said he was told these amounted to $648,000,000.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) declared in the Senate Wednesday that some of these funds had been used for other than war purposes.

Prepared Prior To War Entry

Brewster said the "secret mobilization report" was prepared before this country's entry into war, when Stettinius was serving as a presidential adviser in defense matters. Stettinius, a steel executive, later served as a Secretary of State.

Brewster said he had reason to believe that the Stettinius report contained many recommendations for mobilization that previously had been made by Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War; Bernard Baruch, presidential adviser, and the late Newton D. Baker, one-time Secretary of War.

"We know that certain recommendations were not followed for many, many months," Brewster said.

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Navy Is Accused. . . Of Holding Data

San Francisco, Jan. 16 (AP)—A former War Department special investigator today quoted General MacArthur's intelligence officer as saying the Navy withheld vital information from the Army in the Pacific war theater as late as the Spring of 1945.

The declaration was made by Henry Clausen, San Francisco attorney, addressing a meeting sponsored by the San Francisco Life Underwriters Association. Clausen was a member of the Army's Pearl Harbor investigation board, and later a special investigator of the disaster for the Secretary of War.

Clausen said he obtained a sworn affidavit from Maj. Gen. C. A. Willoughby on May 8, 1945, in which the intelligence chief charged the Navy withheld information from the Army at Honolulu and contributed to the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"At this date (May 8, 1945), this same system is in vogue . . . and the possibility of error or incomplete selection (of information) is as evident now as it was in 1941," Clausen quoted the affidavit as saying.

At the time the statement was made, General MacArthur's forces were heavily engaged at Luzon.

Clausen quoted Willoughby as saying that at this point in the Pacific war the Navy had possession of the only decoding facilities.

Clausen said that the Navy had tapped telephones of Japanese consular officials and business men in Hawaii for eleven months prior to Pearl Harbor, but stopped on December 3, 1941, when personnel became incensed because the FBI had tapped the telephone of the consulate's cook. Clausen said the Navy had neglected to include the cook in its wire-tapping operations.

NAVY LIMITS DAIREN TRAVEL

Order Requires Clearance By "Responsible" Agency

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Navy said today it has ordered its ship commanders to take no more American business men or newspaper men to the Russian-controlled Chinese port of Dairen unless they are cleared by the State Department or another "responsible" agency.

The order was first reported in a news dispatch from Shanghai, which described it as a flat ban upon such travel.

A State Department spokesman, Michael J. McDermott, when asked about it today, said that "the order exists." He gave no details, except to say that it had not been re-

quested by the State Department.

Denies Travel Is Banned

Later the Navy issued this statement:

"The Navy Department has issued instructions concerning the carrying of passengers on navy ships in the western Pacific to insure that passengers have been properly sponsored and cleared by the responsible Government agencies."

A navy spokesman said the order does not constitute a ban on civilian travel to Dairen or other ports.

The reason for the order was not stated officially. It was recalled that on December 22 a naval vessel on courier service for the State Department was ordered out of Dairen by Russian authorities after it had overstayed its authorized period there.

At that time an American business man and two newspaper men had gone to the Russian-controlled port. The ship was delayed in departing while American authorities sought permission for those three to enter Dairen.

Pole Vote Seen Unacceptable To U.S. 1947

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—United States disapproval of the Polish national elections next Sunday became an evident certainty today.

Thus one of Gen. George C. Marshall's first problems as Secretary of State may be to decide what to do about it.

The Polish situation—which finds Russia lined up with the Communist-controlled Government at Warsaw against Britain and the United States—is one of three in eastern Europe that threaten to prove troublesome for Marshall.

The other two:

1. An apparent effort by the Communist minority in Hungary to smash the power of the moderate Small Holders party.

2. Moves by the Communist government of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia to establish some kind of economic bloc in the Balkans.

What makes the political situation in Eastern Europe particularly delicate at the moment is the fact that the Balkan peace treaties are soon to be signed and, it is expected, quickly ratified.

Other Provisions

These treaties provide for the withdrawal of Russian occupation troops from Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary. In addition they impose a number of other provisions designed to restore the independence of the countries and to guarantee equality of trade opportunities throughout the Balkans.

The Russians thus appear to be faced with a need to consolidate their position in Eastern Europe before the effectiveness of the peace treaties greatly curtails their freedom of operation there.

The men who will be advising General Marshall on such matters regard the Polish election contest essentially as a struggle between (1) the Communist-dominated coalition seeking election as the regular government and (2) the opposition Polish Peasant party which United States diplomats contend could poll a clear majority in a free election.

Yalta Conference Recalled

At the Yalta Big Three conference and again at the Moscow Foreign Ministers conference in the summer of 1945 the United States, Britain and Russia agreed to the principle that the Polish election should be free and unfettered. Since that time the American Government has wrangled almost constantly with the Polish Government, charging repeatedly that the Warsaw regime was not living up to this principle which it had accepted.

Recently the United States sent a series of three notes listing charges of political oppression of the peasant party. Warsaw ignored them until yesterday. Then the answer made clear that Poland was rejecting completely the American demands for a change in the election system.

British complaints also have been rejected, and Moscow has announced that it considers the charges against the Polish Government unfounded.

Conditions Disapproved

This means that Sunday's voting will be held under conditions which this country has said publicly can not result in a fair and free ballot. Officials left no doubt privately that the result will not be regarded here as acceptable.

It is apparent that the State Department will not favor a break in relations with the Polish Government. That once popular practice of breaking off with any disapproved government is no longer regarded favorably in Washington.

Boston, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—British G. I. brides of greater Boston like their new homeland so much they want their folks to settle here.

"We have no brides of despair, in this State, in fact they're all boosting the United States of America," an official of the English Speaking Union Said today.

Mrs. Henry Jackson Jr. of Newton, who made the statement, is chairman of the organization's overseas wives committee and has kept track of more than 1,000 brides in the last two years.

Referring to British news stories of rejected British brides reputedly stranded in New York, she said: "We know of only one homesick girl here who wants a divorce, and we hope to talk her out of it."

A group gathered for a weekly tea party and baby shower agreed.

"Those unhappy New York brides you hear about probably rushed into marriage just to get a free trip to America," suggested Mrs. Arthur M. Wells of Brockton, who arrived two years ago—and paid her own passage.

"Our British wives are doing very well," said Mrs. Jackson. "There are so many baby showers scheduled, we have to run them three at a time."

Greek Probe Unit Sails For Europe

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council's Balkan investigating commission departed for Europe today.

The commission, made up of representatives of the eleven members of the Security Council and of the secretariat, will begin its task at a meeting in Athens, Greece, January 30. It has been instructed to investigate conditions in Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

The United States member is Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky.

The Security Council, in recess until tomorrow while members considered what course to take on the arms limitation question, was shocked by the death of the Brazilian delegate, Dr. Pedro Leao Velloso, 60, of a heart attack in his hotel room here.

Velloso was a former Foreign Minister of Brazil and a veteran of the San Francisco days of the United Nations.

Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States delegate, paid tribute to Velloso in a statement praising his contributions to the Security Council as being of a "matchless and constructive character."

Bigger Role Hinted For Submarines

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—The hint of a shift in the pattern of future sea warfare emerged today from a Navy request for authority to go ahead with submarine experiments.

The formal request to Congress for permission to construct 4,000 tons of submarine vessels "for experimental purposes" stemmed, in the Navy's own words, from the "radical" wartime advancements of the underseas craft.

To Review Naval Ordinance

It came on the heels of an announcement by Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.) that a subcommittee of the new and powerful House Armed Services Committee will undertake a review of naval ordnance and vessels in the light of new developments.

Just what experiments are planned by the navy remained uncertain. But some of the potentially significant development in undersea warfare already have been disclosed. Among these are secrets seized from the Germans.

They include a submarine with an indefinite underwater range, plane-carrying underseas craft, and high-speed motors which would increase both the submarine's striking powers and ability to take exclusive action.

Applying War's Lessons

Representative Cole (R., N.Y.), a member of the armed services committee, said that the lessons of the war, including the atomic bomb test, show that "submarines are still serviceable men of war."

"They are not a type made out of date as yet by scientific developments," he added.

Cole served on the House Naval Committee during the war. Among members of that committee, which since has been merged with the military committee, there has developed an increasing conviction that the nation's future security plan may rest primarily upon the submarine teamed with long-range land-based planes.

British Brides in Boston Boost U. S

English Speaking Union Says They Like Their New Home so Much They Want Folks to Settle There.

REP. MILLER URGES U. S. PROBE OWN PROPAGANDA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) An investigation of "all propaganda and publicity activities" of Federal agencies was proposed today by Rep. Miller, R-Conn).

He introduced a resolution which would authorize a special House committee to study "propaganda, political discussions, publications, printed matter, news items, radio broadcasts, movie films, and all other forms of publicity media of any department, bureau, or subdivision of the executive branch of the government."

In a statement, Miller declared: "Thousands of high pressure publicity agents have been added to the Federal payroll at inordinately high salaries, not to assist the radio and the press, but to distort news into propaganda and release only such facts as their chiefs may choose."

Vandenberg Silent On Pepper 1947 Stand

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) today ignored contentions by Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), that the new Foreign Relations Committee chairman differs with official State Department policy toward China and Argentina.

Vandenberg said he planned no immediate comment on Pepper's speech on the Senate floor late yesterday.

The Michigan Republican, who is Senate president as well as Foreign Relations head, was presiding when Pepper arose to take exception to two points Vandenberg made in his Cleveland foreign policy address last week end.

Extracts From Speech

The Florida Senator read extracts from Vandenberg's speech in which the latter called (1) for a "shift" in United States policy in China to support the coalition of non-Communist forces backing China's new constitution and (2) for prompt action in summoning the long-delayed Rio de Janeiro conference on Western Hemisphere defense.

Both, Pepper said, are "in direct contradiction to the present declared policy of the State Department" and came before Gen. George C. Marshall, the new Secretary of State "had had an opportunity to decide what should be the new policy."

While noting that Vandenberg made it plain he was voicing only his own opinions, Pepper said "so great is his prestige" that both matters should be clarified for the Senate and the world.

Addresses Him Directly

"Surely, Mr. President," Pepper continued, addressing Vandenberg directly, "it cannot be helpful to the new Secretary of State in trying to find the policy with respect to harmony in this hemisphere, to have it already declared by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee that the present policy of the State Department is wrong and that another should be put in effect."

Vandenberg remained silent when Pepper concluded.

CLAYTON, ACHESON PUT UNDER ATTACK

Two Diplomats Accused Of "Using" Official Posts

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Two Under Secretaries of State, William L. Clayton and Dean Acheson, were accused today by Representative Shafer (R., Mich.) of making big profits in private business "by reason of their high places."

Shafer demanded in a House speech that Gen. George C. Marshall, as the new Secretary of State, fire "Communists, 'One-Worlders' and multimillionaire playboy diplomats who have been using American funds indirectly to increase their family fortunes."

It was Shafer's argument that Clayton gets profits from a cotton-brokerage business and advocates such things as the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain so that foreign countries can buy American cotton.

No Comment From Clayton

As for Acheson, Shafer said he "has learned well how to feather his own nest while serving in a public post." The Congressman relayed reports that Acheson's law firm stands to get a big fee if a loan to Poland goes through.

There was no immediate comment from Clayton or Acheson.

Shafer's was the hottest blast yet turned on the Democratic Administration from the new, Republican-controlled Congress. Shafer got off only part of it in the House chamber. He put the rest in the record of congressional business.

He cited the *New Leader* magazine, which he called a respected anti-Soviet and pro-Liberal publication, as authority for a statement that Acheson is a member of a Washington law firm, one of whose members is trying to get a $500,000,000 loan for Poland from the United States Government. The fee, he quoted the publication as saying, "is supposed to be $1,000,000."

Law Firm's Name Given

The firm was identified as Covington, Burling & Rublee. Shafer said the member "reputed" to be negotiating the loan is Donald Hiss, formerly chief economic adviser to Acheson in the State Department.

Clayton and his family, Shafer said, own 40 per cent of the stock of Anderson, Clayton & Co., the "largest cotton firm in the world."

He said the company "depends for its very livelihood on foreign dealings—and, to a large extent, on the decisions made by Will Clayton."

Clayton and his family, the Congressman said, got $5,500,000 of the firm's profits for the year ended last July 31.

Said To Be "Propagandist"

As Under Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs, Shafer said, Clayton is "always in favor of foreign loans" and was "principal negotiator" of the loan to Britain. He said Clayton is an "active propagandist" for loans to China, France, the Netherlands and Italy.

Clayton's reasons, he said, are that those nations "need more American dollars to buy more raw materials—including cotton."

Nine Civilian Japs Held Sue For $500,000

Chicago, Jan. 16 (AP)—Attorneys for nine civilian workers who were captured by the Japanese on Wake Island when it fell December 23, 1941, tonight said suit would be filed in Federal Court tomorrow asking $500,000 in back wages, bonus, subsistence and other items, from five construction companies which hired them.

The attorneys said that eventually as many as 700 survivors of the 1,200 civilians who were captured on Pacific islands and imprisoned might join in the suit, bringing the amount of damages requested to possibly as high as $50,000,000.

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Wainwright Retrieves Sword Lost On Bataan

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 16 (AP). Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright has retrieved his sword which he lost in the retreat to Bataan.

The blade, which he carried during 41 years of his military career, arrived at 4th Army headquarters via parcel post from the Philippines. A Filipino found it beside the body of a dead Japanese general.

Eisenhower Gives Views On Universal Training

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, back from a Miami vacation, gave his views on universal training today to the civilian commission named by President Truman to study the question.

The commission, meeting in closed session at the White House, also heard from Dr. George Zook, president of the American Council on Education; Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Philadelphia school superintendent; Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, deputy chief of the air staff, and Dr. Robert Bacher, member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The commission will meet again January 24. It expects to report in March.

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

NEW YORK, JAN.16-(AP)-A THREE-WEEKS' DELAY IN UNITED NATIONS DISCUSSION OF WORLD DISARMAMENT APPEARED ALMOST CERTAIN TODAY.

A SURVEY OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL INDICATED THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUCCEED IN POSTPONING THE VITAL QUESTION UNTIL FEB.4.

IN PLEADING FOR POSTPONEMENT, THE U.S. ADVISED THE SECURITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY IT WAS NOT YET READY TO DISCUSS ANY ARMS REDUCTIONS.

THE COUNCIL WAS EXPECTED TO VOTE ON THE AMERICAN APPEAL FOR DEFERMENT WHEN IT MEETS AT LAKE SUCCESS TOMORROW AT 11 A.M. (EST).

MEANWHILE, MOST DELEGATES BELIEVED THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD BE UNABLE TO TACKLE BEFORE MONDAY BRITAIN'S CASE AGAINST ALBANIA, WHOM SHE HAS ACCUSED OF MINING CORFU CHANNEL AND CAUSING THE DEATH OF 44 BRITISH SAILORS.

IN DISCUSSING THE AMERICAN REQUEST TO POSTPONE DISCUSSION OF DISARMAMENT, HERSCHEL JOHNSON, DEPUTY U.S. DELEGATE, SAID HE FELT THAT PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN NOW AND FEB.4 WOULD BRING A WIDER AREA OF AGREEMENT ON THE COMPLICATED QUESTION.

"THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION IS NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS (ON ARMS REDUCTIONS) AT THIS TIME, EITHER IN THE COUNCIL OR IN A COMMITTEE," JOHNSON DECLARED.

WARREN R.AUSTIN, NEW U.S. DELEGATE WHO OFFICIALLY TOOK HIS SEAT YESTERDAY, PUT FORWARD THE SURPRISE PROPOSAL AFTER FAILING TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIAN DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO ON PROCEDURE.

AUSTIN ORIGINALLY HAD INSISTED THAT THE COUNCIL GIVE PRIORITY TO THE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL. GROMYKO HAD INSISTED ON SETTING UP IMMEDIATELY A COMMISSION TO START WORK ON IMPLEMENTING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BASIC ARMS REDUCTION RESOLUTION.

AMERICAN SOURCES EXPLAINED THAT AUSTIN HAD NOT HAD TIME TO FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH THE ARMS QUESTION AND THEREFORE NEEDED THREE WEEKS TO STUDY THE WHOLE QUESTION. THERE ALSO WERE INDICATIONS THAT AUSTIN WANTED TO CONFER WITH GEN.GEORGE MARSHALL, WHO IS SUCCEEDING JAMES F.BYRNES AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

RUSSIA OPPOSED THE POSTPONEMENT PLEA, BUT SOME COUNCIL MEMBERS BELIEVED THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATE MIGHT CHANGE HIS POSITION BEFORE FRIDAY MORNING.

OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND, WHO ALSO OPPOSED THE DEFERMENT, DECLARED THAT THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT WAS OF "SUCH PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECTED TO THE USUAL TANGLES OF DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE."

"TO HELL WITH SMALL DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE, TO HELL WITH HIGH POWER POLITICS, TO HELL WITH TECHNICAL OBSTACLES," LANGE SHOUTED IN AN APPEAL FOR ACTION.

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FIRST LEAD TREATIES

LONDON, JAN.16-(AP)-DEPUTIES OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS DECIDED TODAY TO INVITE THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT TO GIVE ITS VIEWS ON A TREATY REESTABLISHING AUSTRIA AS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY. THE ACTION WAS TAKEN SOON AFTER YUGOSLAVIA LAID CLAIM TO 1,000 SQUARE MILES OF AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE MAKING UNEXPECTEDLY SWIFT PROGRESS, LAYING GROUNDWORK FOR THE MOSCOW MEETING OF THEIR SUPERIORS. A DRAFT GERMAN PEACE TREATY ALSO IS TO BE PREPARED.

AN AMERICAN DRAFT OF AN AUSTRIAN TREATY, PREPARED LAST JUNE, WAS SUBMITTED AND THEN WITHDRAWN, AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN EXPLAINING IT NEEDED ADJUSTMENT TO CHANGED CONDITIONS. A BRITISH DRAFT ALSO

WILL BE WITHDRAWN SIMILARLY, IT WA FO
GEN. MARK CLARK, RETIRING AMERICAN
IN AUSTRIA, ADVANCED THE PROPOSAL TO
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GRAPH PREVIOUS (A93).

NIGHT LEAD TREATY (290)

BY WILLIAM B.KING

LONDON, JAN. 16-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY OF ALLIANCE, ALREADY AGREED UPON BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WILL BE HELD UP UNTIL A NEW FRENCH PREMIER AND CABINET ARE NAMED, IT BECAME APPARENT TODAY, AS THE PEOPLE OF BOTH COUNTRIES AWAITED REACTION FROM MOSCOW.

THERE APPEARED TO BE NO PROSPECT, HOWEVER, OF UNUSUAL DELAY IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT PROMISED "AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

MEANWHILE, DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS WERE EXPECTED TO BE UTILIZED FOR DRAFTING THE BRITISH-FRENCH TREATY--A FAIRLY SIMPLE MATTER SINCE THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN AND FRENCH-RUSSIAN TREATIES PROVIDE EXCELLENT WORKING

MODELS.
IT GENERALLY WAS EXPECTED IN LONDON THAT THE NEW ALLIANCE WOULD BE FOR A TERM OF 20 YEARS, THE SAME AS THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN PACT.
THE ALLIANCE WON GENERAL PRAISE IN BRITAIN WHILE THE FRENCH PRESS COMPLAINED THAT PREMIER LEON BLUM'S TRIP TO LONDON DID NOT SHOW MORE PROFITABLE RESULTS FOR FRANCE'S PRESSING PROBLEM OF MORE COAL FROM THE RUHR.
WONDER ABOUT RUSSIA'S REACTION TO THE ALLIANCE TOOK OPPOSING FORMS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES.
IN FRANCE THE PEOPLE DISCUSSED THIS SUBJECT ON THE STREETS, IN CAFES AND IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES BUT NEWSPAPERS WERE SLOW TO PUBLISH COMMENT ON THAT POINT.
IN BRITAIN NEWSPAPERS SEEMED TO ANTICIPATE COMPLAINT FROM THE KREMLIN--WHICH IN THE PAST HAS BEEN QUICK TO BLAST ANY SUGGESTIONS OF A WESTERN BLOC. TYPICAL WAS THIS COMMENT IN THE LONDON EVENING NEWS:
"SUCH AN ALLIANCE IS A FINE THING FOR OUR TWO NATIONS; AND FOR EUROPE AND THE WORLD AT LARGE IT CAN SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT STRAIGHTFORWARD, REALISTIC AND UNAGGRESSIVE DIPLOMACY CAN ACHIEVE. THERE IS NO THREAT IN IT, ONLY A BULWAKR FOR THE AS YET FRAIL STRUCTURE OF WORLD SECURITY."
FRENCH PAPERS OF VARIOUS POLITICAL SHADES TENDED TO EMPHASIZE THAT BLUM CAME BACK WITHOUT ANY MORE RUHR COAL. THE IDEA WAS FOREMOST IN THE COMMENTS FROM BOTH LE MONDE AND THE COMMUNIST EVENING PAPER, CE SOIR.
TA855PES

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN.17-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, COMMENTING ON LABOR LEGISLATION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SAID TODAY THAT "AMERICAN MONOPOLIES ARE TRYING TO WEAKEN TRADE UNIONS, TO SMASH THEM IF THEY CAN."
"IT IS PLAIN," THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMMENTARY SAID, "THAT THIS PAST POST-WAR YEAR HAS NOT IN ANY WAY SOFTENED THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF AMERICAN REACTION AGAINST THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT."
DECLARING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WAS SILENT ON THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION'S PROPOSAL FOR COMMON ACTION AGAINST ANTI-LABOR MEASURES, THE BROADCAST SAID:
"THE CONDUCT OF THE REACTIONARY LEADERSHIP OF THE AFL AT THE PRESENT CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT SHOWS ONCE MORE VERY CONVINCINGLY THAT THEY ARE PLAYING THE IGNOBLE ROLE OF HENCHMEN OF THE BIG CAPITALISTS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA."
PS1017PES

London, jan. 16-(ap)-gen. sir alan cunningham, high commissioner for palestine, left tonight to return to the holy land bearing reportedly broader powers to suppress violence.
the security measures used for his [illegible] since his

arrival in london two weeks ago to confer with military and government chiefs continued and cunningham's departure was not announced until he was gone.
three other men accompanied cunningham and the party traveled incognito to a charter airliner. extra police guarded the airport and a police motorcycle patrol lined the runway and surrounded the plane.
1947
whitehall sources reported that after his conferences with prime minister atlee, foreign minister ernest bevin, field marshal lord montgomery, chief of the imperial general staff, and arthur creech-jones, colonial secretary, cunningham's powers to deal on the spot with palestine violence were broadened but that martial law would be ordered only as a last resort.
mp/APLON

southampton, england, jan. 16-(ap)-nine members of the american quaker relief organization led by francis dart of cornell university arrived here tonight aboard the John Ericsson for three weeks of training in Britain before going to germany

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to do relief work among children and displaced persons.

another arrival was admiral v.h. ragsdale who

will be chief of staff to admiral r.l. [redacted] conolly, commander of

u.s. naval forces in europe.

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mp/ AP[redacted]

London, Jan. 16--(ap)--Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery can wear

all his foreign medals--a whole breastful of them--anywhere he wants to go now.

The official London Gazette announced tonight that King George VI had

given Montgomery "unrestricted permission" to wear all the decorations

given him for "distinguished service in the cause of the Allies."

Among the high awards are the United States distinguished service

medal, the Russian order of Suvorov first class and the

French croix de guerre 1940 with palm.

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A213

AURIOL, FIRST FRENCH PRESIDENT SINCE 1940, MADE A CEREMONIAL ENTRY INTO PARIS AND TOOK UP RESIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE ON THE RUE FOUBOURG ST. HONORE, KNOWN AS "THE HOUSE OF 500 WINDOWS." HE WILL LIVE THERE FOR THE SEVEN YEARS OF HIS TERM.

BLUM, JUST RETURNED FROM LONDON, RODE WITH AURIOL FROM VERSAILLES. IT WAS NEARLY DARK WHEN THEIR CARS REACHED THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE WHERE 500 BLACK BOOTED REPUBLICAN MOUNTED GUARDS MET AURIOL TO ESCORT HIM INTO THE CAPITAL. ADD PARIS-(N)-AURIOL-XXX CRISIS

WHEN THE MOTORCADE REACHED THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE A CONTINGENT OF 100 MOUNTED GUARDS LOOSED A FANFARE. THOUSANDS WERE HUDDLED BEHIND BARRIERS ALONG THE FAMOUS BOULEVARD, BUT THERE WERE NO CRIES OF GREETING FOR EITHER AURIOL OR BLUM.

THE CARS TURNED WITHOUT STOPPING AT THE ARC, BENEATH WHICH LIES THE BODY OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER. THEY SWEPT SLOWLY DOWN THE BOULE-

VARD BETWEEN ROWS OF INFANTRY STANDING AT ATTENTION.
THE BARED SABERS OF THE MOUNTED GUARDS CAUGHT THE FLASHES OF THE STREET LAMPS, WHICH HAD JUST BEEN TURNED ON. MEN BARED THEIR HEADS AS THE TRI-COLOR FLOATED BY, BUT THERE WAS ALMOST COMPLETE SILENCE FROM THE CROWDS.

AURIOL ENTERED POLITICS IN 1914, RIDING ON HIS BICYCLE FROM TOWN TO TOWN IN A SUCCESSFUL BID FOR A SEAT IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE. HE HAS BEEN HAILED AS "A MAN ABOVE PARTIES," PARTICULARLY IN HIS ROLE OF ADVISOR TO GEN. DE GAULLE IN NORTH AFRICA, AND AS PRESIDENT OF THE TWO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES AND OF THE PERMANENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

HE HAS BEEN MARRIED 30 YEARS AND HAS ONE SON, PHILIPPE, 28.

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1947

PARIS--THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD FRENCH (A179) X X X THE REPUBLIC. ADD-(PAR)-AUR[redacted]

BLUM, WHO HAD SERVED AS PRESIDENT, PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER SINCE DEC.17, FORMALLY TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT AURIOL A FEW HOURS AFTER THE ELECTION.

THE NEW PRESIDENT IMMEDIATELY CALLED A CONFERENCE WITH COMMUNIST LEADERS DUCLOS AND MAURICE THOREZ FOR TOMORROW MORNING.

BLUM, WHO HAD JUST RETURNED FROM LONDON, RODE WITH AURIOL IN THE PROCESSION FROM VERSAILLES TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE ON THE RUE FOUBOURG ST.HONORE. AURIOL, IF HE COMPLETES HIS TERM, WILL LIVE THERE FOR THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS.

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SENTIMENT AMONG FRENCH POLITICIANS TO KEEP
BLUM AS PREMIER WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO FORM A COALITION CABINET. THE 74-
YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST'S CHANCES WERE BELIEVED STRENGTHENED BY HIS AGREEMENT
WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN LONDON THIS WEEK TO NEGOTIATE A FRENCH-
BRITISH ALLIANCE TO FORESTALL GERMAN AGGRESSION. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD
WON POPULARITY BY A PROGRAM TO ROLL BACK PRICES FIVE PERCENT.

THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL CONSULT PARTY LEADERS AND MAKE A NOMINATION
FOR PERMIER. HIS NOMINEE WILL PRESENT A PROGRAM TO THE NATIONAL ASSEM-
BLY AND, IF IT APPROVES, THEN WILL TRY TO FORM A CABINET.

FRANCE, INVADED IN THE WAR, HAS BEEN WITHOUT A PERMENENT REPUBLICAN
GOVERNMENT FOR SEVEN YEARS. ALBERT LEBRUN, FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE
THIRD REPUBLIC, WAS RE-ELECTED IN 1939 BUT COULD NOT SERVE OUT HIS
TERM. AFTER LIBERATION IN 1945, A SERIES OF PROVISIONAL CABINETS HELD
SWAY. A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC WAS APPROVED BY VOTERS

LAST OCT.13. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS FOLLOWED.

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT RESIGNED NOV.28. IN EFFORTS TO SET UP AN INTERIM REGIME, COMMUNISTS AND THE MRP, OF ALMOST EQUAL STRENGTH IN PARLIAMENT, DEADLOCKED AND BLUM WAS CALLED UPON TO FORM A SOCIALIST CABINET. THIS WAS APPROVED DEC.17.

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BY ROBERT C.WILSON

PARIS, JAN.16-(AP)-VINCENT AURIOL, 62-YEAR-OLD PEACEMAKR IN THE TURBULENT FRENCH POLITICAL SCENE, REACHED THE PINNACLE OF A CAREER OF 32 YEARS IN POLITICS WHEN HE WAS CHOSEN TODAY AS PRESIDENT OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

THE STUBBY, CHEERFUL, SPECTACLED SOCIALIST LEADER HAS BEEN HAILED HERE AS A "MAN ABOVE PARTIES," PARTICULARLY IN HIS ROLE OF PRESIDENT (OR

HERE AS A "MAN ABOVE PARTIES," PARTICULARLY IN HIS ROLE OF PRESIDENT (OR SPEAKER) OF THE TWO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES AND OF THE PERMANENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LACKING THE COLOR OF GEN.DE GAULLE OR RETIRING INTERIM PRESIDENT LEON BLUM, AURIOL WORKED STEADILY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY AT THE UNSPECTACULAR BUT VITAL TASK OF KEEPING PEACE AMONG THE RIVAL DEPUTIES OF THE COMMUNIST, POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP), SOCIALIST, RADICAL SOCIALIST AND RIGHTIST PARTIES. COUNTLESS TIMES HIS COMMON SENSE PREVAILED OVER VOLATILE FRENCH TEMPERS.

ONE OF HIS GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS WAS HIS ROLE IN KEEPING FRANCE FROM BEING SPLIT WHEN DE GAULLE ABRUPTLY RESIGNED A YEAR AGO AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT. DE GAULLE, ANGRY AND DISGUSTED WITH PARTY WRANGLING IN HIS CABINET, HAD PLANNED A BROADCAST TO THE NATION ON WHY HE WAS STEPPING DOWN. AT AURIOL'S PERSUASION HE REMAINED SILENT.

DE GAULLE, ACTUALLY A NOVICE IN THE COMPLICATED GAME OF FRENCH POLITICS, HAD COME TO LEAN HEAVILY UPON AURIOL FOR LIAISON WITH THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN NORTH AFRICA IN 1943 AND 1944.

AURIOL WAS BORN AT REVEL IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE AUG.27, 1884. HE STUDIED LAW AND FOR A SHORT TIME WAS A JOURNALIST, SHARING IN THE FOUNDING OF THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER.

EARLY IN HIS CAREER HE ACQUIRED THE ABILITY TO MAKE FRIENDS, AND DESPITE THE INTENSE RIVALRIES TODAY IN FRENCH POLITICS, HE RETAINS THE FRIENDSHIP AND RESPECT OF ALL THE PARTIES.

AURIOL ENTERED POLITICS ON A BICYCLE IN 1914, PEDALING FROM TOWN TO TOWN IN A CAMPAIGN WHICH WON HIM HIS FIRST ELECTION TO FRANCE'S LEGISLATURE. HE WAS RETURNED YEAR AFTER YEAR BY THE HAUT-GARONNE DEPARTMENT, AND IN THE CHAMBER WON RENOWN AS A FINANCIAL EXPERT. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER'S DEBT COMMISSION FOR 23 YEARS, AND IN 1925 WENT TO WASHINGTON FOR THE DEBT TALKS. HE WAS FINANCE MINISTER IN LEON BLUM'S POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT IN 1936, AND WAS MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE SUCCEEDING CABINET OF CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS.

AURIOL'S CHARACTERISTIC SQUINT HAS BEEN A FAMILIAR PART OF THE FRENCH POLITICAL SCENE EVER SINCE. THE SQUINT IS THE RESULT OF HIS LOSS OF AN EYE IN A MOUNTAIN CLIMBING ACCIDENT WHEN HE WAS 20 YEARS OLD.

IN 1940, AFTER VOTING AGAINST GIVING FULL POWERS TO MARSHAL PETAIN, AURIOL WAS IMPRISONED BY THE VICHY REGIME. RELEASED LATER, HE WENT INTO HIDING UNTIL 1943, WHEN HE ESCAPED TO LONDON AND LATER ALGIERS.

WITH THE LIBERATION AURIOL BECAME A DOMINANT FIGURE IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, OFTEN OCCUPYING THE ROLE OF PEACEMAKER.

SMERTENKO SAID ATTORNEY FOWLER HARPER OF WASHINGTON HAD ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT THERE TO PROTEST TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AGAINST HIS EXCLUSION.

"THE LEAGUE HAS BEEN TRYING TO TELL THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT SOMETHING WAS WRONG IN PALESTINE," HE TOLD REPORTERS. "THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE NOT AWARE OF THE STRONG AMERICAN SENTIMENT THAT ENDANGERS ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP. MY EXCLUSION WAS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THEM UNAWARE."

THE RUSSIAN-BORN JEWISH LEADER WAS ACCUSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECENTLY OF "OPENLY FINANCING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN PALESTINE" AND ALSO WAS CHARGED WITH MAKING INFLAMMATORY STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE HOLY LAND. SMERTENKO SAID HIS REMARKS HAD BEEN "GROTESQUELY DISTORTED" AND THAT HE ONLY WANTED TO GO BACK TO ENGLAND TO GET HIS FILES.

A U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE EMBASSY WAS UNABLE TO HELP SMERTENKO BECAUSE THE "MATTER WAS ONE FOR THE BRITISH ALONE."

SMERTENKO WAS HELD IN A LOCKED ROOM ADJOINING THE CELLS OF WALLINGTON JAIL. ADD PARIS-(AP)-SMERTENKO-YYY YESTERDAY

TWO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PROFESSOR ON HIS FLIGHT FROM PARIS YESTERDAY WERE WITH HIM WHEN THE PLANE STARTED THE RETURN TRIP.

BD813AES

FOLO LONDON ALLIANCE

PARIS, JAN.16-(AP)-PRESIDENT-PREMIER LEON BLUM LANDED AT ORLY AIRPORT SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY AFTER A VISIT TO LONDON DURING WHICH HE AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AGREED TO NEGOTIATE A NEW TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL BLUM CALLED HIS CABINET INTO SPECIAL SESSION.

(EDS -- MAY BE INCORPORATED IN FRENCH POLITICAL BUDGET IF DESIRED).

BD816AES NM

1947

PARIS, JAN.16-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER LE FIGARO, QUOTING "USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES," REPORTED TODAY THAT BRITISH LEADERS HAD ASSURED PREMIER LEON BLUM OF THEIR "COMPREHENSION" OF FRANCE'S POLICY TOWARD INDOCHINA AND HAD VOICED INTEREST IN A QUICK REESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER THERE.

LE FIGARO ALSO SAID THAT "ORDERS REPORTEDLY WERE ISSUED TO SOME BRITISH SHIPS TO CRUISE IN TONKIN GULF TO PREVENT THE SMUGGLING OF ARMS BETWEEN THE CHINESE ISLAND OF HAINAN AND NORTHERN INDOCHINA."

"THIS BRITISH INITIATIVE," THE PAPER ADDED, "WOULD HELP US TO TIGHTEN THE BLOCKADE OF THE TONKIN AND ANNAM COASTS."

N913AES

MADRID, JAN 16-(AP)-ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR PEDRO RADIO TOLD A DEMONSTRATING CROWD, TODAY "WE ARE BROTHERS IN TRADITION AND FAITH."

"WE HAVE TO WORK FOR THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF SPAIN AND THE GREATNESS OF ARGENTINA," RADIO TOLD THE GROUP WELCOMING HIM TO MADRID.

THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT MADE A SPECIAL OCCASION OF THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT JUAN PERON'S REPRESENTATIVE.

G1126AES

30.24-7403

THE SOVIET A.G. WAS SET UP TO CONTAIN GERMAN PLANTS UNDER RUSSIAN OWNERSHIP AFTER THE RUSSIANS FOUND THAT IN SOME CASES IT WAS MORE PRACTICAL TO KEEP FACTORIES WORKING FOR THEM HERE THAN TO GO TO THE TROUBLE OF DISMANTLING THEM AND ATTEMPTING TO REASSEMBLE THEM IN RUSSIA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS PROMISED TO MAKE A "SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION" IN THEIR TAKE OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT MANUFACTURED PRODUCTION IN THE SOVIET ZONE. THEY PROMISED TO TAKE NO REPARATIONS FROM PRODUCTION OF SUCH CONSUMER GOODS AS SHOES AND CLOTHING. TO HELP GERMAN AGRICULTURE, THE RUSSIANS PROMISED TO LEAVE ALL POTASH PRODUCTION FOR GERMAN USE.

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCESSION WAS A RUSSIAN PROMISE TO HELP THE GERMANS MEET REPARATIONS OUT OF PRODUCTION BY AGREEING TO INCREASE THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE SOVIET ZONE BY 200 TO 300 PERCENT OVER THE POSTWAR STANDARD AGREED UPON BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

IT HAD BEEN PREDICTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD MAKE A SIMILAR PROPOSAL AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN MOSCOW IN MARCH IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT OF THE OCCUPYING POWERS TO REPARATIONS OUT OF CURRENT PRODUCTION, WHICH THE RUSSIANS NEED TO RELIEVE AN ACUTE CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGE AT HOME.

1947

BD709AES

ADD BERLIN-(D)-REICH DEMANDS OF RUSSIANS

BY THOMAS A.REEDY

NUERNBERG, JAN.16-(AP)-AMERICAN ATTORNEYS DECLARED TODAY THAT GERMAN GENERALS ARE GIVING THEM THE SILENT TREATMENT, A MAJOR IMPEDIMENT IN THE PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMES.

REPEATED INTERROGATION OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP THE SLIGHTEST TENDENCY TO "SQUEAL" ON EACH OTHER, THESE ATTORNEYS SAID. THEY INTERPRETED THIS SILENCE AS A MASSED EFFORT TO SALVAGE THE HONOR OF THE WEHRMACHT, BUT WHETHER IT STARTED AS A PLANNED EFFORT OR JUST GREW FROM INDIVIDUAL STUBBORNNESS IS A MATTER OF GUESSWORK.

ONE PROMINENT PROSECUTOR WHO ASKED NOT TO BE QUOTED BY NAME ATTRIBUTED THE SITUATION TO TWO THINGS:

1- THE GENERALS HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN ANY INCENTIVE TO "TALK." ALL ARE UNDER LOCK AND KEY AND HAVE BEEN FOR A YEAR AND A HALF WITH THE EXPECTATION OF BEING PROSECUTED FOR SOMETHING.

2- MANY FEAR THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD EVENTUALLY BRAND THEM AS "COLLABORATORS."

"WE OFFER THEM NOTHING, NOT EVEN FREEDOM FROM INDICTMENT, "THIS ATTORNEY SAID. "THEY FIGURE THEY HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN BY TALKING AND EVERYTHING TO WIN BY KEEPING SILENT."

"YOU CAN COUNT ON THE FINGERS OF YOUR HAND GENERALS WHO HAVE TOLD US THE FRANK TRUTH."

THE "COLLABORATION" ANGLE IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT, HE ADDED. THE GENERALS ARE ARROGANT, THINK GERMANY WILL BE "RELIEVED" OF OCCUPATION SOON AND THEY WANT TO RETURN TO THEIR FORMER HIGH STATUS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES. ANY NOTORIETY STEMMING FROM TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ARMY OR AN INDIVIDUAL WOULD FOLLOW THEM FOREVER, THEY CALCULATE.

THIS SITUATION EXPLAINS THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL OF FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH, LUFTWAFFE COMMANDER ACCUSED OF PROMOTING THE SLAVE LABOR PROGRAM AND EXPERIMENTS ON HUMANS.

THE ENTIRE PROSECUTION WAS BUILT AROUND DOCUMENTS. NOT ONE WITNESS FROM THE ARMED FORCES WAS PRESENTED. THE LAWYERS COULDN'T FIND ONE WHO HAD ANYTHING TO SAY IN COURT AGAINST MILCH. THE SAME THING IS TRUE OF THE TRIAL OF 23 SS DOCTORS FOR EXPERIMENTS THAT KILLED MANY VICTIMS. AND IT IS ALSO BAFFLING THE LAWYERS PREPARING THE CASES AGAINST THE HIGH COMMAND.

BD604AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN 16-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED OFFICERS OF HITLER'S ONE-TIME HIGH COMMAND WILL BE RELEASED AND SENT TO THEIR HOMES THIS WEEK, U.S. ATTORNEYS SAID TODAY.

THESE MEN WERE PART OF THE SO-CALLED O K W--THE OVERALL COMMAND SETUP WHICH WAS HEADED BY FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL, HANGED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE AMERICAN LAWYERS SAID THERE WERE NO CHARGES AGAINST THE 400, THAT ALL WERE IN A SENSE JUNIOR OFFICERS WITHOUT POLICY-MAKING POWER.

INCLUDED IN THE GROUP IS LT.COL.BERND VON BRAUCHITSCH, SON OF A FIELD MARSHAL WHO WAS ONE OF HITLER'S TOP LEADERS.

G1129AES

1947

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JAN16-(AP)-SIEGFRIED KAPUS, 23-YEAR-OLD LEADER OF A GERMAN GANG ACCUSED OF BEING A NAZI UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, COMPARED HIMSELF TODAY TO ADOLF HITLER.

ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE ON CHARGES OF BOMBING STUTTGART BUILDINGS, KAPUS DECLARED HE HAD DISREGARDED U.S.SECURITY LAWS IN GERMANY BECAUSE:

"LAWS THAT I DO NOT ISSUE OR PASS, I DO NOT RECOGNIZE."

TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN DEFENSE, WHILE TEN YOUTHFUL MEMBERS OF HIS GANG SAT AROUND HIM IN THE DOCK OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT, KAPUS SAID HE HAD FOUND "PARALLELS" BETWEEN HIS LIFE AND HITLER'S.

PS1026PES

HAMBURG, GERMANY, JAN. 16-(AP)-A LETTER IDENTIFIED AS FROM PREMIER LEON BLUM OF FRANCE WAS OFFERED TODAY IN DEFENSE OF DR.GERHARDT SCHIDLAUSKY, ONE OF 16 RAVENSBRUCK CONCENTRATION CAMP OFFICIALS ON TRIAL ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

"I REMEMBER DR.SCHIDLAUSKY PERFECTLY WELL," THE BLUM LETTER SAID. "HE LOOKED AFTER ME DURING MY SECOND YEAR OF INTERNMENT AT BUCHENWALD AND I HAVE NO COMPLAINTS AGAINST HIM."

THE DEFENDANT'S WIFE IDENTIFIED THE LETTER. SHE TOLD THE COURT HER MILD-APPEARING HUSBAND WAS INCAPABLE OF CRUELTIES AND ALWAYS GENTLE. RAVENSBRUCK WAS THE LARGEST WOMEN'S PRISON ON RECORD. PREVIOUS WITNESSES HAVE TOLD HOW THOUSANDS DIED THERE.

RW1047AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.16-(AP)-MAX SCHMIDT, FORMER GERMAN AIRFORCE CAPTAIN, HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR TRIAL BY AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT ON CHARGES OF BEHEADING AMERICAN SOLDIER PRISONERS AND PICKLING THEIR HEAD IN JARS, MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY.

WHEN ARRESTED IN EGGENFELDER, SCHMIDT WAS SERVING AS VENERAL DISEASE CONTROL SUPERVISOR FOR AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT. THE BEHEADINGS ALLEGEDLY OCCURRED IN FRANCE IN 1944.

PS1023PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 16-(AP)-THE POSSTIBILITY THAT THE KRONBERG CASTLE JEWEL THEFT TRIAL OF COL. JACK W. DURANT MIGHT BE MOVED TO THE UNITED STATES WAS INDICATED TODAY AS THE COURT RECESSED TO AWAIT WORD FROM WASHINGTON ON WHETHER WITNESSES COULD BE BROUGHT HERE OR THE PROCEEDINGS TRANSFERRED.

MAJ. JOSEPH ROBINSON OF NEW YORK CITY, THE PROSECUTOR IN DURANT'S FIVE-WEEKS-OLD MILITARY TRIAL, TOLD THE COURT THAT HE HAD EXHAUSTED HIS SUPPLY OF WITNESSES IN OCCUPIED GERMANY AND RENEWED HIS SUGGESTION THAT UNLESS 26 PROSECUTION WITNESSES NOW IN THE UNITED STATES COULD BE BROUGHT HERE THE TRIAL SHOULD BE MOVED THERE TEMPORARILY.

THE COURT'S RECESS, ROBINSON SAID, IS FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD WHILE IT WAITS FOR WORD FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE TRANSFER WOULD INVOLVE TRANS-ATLANTIC MOVEMENT OF THE HESSE FAMILY'S COLLECTION OF JEWELS ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH $1,500,000 WHICH HAVE BEEN ON DISPLAY IN THE COURT ROOM THROUGHOUT THE PROCEEDINGS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES.

DURANT, A FORMER WASHINGTON, D.C., LAWYER, IS ACCUSED OF HELPING HIS WIFE, A WAC CAPTAIN, STEAL THE JEWELS FROM THE ARMY-OCCUPIED KRONBERG CASTLE. MRS. DURANT AND AN ARMY MAJOR ALREADY HAVE BEEN CONVICTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

DA856PES

1947

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.16-(AP)-U.S.THIRD CONSTABULARY REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT S/SGT.CLARENCE ROBERTS OF BERWICK, PA., COMMITTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING IN HIS QUARTERS AT WETZLAR JAN.12.

JP230PES

ATHENS, JAN.16-(AP)-GEN.NAPOLEON ZERVAS, RIGHTIST RESISTANCE LEADER WHO COMMANDS 26 PARLIAMENTARY VOTES, THREATENED TODAY TO TAKE HIS FOLLOWERS INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO "FIGHT COMMUNIST BANDS" IF A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS NOT FORMED.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT OF CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS, WHICH IS TO FACE A STORMY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT TONIGHT, HAD FAILED COMPLETELY IN EFFORTS TO RESTORE ORDER AND THAT HE AND HIS FOLLOWERS WOULD HAVE TO SIDE WITH "PEOPLE BEING PERSECUTED AND MASSACRED BY COMMUNISTS." THE GENERAL FOUGHT A SERIES OF BATTLES WITH LEFTIST RESISTANCE FORCES DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN 1943.

PRESS DISPATCHES SAID SEVEN IRREGULARS WERE KILLED AND 12 WOUNDED IN ASPROIA, NEAR FLORINA, AND THAT TWO OTHER LEFTISTS WERE KILLED AND 18 WOUNDED AND CAPTURED NEAR KALAMBAKA.

ALLIED MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SAID LEFTIST FORCES WERE DRIFTING FROM NORTH TO CENTRAL GREECE IN AN ATTEMPT TO CUT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE TURBULENT NORTH AND ATHENS. A RAIL LINE BETWEEN LARISA AND VOLOS WAS CUT, CAUSING NEW DIFFICULTIES IN SUPPLYING THESSALY.

N952AES

AA3

ATHENS, JAN. 16-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS DISPATCHES TODAY ARE BEING PUBLISHED IN GREECE FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE NEWSPAPERS EMBROS IN ATHENS AND THE MACEDONIAN IN SALONIKA RECEIVE DIRECT THE AP NEWS REPORT BY RADIO PRINTER IN THEIR OWN OFFICES. THEY ALSO RECEIVE AND PRINT AP NEWS PHOTOS.

TA641PES

WLADISLAW GOMULKA, CHIEF OF THE COMMUNIST-BACKED WORKERS PARTY, IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT DEFENDED POLAND'S SECURITY POLICE FORCE AND DENIED THAT IT WAS EMPLOYED TO "BEAT UP POLITICAL OPPOSITION" AS MIKOLAJCZYK CHARGED. ADD-WARSAW(N)-LALLEN-WXDFC.12

GOLUMKA ADMITTED THAT MANY PEASANTS HAD BEEN ARRESTED, BUT DECLARED THAT THEY HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT UNDERGROUND OR ACCUSED OF OTHER CRIMES.

MIKOLAJCZYK TOLD POLES IN HIS LAST PRE-ELECTION BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT THE CARDINAL ISSUE WAS "FREEDOM OF MAN." THAT MEANT "FREEDOM FROM FEAR OF ARREST, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF PRESS, FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE" HE SAID, AND WITHOUT IT "LIFE IS NOT WORTH LIVING."

CENSORS CUT OUT OF HIS SPEECH, HOWEVER, THE STATEMENT THAT "WITHOUT CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND WITHOUT GUARANTEE OF PERSONAL FREEDOM THERE HAS BEEN CREATED AN ATMOSPHERE OF LIES, OF MORAL DECAY AND OF ALARM."

STANDING BY THROUGHOUT THE NATION ON SUNDAY TO MAINTAIN "LAW AND ORDER" WIL BE MORE THAN 100,000 SECURITY POLICE, 100,000 MILITIAMEN, 100,000 VOLUNTEER MILITIA AND A REGULAR ARMY OF 155,000.

FH510PES

STOCKHOLM, JAN.16-(AP)-SWEDISH EDITORIALS REFLECTED CONTINUED CONCERN TODAY OVER RUSSIAN DEMANDS IN SPITSBERGEN AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE QUESTION, WHICH ONE PAPER SAID "IS FAST DEVELOPING IN AN UNFAVORABLE DIRECTION."

THE LIBERAL STOCKHOLMS-TIDNINGEN QUESTIONED WHETHER THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT REALLY HAD CONCEDED THE NECESSITY OF JOINT RUSSIAN-NORWEGIAN DEFENSE OF THE ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO IN VIEW OF "THE PROCLAIMED INTENTION OF SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES TO KEEP OUT OF A BIG POWER CONTEST FOR BASES AND SPHERES OF INTEREST."

THE MOSCOW RADIO YESTERDAY BROADCAST A STATEMENT THAT RUSSIA AND NORWAY HAD AN UNDERSTANDING ABOUT JOINT DEFENSE OF SPITSBERGEN.

(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID RUSSIA AND NORWAY BOTH WERE BOUND BY A 1920 TREATY GIVING SITSBERGEN TO NORWAY AND PROHIBITING THE USE OF THE ISLANDS FOR "WARLIKE PURPOSES.")

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN MORGONTIDNINGEN DEPLORED RUSSIAN DESIRES FOR JOINT BASES AND DECLARED IT IMPERATIVE THAT ANY QUESTION OF BASES ON FOREIGN TERRITORY BE REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

N933AES

MOSCOW, JAN. 16-(AP)-PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY," SAID TODAY IN A SHANGHAI DISPATCH THAT THE UNITED STATES STAFF IN PEIPING HAD BEEN INCREASED CONSIDERABLY DESPITE ITS "COMPLETE LACK OF ACTIVITY."

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, QUOTING PEIPING REPORTS, SAID THE U.S. NOW HAD 300 OFFICERS AND 1,500 ENLISTED MEN IN PEIPING AND ANOTHER 200 OFFICERS AND MEN IN KALGAN.

"ACCORDING TO REPORTS," THE DISPATCH SAID, "THE AMERICAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS USE THE EXECUTIVE STAFF FOR FULFILLING TASKS WHICH HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE WORK FOR WHICH THE STAFF WAS FORMED."

N911AES

1947

30.24-7405

BY EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, JAN. 16-(AP)-FIRST NOMINATIONS FOR VARIOUS REGIONAL SUPREME SOVIETS REVEALED TODAY A MARKED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MILITARY CANDATES.

IN LAST YEAR'S ELECTIONS, WITH THE WAR STILL FRESH IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE, SOME 200 OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WERE NOMINATED, BUT TO DATE THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS SHOW NOTHING LIKE THAT.

ABSENT THUS FAR FROM THE NOMINATIONS LISTS--ALTHOUGH OF COURSE THEY MAY BE NAMED LATER, ARE SUCH MARSHALS AS A.M. VASILEVSKY, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET GENERAL STAFF; GEORGI ZHUKOV, KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY; IVAN S.KONEV, CHIEF OF THE GROUND FORCES; RODION MALINOVSKY, LEONID A. GOVOROV, K.A. VYERSHININ AND N.N.VORONOV, ALL OF THEM MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

A LIST COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SHOW THAT SUCH MILITARY FIGURES AS THESE HAVE BEEN NOMINATED TO DATE TO THE SUPREME SOVIETS OF THE VARIOUS REGIONS:

ADM.T.S.TSANOV, CHIEF OF STAFF OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE MINISTRY OF THE ARMED FORCES, SARATOV REGION; COL.GEN.V.T.VINOGRADOV ASSISTANT CHIEF, REAR ARMED FORCES, SPECIAL ELECTION DISTRICT; GEN.N.A.BULGANIN, VICE MINISTER OF ARMED FORCES, MOSCOW DISTRICT; M.V.ZAKHAROV, HEAD OF THE VOROSHILOV HIGHER MILITARY ACADEMY; MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV, NOMINATED IN A NUMBER OF REGIONS; MARSHAL SEMEON BUDYENNY, SEVERAL REGIONS; COL.GEN.O.F.ZHIGAREV, ASSISTANT COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR AIR FORCE, SPECIAL ELECTION DISTRICT.

ALSO LT.GEN.A.F.GOLADSHEV, CHIEF OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMED FORCES, SPECIAL ELECTION DISTRICT; LT.GEN.I.G.PROCHKO, SPECIAL ELECTION DISTRICT; COL.GEN.F.T.GOLIKOV, NOMINATED FROM THE VORONEZH REGION WHERE HE LED AN OFFENSIVE DURING THE WAR; AND VICE ADM.N.E. BASISTY, FROM THE YALTA DISTRICT.
RWT105AES

1947

MOSCOW, JAN 16-(AP)-THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER TRUD SAID TODAY THE GROWTH IN PRODUCTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NATIONALIZED ENTERPRISES HAD UPSET THE CALCULATIONS OF "CZECH REACTIONARIES" THAT WITHDRAWAL OF A $50,000,000 CREDIT BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD CREATE INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT. THE VIEW WAS EXPRESSED IN A REVIEW OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.
G1127AES

JERUSALEM, JAN.16-(AP)-SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD NEAR HEDERA IN THE PALESTINE COASTAL PLAIN TONIGHT. THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE MILITARY UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE CABLE HAD BEEN CUT, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION AND NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION OF THE EXPLOSIONS.
BD158AES NM

JERUSALEM, JAN. 16-(AP)-GENERAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS FOR JAFFA AND TEL AVIV RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS WARNING TODAY THAT "YOU WILL BE BLOWN UP" ON JAN. 27. POLICE IMMEDIATELY DIVERTED ALL TRAFFIC.

JEWISH EXTREMISTS BLEW UP THE JAFFA-TEL AVIV POLICE HEADQUARTERS SIX MONTHS AGO. THE AREA HAS BEEN ENCLOSED SINCE WITH BARBED WIRE AND IS ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY GUARDED PLACES IN PALESTINE. UNAUTHORIZED CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN BARRED.

jerusalem jan. 16-(ap)-the palestine government's chief censor [redacted] tonight that a speech by jamal husseini, deputy chairman of the arab executive, was "so heavily censored" that jamal refused to deliver the address scheduled for broadcast in palestine.

the censor's report, which was corroborated by the palestine broadcasting service station, said that the speech "if delivered, would have increased tension in palestine."

1947

jamal flew to beirut this afternoon and could not be reached for a comment, but reliable arab sources said his address had been "intended merely to inform arabs in palestine what their representatives hoped for" in the london conference on palestine.

palestine's censorship laws affect only locally broadcast or published matter and are aimed at prohibition of "anything which might incite the populace to violence.

mp/davisons2030/1700

tehran , jan. 16-(ap)-Dr. F. Moussadegh and other political leaders opposing premier a hsad qa vam's democrat party in the current iranian national elections left the king's palace today after having taken "royal refuge " there since sunday to dramatize their charge that the elections would not be free.

1947

Res ponsible observers said they believed the protest had been submitted to a bi-partisan investigating board. TAKING "ROYAL REFUGE" IS AN ANCIENT PRACTICE IN IRAN. BY TRADITION THE PROTESTANTS HAD THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN THE KING'S PALACE UNMOLESTED

Elsewhere [illegible] announced that 35,000 votes had been c as t in tehran and its suburbs through yesterday.

Reza ru f ee, large landowner and many times a member of the majlis (parliament), was doubtless elected as deputy from the talesh area of gilan province. Among the first to be declared elected, he was not identified with any political party.

In tehran, where the premier and his cabinet cast their ballots today, voting was quiet.

However, in yazd, a southern industrial center, balloting was halted by government order, following the arrival in tehran of a delegation which charged that the elections in the town we s not free. Press

reports from the town said its officials would confer with premier qavam and

a new election would begin quickly.

1947

(Tehran, Jan. 16-(ap)-Four rival political armies in Iran are intensifying a recruiting and training program while Iran's representative confer in London on plans for their nation's independence.

Each group contends that its army is being raised for its own protection, but dr. ha [illegible], sponsor of the Iran (Freedom Party) organization, has warned that the existence of private armies "sooner or later would lead to civil war.

However, shah [illegible] himself is one of the four parties raising an army. It is commanded by japanese-trained ya

yan naing, ba maw's son-in-law. Yan naing

30 24 - 7407

burma independence army when the japa nese invaded the country.

(In london, the burma office looked upon the private armies with some a pprehension, a spokesman said. In some respects, he said, the armies serve a useful purpos e, but he added that there was a possibility of clashes among these groups in the political campaign which will precede the general elections next april.)

1947.

The other political armies are the anti-fascist people's freedom league, known as the people's volunteer organization; the "red guard" of the communist party, and the dobama asiayone party's dobama tat, which means people's bodyguard.

WK 6-5 1130 01705 1112P (117P)

NANKING, CHINESE, INSERT AFTER EIGHTH GRAF "ONLY TWO DAYS XXX CIVIL WAR. (DAY)-

(THE COMMUNISTS' YENAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, TODAY REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF GEN. MA LI-WU, COMMANDER OF GOVERNMENT FORCES IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, AND OF GEN. LI PU-CHING, COMMANDER OF THE 114TH BRIGADE, ALONG WITH "ABOUT 5,000 KUOMINTANG OFFICERS AND MEN."

(FROM PEIPING, ETC NINTH GRAF.

XZ1150ACS

SHANGHAI, JAN.16-(AP)-THE AIR FRANCE SKYMASTER S-BBDE ARRIVED TODAY ON A SURVEY FLIGHT FROM PARIS.

THE PLANE COMPLETED THE LAST LAP, FROM SAIGON, INDO-CHINA, IN EIGHT HOURS.

JQ945PCS NM GG ON A

1947

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WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL OVERHELD A
T ALL EVIDENCE OF JAPANESE ATROCITIES
N FRENCH INDOCHINA IN MARCH OF
1947.
CTIES VERE "GUERILLAS NOT ENTITLED
INTERNATIONAL WARFARE."
S OF CONCLUDING ITS EVIDENCE THIS
CROSS EXAMINATION AND SET NEXT
JR102PCS NM

ARMY CAPTAIN'S FRANK CONFESSION
DOCHINESE SOLDIERS, KILLED TWO
H A REVOLVER AND RAPED A FRENCH
AL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.
Y PRISONERS," CAPTAIN FURUKAWA'S
O EXECUTE 40 SOLDIERS AT HAGIANG,
THREE OF THE 40 ESCAPED. THE CON-
TIGATORS AT SAIGON IN DECEMBER.
RS GO OUT BY A GATE," HE SAID.
TH MY SWORD. FIVE JAPANESE SOLDIERS
H OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPED."
ED TO EXECUTE THE OFFICERS.
ATH TWO FRENCH WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN
IERS WITH WHOM THEY HAD BEEN CON-
NIGHT FURNISH SOME USEFUL INFORMATION
CIDED TO CAUSE THEM TO DISAPPEAR,"

WAR CRIMES (1ST)
TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-A JAPANESE ARM
THAT HE BEHEADED 32 FRENCH AND INDOCH
FRENCH OFFICERS AND TWO WOMEN WITH A
MAN WAS READ TO THE INTERNATIONAL W
"I WAS AFRAID OF A REVOLT OF MY PR
CONFESSION SAID OF HIS DECISION TO EX
FRENCH INDOCHINA IN MARCH, 1945. THR
FESSION WAS GIVEN TO FRENCH INVESTIGA
"ONE BY ONE I MADE THE PRISONERS G
"I DECAPITATED THEM ONE BY ONE WITH M
WITNESSED THE DECAPITATIONS. THREE O
FURUKAWA SAID HE WAS EMBARRASSED T
HE ALSO TOLD OF SHOOTING TO DEATH
RAPED REPEATEDLY BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
FINED IN BARRACKS FOR TWO MONTHS.
"THINKING THAT THE YOUNG WOMEN MIG
TO EMISSARIES OF THE FRENCH, I DECIDE
HE SAID.

1322APS

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-COSTS OF THE OCCUPATION CONSTITUTE ONE-THIRD OF JAPAN'S CURRENT BUDGET AND WILL TOTAL MORE THAN 38,000,000,000 YEN FOR THE PERIOD SEPT. 1, 1945 TO MARCH 1, 1947, FINANCE MINISTER TANZAN ISHIBASHI SAID TODAY.

AT LEAST 20 PER CENT OF THE EXPENDITURES REPRESENT EXCESSIVE CHARGES BY PROFITEERING JAPANESE CONTRACTORS FOR CONSTRUCTING HOMES, BARRACKS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR ALLIED FORCES, HE TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FISCAL BUDGET TOTALS 61,500,000,000 YEN. THAT IS LITTLE MORE THAN HALF OF THE COUNTRY'S LAST WARTIME BUDGET BUT REPRESENTS CONSIDERABLY LESS IN PURCHASING POWER BECAUSE OF INFLATION.

SIMILARLY, THE OCCUPATION COST TOTAL SHOWS ON THE BOOKS AS $2,500,000,000 AT THE 15-1 OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE BUT ACTUAL PURCHASING VALUE OF THE YEN IS NO MORE THAN 75 TO $1.

ISHIBASHI SAID ONE THIRD OF JAPAN'S BASIC PRODUCTION MATERIALS ARE BEING USED BY OCCUPATION FORCES, RETARDING INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY AND WORSENING INFLATION.

AMONG OCCUPATION COSTS, ISHIBASHI LISTED:

3,520,000,000 YEN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIAL PROJECTS INCLUDING AIRFIELDS, ROADS AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

7,700,000,000 YEN FOR PREPARING 4,500 HOMES FOR OCCUPATION PERSONNEL.

6,000,000,000 YEN FOR FURNITURE FOR HOMES, BILLETS AND OFFICES.

3,000,000,000 YEN FOR JAPANESE LABOR ON THESE PROJECTS.

JAPAN'S 1944-45 BUDGET TOTALLED 111,000,000,000 YEN, OF WHICH 83,000,000,000 WAS EARMARKED FOR THE MILITARY.

ISHIBASHI SAID THE GOVERNMN A

1947

JAPAN'S 1944-45 BUDGET TOTALLED 111,000,000,000 YEN, OF WHICH 83,000,000,000 WAS EARMARKED FOR THE MILITARY.

ISHIBASHI SAID THE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY SET UP AN INSPECTION BOARD BUT "WE DO NOT HAVE ANY LEGISLATION TO PUNISH PROFITEERS" WHO MAY BE DISCOVERED AMONG CONTRACTORS.

ONE FANTASTIC PRICE CITED WAS A CHARGE OF 25,000 YEN FOR INSTALLING ONE PAN OF GLASS IN A HOME PREPARED FOR AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

XZ1147ACS

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-ENGLAND'S FIFTH BRIGADE OF BRITISH OCCUPATION TROOPS IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE JAPAN FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION AS SOON AS SHIPPING BECOMES AVAILABLE, RELIABLE BRITISH OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

THE ENGLISHMEN HAVE BEEN STATIONED ON SHIKOKU, WHICH WAS HARD HIT BY AN EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE DEC. 21. IT IS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THEY WILL BE REPLACED BY NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS HAVE HEARD VARIED REPORTS THAT THEIR DESTINATION WILL BE PALESTINE, INDIA OR BURMA.

IT ALSO IS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT BRITAIN'S INDIAN TROOPS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE SENT HOME SOON.

IF THE INDIANS AND ENGLISHMEN LEAVE, BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES WILL BE COMPRISED CHIEFLY OF AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS. SOME ENGLISH AIR AND NAVY UNITS MAY REMAIN, HOWEVER. LAST MONTH, A HIGH BRITISH SOURCE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT ROYAL AIR FORCE AND ROYAL NAVY UNITS WOULD REMAIN IN JAPAN.

FJ638ACS

YOKOHAMA, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE NAVY TRANSPORT USS LEJEUNE AND THE ARMY TROOPSHIP GENERAL LANGFITT ARRIVED TODAY WITH 4,071 MILITARY PERSONNEL, 27 WAR DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYES, 26 AMERICAN RED CROSS PERSONNEL AND 85 SERVICEMEN'S DEPENDENTS.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT GENERAL PATRICK SAILED FOR SAN FRANCISCO WITH 215 MILITARY PERSONNEL.

FJ413ACS NM

SEOUL, JAN. 16-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, U.S. OCCUPATION COMMANDER, ISSUED A STATEMENT TO THE KOREAN PRESS TODAY CHARGING "THERE ARE EXTENSIVE PLANS UNDER WAY BY CERTAIN KOREAN GROUPS TO INSTIGATE WIDESPREAD DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA."

HE SAID THE DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE "AGAINST THE MOSCOW DECISION FOR A SOCALLED 'TRUSTEESHIP' COUPLED WITH ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT THE AMERICAN EFFORT IN KOREA.

"THIS APPEARS TO BE TIED IN WITH ILL ADVISED PROPAGANDA THAT IF SOUTH KOREA IS GIVEN A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT IT CAN ITSELF UNITE ALL KOREA AND SOLVE ALL INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP."

HE DID NOT NAME THE INSTIGATORS. LAST FALL, AT THE HEIGHT OF KOREAN ATTACKS ON KOREAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS, HODGE AND OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THE OUTBREAKS WERE INSPIRED BY COMMUNISTS TO DISCREDIT U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN KOREA AND PRODUCED PROPAGANDA TAKEN FROM COMMUNISTS TO SUPPORT THEIR STATEMENTS.

HODGE TODAY ASSURED THE KOREANS THAT EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH OFFICIALS OF RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN KOREA TO SET UP A KOREAN GOVERNMENT.

MANILA, JAN. 16-(AP)-DON KING, NORTHWEST AIRLINES' VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE ORIENT, TODAY PREDICTED 45 HOUR GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE FLIGHTS FROM MANILA TO CHICABO BY MAY 1. HE ARRIVED YESTERDAY ON A SURVEY FLIGHT.

KING SAID MANILA WOULD BE THE CHIEF OVERSEAS MAINTENANCE BASE IF FACILITIES ARE OBTAINABLE.

FRANCIS G.JARVIS, NEW U.S. AIR ATTACHE FOR EMBASSIES AT NANKING AND MANILA, SAID NO AGREEMENT YET HAD BEEN REACHED WITH RUSSIA FOR EMERGENCY USE OF KURILES AND KAMCHATKA FIELDS, WHICH LIE ALONG NWA'S PROPOSED ALEUTIANS-TOKYO COURSE.

KING SAID SEOUL, KOREA, WOULD BE A STOP ON SOME FLIGHTS AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

JW814ACS

1947

MANILA, FRIDAY, JAN. 17-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY WAR CRIMES SECTION SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT LT.GEN.SHIGEMORI KURODA, LONG SOUGHT "PLAYBOY GENERAL" WHO COMMANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN JAPAN.

KURODA IS WANTED TO ANSWER FOR ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR AND FOR OUTRAGES AGAINST GUERRILLAS DURING A CLEANUP CAMPAIGN ON PANAY IN 1943 CONDUCTED BY LT.GEN.TAKAISHI KONO, HIS SUBORDINATE. KONO NOW IS UNDER SENTENCE TO HANG.

THE LATE GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, WHO RELIEVED KURODA IN 1944, ACCUSED HIM OF NEGLECTING THE DEFENSES OF THE PHILIPPINES WHILE SPENDING HIS TIME IN MANILA'S NIGHT CLUBS.

JQ1023PCS

30.24-7409

canberra, australia, jan. 16-(ap)-prime minister j.b. chifley announced tonight that australia had decided to abandon a proposal to explore the antarctic this summer because no [redacted] facilities for a jr reconnaissance in the polar region were available now [redacted] he added that the proposal would be reexamined as soon as the facilities were available.

1947

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 16-(AP)-PROF. MARCUS L. E. OLIPHANT, BRITISH ATOMIC RESEARCHER, TOLD PRIME MINISTER J. B. CHIFLEY AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN CABINET MEMBERS TODAY THAT, IN VIEW OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, THE CHOICE BEFORE THE WORLD WAS EITHER TO FIND A WAY TO AVOID WAR OR ELSE FACE A BREAKDOWN OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. OLIPHANT, AUSTRALIAN-BORN PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, WHO LAST MAY SHARED IN A $764,000 BRITISH GRANT FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH, ADDRESSED THE CABINET FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF.

AFTERWARD A CABINET SPOKESMAN REPORTED THE MINISTERS "HORRIFIED" AT THE PICTURE THE PHYSICIST PAINTED AND SAID THEY NOW ACCEPTED MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AT ALL COSTS AS THE GREATEST SINGLE TASK OF GOVERNMENTS TODAY.

APR MCLENNANS 01705 WNG 532A

NIEMOELLER (230)

DETROIT, JAN. 16-(AP)-DR. MARTIN NIEMOELLER, GERMAN RESISTANCE PASTOR WHO SPENT EIGHT YEARS IN A NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP, PRAISED TODAY "A STRONG LIAISON" BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAY ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA.

DR. NIEMOELLER, IN DETROIT ON A CROSS-COUNTRY GOOD-WILL TOUR SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE FEDERATED COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST AND THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SPOKE BEFORE A GATHERING OF MINISTERS IN THE FORENOON, AND WAS SCHEDULED FOR AN APPEARANCE AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE IN THE EVENING.

THE GERMAN CHURCHMAN, IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE MINISTERS, TOOK NOTE OF THE PROMINENT PART THE CHURCH PLAYS IN THE TOTAL PUBLIC LIFE OF THE NATION. HE CITED THE NUMBER OF CHURCH RADIO BROADCASTS, AND A SUPPORT-THE-CHURCH CAMPAIGN BEING CONDUCTED BY KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL.

"CHRISTIANITY IN GERMANY HAD BEEN REDUCED AT THE ADVENT OF ADOLF HITLER'S REGIME ALMOST TO A PRIVATE AFFAIR," HE DECLARED.

NIEMOELLER TOLD OF HIS TRIAL FOR TREASON IN 1937. HE WAS CHARGED WITH MIXING IN POLITICS. HITLER HELD HIM TO BE "A POLITICAL PRISONER," HE SAID, ON GROUNDS OF HIS UPHOLDING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, NOTABLY THOSE WHICH OPPOSED THE ANTI-JEW CAMPAIGN.

NIEMOELLER, A NAZI U-BOAT COMMANDER IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC FIGURE IN POSTWAR GERMANY. OTHER GROUPS HAVE OPPOSED SUCH A DESIGNATION AND CITED HIS OFFER IN 1939 TO JOIN AGAIN THE SUBMARINE SERVICE, AN OFFER WHICH WAS TURNED DOWN BY GERMAN WAR LEADERS.

AA458AES

1947

TORONTO, JAN 16-(AP)-AN OTTAWA DISPATCH TO THE TORONTO DAILY STAR SAID TODAY THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY PLANT AT CHALK RIVER 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CANADIAN CAPITAL COULD PRODUCE "WHAT IS PERHAPS A MORE DEADLY WEAPON THAN THE ATOMIC BOMB--DEATH DUST."

THESE "TINY RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES," SAID THE NEWSPAPER, "CAN BE PRODUCED IN GREATER VOLUME AND AT A MORE DEADLY POTENCY IN CHALK RIVER THAN IN ANY ATOMIC PLANT IN THE WORLD TODAY BECAUSE THE CANADIAN PLANT IS UNIQUE."

CANADIAN PRESS DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, QUOTED RELIABLE SOURCES IN OTTAWA AS SAYING THAT THE CURRENT STATUS OF A DUST BYPRODUCT OF THE CHALK RIVER NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL PILOT PLANT WAS LARGELY THAT OF AN INDUSTRIAL HAZARD AND THAT EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO KEEP THE MICROSCOPIC PARTICLES OF TOXIC POISON FROM GETTING INTO SCIENTISTS' LUNGS AND DESTROYING THEM.

CANADA IS NOT DEVELOPING THE DUST FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, THESE SOURCES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SAID, BUT IN ANY FUTURE WAR SHE QUITE PROBABLY COULD AND WOULD. DEFENSE MINISTER BROOKE CLAXTON, SAID IN OTTAWA THAT BYPRODUCTS OF THE CHALK RIVER RESEARCH MIGHT BE USED FOR DEFENSE.

M107AES

U.S. SHAPING ARMS POLICY

Proceeds With Caution Without Forcing Showdown Vote

L. HAUCK (U) 194

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States is slowly shaping a cautious arms policy stressing progress on United Nations atomic energy control without forcing a showdown vote with the Soviet Union, it was learned authoritatively today.

This policy further seeks to avoid any premature arms reduction program and, under it, the American delegation will counsel against establishment of a Security Council commission immediately, it was learned.

Delay On Question Sought

However, the United States was said to be ready to go along with setting up such a commission if other nations insisted, provided a definite line was drawn between the tasks of the new body and the already-functioning Atomic Energy Commission. The policy stressed that all weapons of mass destruction must be left under the Atomic Commission, along with the bomb itself, and not within the framework of any disarmament commission.

The American delegation still held that the Security Council at its next meeting Monday should postpone the whole arms question until February 4. Meanwhile, its representatives hoped for substantial off-the-floor progress on the atomic issue.

The Biggest Task

Admittedly the biggest task was to get everyone, including Russia, to put all their cards on the table.

The State Department was represented as wanting if at all possible to avoid the showdown vote with Russia on the basic plan for atomic control. This program, embodying the major principles of the Baruch plan, was accepted, 10 to 0, by the atomic body, with Russia and Poland abstaining, and has not been acted upon by the parent Security Council.

The suggested procedure would be to take up the plan's recommendations in the Security Council, paragraph by paragraph, and establish the areas of agreement. These portions then would be available for writing into a draft treaty.

A Matter For The Future

Everyone then would find out exactly where the Soviet Union stands and which points could not get Moscow's approval. The controversial sections would be subjected to drafting with all opinions known. Whether the American policy then would become more flexible was a matter for the future but the men making the decisions at least would be in a better position to judge how far they could, or would, go in seeking unanimity.

The United States was reported as feeling that establishment of an international force under the United Nations to guarantee security, implementation of the Act of Chapultepec calling for hemisphere solidarity, signing of the German and Japanese treaties and solution of the Pacific islands were all major problems that should be handled ahead of any arms reduction.

AUSTRIAN TREATY CLAUSE MAY BAR ANY REICH LINK

A. STEINHOFF (U)

LONDON, Jan. 17—(AP) An American informant said today that the big four deputy foreign ministers had decided that the proposed treaty with Austria should bar any possibility of a union with Germany.

They were agreed that Austria should be recognized as independent, but sought to exact from her a promise that she would maintain a democratic form of government assuring basic human rights to her citizens.

Substantial agreement was reached upon what should be contained in the preamble to the treaty.

The deputies decided that the preamble should neither praise nor condemn Austria, but should contain a short resume of Austrian history pointing out that the country had been under German domination, thus minimizing her war responsibility.

Another American informant said that the possibility of an interim stage in the long process of arriving at a final peace pact with Germany was introduced by Robert Murphy, the U. S. deputy.

Long Talk Seen

Sir William Strang, the British deputy, reminded the deputies that the final treaty for Germany may not be completed by the Big Four foreign ministers when they meet in Moscow on March 10.

This raised the possibility of the necessity of an intermediate stage when the affairs of Germany would be administered under an "intergovernmental agreement."

Feodor T. Gousev, the Soviet deputy, discussed but did not elaborate on obstacles that may defer a final peace and said deputies must consider the "absence of a German government."

A number of smaller Allies who have been clamoring for fuller participation in the conference were embarrassed today by having to confess they were not prepared. Yesterday Poland, with support of Russia who argued for several hours on the point, won the right to present its case first. Today when asked to be ready about Jan. 24 the Polish delegation requested more time.

Tentative arrangements call for Yugoslavia and South Africa to be heard Jan. 24, Poland Jan. 27 and Belgium Jan. 29.

Slash In Russian Claims On Reich Linked To Loan

ROBERT HEWETT (A)

London, Jan. 17 (AP) — British sources predicted today that Russia might seek a $5,000,000,000 loan from the United States as the price for scaling down reparations claims on Germany—one of the thorniest issues facing the deputy foreign ministers drafting German and Austrian peace treaties.

The influential London, *Economist*, terming reparations "the crux of the whole matter," said the "key to a German settlement" might lie in a United States loan to Russia.

"The Russians have asked for $10,000,000,000 worth of reparations from Germany," the paper said, "but the certainty of half that figure in dollars now would be of infinitely greater economic value.

Stalin Twice Cites Need

"Prime Minister Stalin has on two occasions recently referred to Russia's need for an American loan. The whole atmosphere of the coming Moscow conference might be changed if successful loan negotiations had already been completed in Washington."

Commenting on the heavy cost of occupation and asserting that unification of Germany would cut these expenditures, the *Economist* added that "Russian demands seem to Russians to be justified many times over and it would indeed be a remarkable situation if dollars could be found for a defeated aggressor but not for a devastated ally."

The Deputy Foreign Ministers appeared agreed today that there must be iron-bound guarantees that Austria and Germany never again can be united, an American source said today.

Would Exact Pledge

This informant said a proposal had been made to exact from Austria a promise to preserve the independence she will win.

The deputies discussed the preamble to the Austrian treaty and apparently reached substantial agreement on what it should express, but adjourned without writing any of it. Each of the four delegations named a committee, and at Monday's session, four proposed preambles will be submitted.

However, agreement was reached that the preamble should neither praise nor condemn Austria, but should contain a resumé of recent Austrian history and a statement that the country had been under complete German domination.

U.N. Membership Seen

The American position has been to give Austria a special status as liberated land, but the Russians want to pin some responsibility on her.

Suggestions have been made that in the future Austria could expect membership in the United Nations as a reward for good behavior. This is still in the discussion stage, but the Americans seem to favor it.

Australia apparently lost her appeal for active participation by the "little nations" in discussing the German and Austrian treaties.

Canadians Object

Feodor T. Gousev, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, insisted that the smaller nations appear before the deputies council only when presenting their own treaty proposals.

The United States, Britain and France appeared to have dropped their earlier support of the Australian proposal.

Canada objected strenuously last night to the limitation.

"The Canadian Government does not regard the invitation (to present views to the deputies) in its present form as affording Canada an opportunity for participation in the peace settlement in the way which would be appropriate for a country which contributed substantially to the war against Germany," said Louis St. Laurent, External Affairs Minister.

Poland Heads List

The deputies agreed yesterday to invite Austria to state her views on the Austrian peace treaty and placed Poland at the head of the list of Nazi victims to make recommendations for the German peace treaty.

Yugoslavia asked for 1,000 square miles of Austrian territory in Carinthia and Styria, contending that of the 190,000 persons in the area, 126,000 are Slovenes.

JEWISH LEADER TO VISIT LONDON

1947

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—An eleventh-hour effort to bring the Jewish Agency into the forthcoming London Conference on Palestine was foreseen in British Government circles today as the agency announced that its chairman, David Ben-Gurion, would arrive here Sunday from Jerusalem.

Authoritative British informants said it was certain that Ben-Gurion would be invited to confer immediately with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones. Their talks, these persons said, "most probably" would cover ways of obtaining Jewish Agency participation in the formal conference, which is scheduled to begin Tuesday.

Signs multiplied today that Britain might attempt to set up parallel talks with the agency which would run concurrently with the Anglo-Arab discussions.

The Agudas Israel World Organization, a world organization of Orthodox Jews, said today that "no final decision has yet been taken in regard to participation" in the London talks, but added: "In any case, informal discussions with the Colonial Office will proceed during the course of the conference."

English Church Seeks Hymns For Atomic Era

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Church of England wants some new hymns for the atomic era.

The church's missionary society issued a blanket invitation to amateur hymn writers tonight to submit new words and music "to enrich if possible English hymnology with a selection of hymns which will express God's concern for the whole world in this new age."

FRENCH REPORTED LOSING CONTROL IN INDOCHINA REVOLT

REMBERT JAMES (N)

PARIS, Jan. 17—(AP) Cochin China officials were quoted tonight as saying the French had lost effective control of all but the main cities in the interior of that southern Indochina state, and Colonial Minister Marius Moutet declared an army of 150,000 was needed to put down the Viet-Namese nationalists.

President Hoach of the Cochin China government at Saigon was quoted in news dispatches as telling the government council that "the terror becomes more ferocious, events are stronger than we are."

Cites Total Insecurity

Councillor Ngoi of Hoach's staff was quoted as adding: "There is total insecurity in the interior provinces. For example in Dans province the principal city is the only one under legal government. The only master of the situation is the invisible government."

He said native nationalists had dismantled sections of the railway connecting Saigon, the capital, with the port of Mytho, 40 miles to the southwest.

Other dispatches said all electric power service for Saigon's industrial plants would be cut off for one day tomorrow because coal was short. Saigon's supply comes from Hongay, Annam Port, north of Haiphong, which is under siege by the Viet-Namese.

No Comment By France

There was no official French comment on the remarks of the Cochin China leaders. The Cochin China government was set up last June as a unit in a projected French Indochinese Federation. The Viet-Namese have been fighting for inclusion of the state in their republic. The southern state is the richest in Indochina.

Previous dispatches have reported scattered but growing clashes in southern Indochina.

Moutet who is continuing to act as colonial minister until a new cabinet is formed has just returned from a fact-finding trip to Indochina. He told the National Defense Council that France had 116,000 troops in the colony but would need 34,000 more to win a military decision over the Viet-Namese.

At Hanoi, capital of the north, French civilians and troops hailed arrival of the first truck convoy bearing food from the port of Haiphong since fighting began on Dec. 19. The residents had been on short rations.

Hanoi Hails Food Convoy

At Hanoi, capital of the north, French civilians and troops hailed arrival of the first truck convoy bearing food from the port of Haiphong since the fighting began on December 19. The residents had been on short rations.

A French armored column pushing southward from Hanoi freed a French and Canadian religious mission which had been isolated since December 19 and which had food for only five more days. More than 300 civilians, including an American, were rescued from the mission building which priests said had been fired upon by Viet Nam forces.

French Report New Losses In Indo-China (D)

1947

Paris, Jan. 17 (AP)—Dispatches from Saigon said tonight the French, in their struggle with the iVet-Nam nationalists, had lost control of all except the main cities in the interior of Cochin-China, richest of the Indo-Chinese states and an important rice-growing region.

"The terror becomes more ferocious," President Hoach of the Cochin-China Government told his council, "and events are stronger than we are."

Councillor Ngoi, of Hoach's staff, added:

"There is total insecurity in the interior provinces. For example, in the Dans province, the principal city is the only one under legal government. The only master of the situation is the invisible government."

Railroad Dismantled

Ngoi said the native nationalists had dismantled and removed large stretches of the railroad between Saigon, capital of Indo-China, and the port of Mytho, 40 miles southwestward.

Viet-Nam nationalists, since their uprising last December 19 at Hanoi, in Tonkin, almost 1,000 miles to the north, have been trying to get Cochin-China to join them in forming an independent state.

Associated Press correspondent Leif Erickson reported from Saigon that all electric power service for Saigon industrial plants would be suspended tomorrow for one day because Saigon coal supplies, which come from besieged Hongay, north of Haiphong, were growing short.

30. 24- 7411

Hanoi Mission Relieved

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 17 (AP)—A French armored column pushing southward Wednesday relieved a Canadian Redemptorist mission on the outskirts of Hanoi which had been isolated by Viet-Namese forces since December 19.

Living in the mission were 21 Canadian, 1 American and 40 native priests and more than 300 civilians, mostly women and children.

Contact had been established with the mission two days earlier by a French patrol, which reached the isolated group through a swamp while the main road to the mission was under Viet-Namese machine-gun fire.

Auriol Chooses Ramadier As Premier (D)

Paris, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Vincent Auriol tonight nominated Socialist Paul Ramadier, 59-year-old economist and lawyer, as French Premier.

Ramadier recently was Minister of Justice.

Leon Blum, who served as interim president and premier pending Auriol's election yesterday, declined nomination as permanent Premier because of his health. Blum is 74.

A member of the Radical Socialist party said Auriol earlier today offered the premiership to Edouard Herriot, but the prewar premier turned down the post because he felt he could not form a cabinet.

To Confer With Communists

The Communists are expected to seek the foreign ministry in the new cabinet. Auriol's schedule today included conferences with the Communist leaders Jacques Duclos and Maurice Thorez.

Within the next few days the National Assembly, Parliament's lower house, will select Auriol's successor for the speaker's post, Herriot was said to be slated for the speakership.

This would leave the Communists—the nation's largest party—without a presidency.

The MRP's (popular Republican movement) Auguste Champetier de Ribes is president of the upper house, the Council of the Republic. It was believed that this might prompt the Communists to insist on a key ministry.

German Industry (N)

L. HEINZERLING

Berlin, Jan. 17 (AP)—United States and British officials said tonight they expected to issue a directive to the German people in their zones in a few days which would set the level of German industry above that previously decided by four-power agreement.

An American official said the directive would transfer the emphasis in German economy from the traditional heavy industry to light industry and textiles.

This joint American-British step follows the action of the Russians in advising officials of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party that industry in the Soviet zone would be increased by 200 to 300 per cent, that dismantling of factories for reparations would cease in the Soviet zone, and that reparations from current German production would be cut down.

Asks Russian Explanation

The Russian action, which was taken without prior consultation with the other occupation powers, caught Allied authorities by surprise and brought from Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American military government chief, a request for a Russian explanation. The Russians have promised a statement at the next meeting of the Allied Co-ordinating Committee.

American officials yesterday commented that the Russian plan would wreck the agreed four-power level for German industry and appeared even to raise it above the prewar level.

Until now, British and American economic experts have been studying means of making their economically merged zones self-supporting through an export-import program.

Below Peacetime Scale

The proposed new directive, American officials said, would set the level of industry higher than that agreed upon by the four powers, and higher than either the Americans or British would propose if all zones had been merged economically as proposed at Potsdam.

The level in the two zones will be below the previous peacetime scale, however. Emphasis will be shifted to such consumer goods as agricultural equipment, leather goods, costume jewelry and textiles.

The Germans will be told specifically which plants they will be allowed to keep in the two zones, officials said. There still will be factories set aside for reparations, they added, but they will be mainly in heavy industry.

Decartelization Law Seen For British Zone

Berlin, Jan. 17 (AP)—A decartelization law to break up excessive concentrations of German economic power soon will be promulgated in the British zone, a British spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the law will be "close to the ideas we know our Allies hold on cartels" and was drafted in consultation with American Military Government authorities.

The AMG has had a law prepared for weeks intended to smash enterprises employing more than 10,000 persons and it is expected to go into effect in the American zone simultaneously with the British law.

U-Boat Nearly Got Churchill, Doenitz Says

Nuernberg, Jan. 17 (AP)—Admiral Karl Doenitz asserted today that a German U-boat nearly counted Winston Churchill among her victims one month after the second World War started.

Doenitz, serving ten years as a war criminal, told an interrogator in his prison cell here that the incident happened west of the Orkney Islands in October, 1939, when a U-boat struck the 33,000-ton British battleship Nelson with three torpedoes that failed to explode because they were faulty.

Captain "Broken Man"

Doenitz said the U-boat captain was a "broken man" when he discovered later that Churchill was aboard the Nelson. He added that faulty torpedoes greatly hampered U-boat warfare, especially at the beginning of the war.

Doenitz did not say how he knew for certain Churchill was aboard the Nelson at the time, but he declared it had been confirmed through intelligence.

British Statement

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Admiralty said today it was aware of German claims that three torpedoes were fired at H.M.S. Nelson while Winston Churchill was on board shortly after the start of the war but declared "we have no record of them."

Churchill was on board the battleship in November, 1939, a spokesman said.

"But we have no record of three torpedoes being fired and no record of any of them having been seen," he declared.

The ship was mined during the same month, the spokesman said, but Churchill was not on board at the time.

'Axis Sally' Still In Reich, Report

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 17 (AP). An official United States Army spokesman said tonight that Mildred Gillars, the alleged "Axis Sally" of Germany's wartime radio, still was in Germany—free, but reporting regularly to military authorities.

Denying reports that she had arrived in Miami, Fla., the spokesman said:

"She reported on schedule to our Frankfurt office this afternoon, and we can produce her on an hour's notice if necessary."

The former American musician was reported staying at the home of a friend in or near Frankfurt.

[In Washington, Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, said Miss Gillars was reported to have arrived in Miami and that if she had entered the United States she would be arrested and charged with treason. He added, however, that an immigration department check showed that she had not arrived in the United States.]

Ex-Dachau Chief To Be Hanged

Dachau, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Alex B. Piorkowski, a former pencil salesman, who commanded the infamous Dachau concentration camp in 1938, was sentenced to death by hanging by a United States Military Court today for taking part in the slaying of 8,000 Russians.

Pirkowski was arrested by British officials last August in Holland, where he had been operating a factory.

Franco to Aid Exiles' Return

MADRID, Jan. 17 (AP)—Approval of a decree to "facilitate the return of exiles to Spain" was announced today following a Cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The announcement did not give the terms of the decree but stated that it "provides methods for legalizing the situation of Spanish exiles abroad."

Nenni Offer To Resign

Rome, Jan. 17 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi returned from his whirlwind travels in America today and was confronted with an offer of resignation by Pietro Nenni, Foreign Minister, which threatened the collapse of de Gasperi's six-month-old four-party government.

A spokesman for de Gasperi said it could not be said that the resignation of Nenni, leader of the pro-Communist wing of the Socialist party, had been accepted.

Premier Hold Holds Conferences

It brought about a crisis in Italy's government just at the time, however when de Gasperi—strengthened by solid assurances of United States aid in the form of a $100,000,000 credit and the diversion of six food ships to Italian ports—appeared to have reasons to hope for success in a battle for survival of his Cabinet.

The Premier emerged from long conferences tonight declaring it was "too early" to talk of a crisis, despite open discussion of the situation as such by political leaders and the newspapers of Rome.

De Gasperi said he had "taken note" of Nenni's desire to resign, but would make no further statement.

Conservative Action

Nenni's proffer came just at the time, too, when other elements in Italy's politics appeared determined not to rock the boat.

Just before de Gasperi stepped down from the big American army transport plane, Giuseppe Saragat, declared he would not precipitate the crisis. Saragat is the leader of bolting Socialists who threatened to undermine Nenni by their objections to his policy of collaborating with the Communists in a united front.

Mauro Scoccimarro, the Communist Finance Minister, also had given out an unexpectedly conservative interview in which he said he would not insist upon his plan to call in Italian currency to "shake out" gains of black marketeers and war profiteers—a plan which had been sharply criticized by conservatives who said it would destroy financial security.

Nenni Puts Party First

With apparent design to give de Gasperi a breathing spell, all parties also had agreed to defer reconvening of the Assembly from Monday until perhaps mid-February.

Nenni was quoted as saying in his resignation that he wished to devote all his time to his Socialist party leadership.

High Socialist circles said he also resigned because he did not wish to sign the Italian peace treaty, a copy of which was brought back from Washington by de Gasperi.

De Gasperi's Christian Democrats hold nine portfolios in the Cabinet, the Communists and Socialists four each, the Republican party two.

FASCIST TRIO FOILED

Milan, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Two men and a woman, masked and armed, overpowered five members of the staff of a Milan radio station last night and shouted Fascist propaganda into a dead microphone for fifteen minutes.

Freed shortly after the trio fled in an automobile, a member of the station staff explained that he had cut out the microphone while his companions were being trussed up.

One of the gunmen, he reported, spoke at length in praise of the Fascist Democratic party, which boasted of having stolen Mussolini's body last April.

Greek Town Fight On

Athens, Jan. 17 (AP)—Greek press reports today described an eight-hour battle in a snowstorm between Greek military forces and a large guerrilla force for the village of Vlasti.

These reports said 20 guerrillas were killed and 60 wounded and abandoned in the snowswept crags of Siniatsiko Mountains around the village, which is south of Phlorina. The population numbers about 2,300.

One Greek officer was reported killed and five soldiers were missing.

American Named In Slav Spy Case

Belgrade, Jan. 17 (AP)—Chicago-born Ivan Pintar went on trial today in Sisak, Croatia, with sixteen others charged with having "actively participated in the organizing work of the Ustachi-controlled Crusaders with the purpose of overthrowing the existing state of order in Yugoslavia," authorities here announced.

A United States Embassy spokesman said records showed Pintar was born in Chicago in 1904, and was in Zagreb as a business man when he applied for registration to return to the United States. Embassy records showed nothing was heard of him from the time of his application until the report of his trial today.

Embassy Employe Arrested

The Foreign Office, meanwhile, notified the United States Embassy of the arrest of an Embassy employe, Miss Mille Markovich, Yugoslav citizen and daughter of a prewar banker-industrialist. No charges were mentioned and no explanation was given for the arrest.

Pintar is charged with having taken pictures of military objectives in Sisak during the Nazi occupation and turning them over to spies of the Ustachi, a terrorist organization of the puppet Croatian regime. The pictures included, the charges said, those of a bridge and an oil factory.

International Reaction

Others of the accused are charged in the indictment with having "placed themselves at the service of international reaction and established connections with the foreign spy, Ivan Pintar, a United States citizen."

The newspaper *Politika* said evidence was produced by the public prosecutor that Pintar promised to establish connections between the Crusaders, a new group accused of being made up of former Ustachi adherents, and the United States Army through friends in the American consulate in Zagreb.

SHELL BLAST KILLS 14 IN DUTCH TOWN

Amsterdam, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Fourteen soldiers and possibly six civilians were killed today and hundreds of residents were injured when a truckload of German shells exploded at Muiden, causing widespread damage.

The windows of every house in the town of 3,000, eight miles southeast of Amsterdam, were shattered by the blast, which scattered ruin reminiscent of the war. Windows were smashed as far away as Hilversum, ten miles distant.

Soldiers and civilians joined in digging in the rubble for the injured. The bodies of ten of those killed were recovered as darkness fell.

One of the soldiers and civilian workers who were unloading the truck at the time survived the explosion, which ripped a crater 150 feet in diameter. The exact number of civilian workers killed could not be determined immediately. Bodies of some of the victims were found in trees and in a nearby canal.

The 150-pound shells came from German stores on the Dutch west coast and were being transported to a mill in Muiden to be dismantled.

Nazi Shells Go Off, Kill 14

Dutch Soldiers Die in Blast; 6 Civilians May Be Dead

MUIDEN, Holland, Jan. 17 (AP).—A truck loaded with 150-pound German shells exploded here this afternoon, killing fourteen Dutch soldiers and possibly six civilians. The blast was so terrific it drove the bodies of some victims deep into the ground, shattered windows in every home in this town of 3,000, eight miles southwest of Amsterdam, and caused a crater 150 feet in diameter.

The fourteen soldiers were unloading the truck, and one was believed to have dropped a shell.

Swedes Recognize Philippines.

Stockholm, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Sweden's recognition of the Philippines as an independent State was officially announced today.

NOMINATED TO UN

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17 — (AP) Sweden's minister to Washington, Herman Eriksson, has been nominated as Sweden's permanent representative to the United Nations, it was officially announced today.

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 17 (AP)—A civilian Norwegian court sentenced Oscar Hans, former Gestapo commandant, to death today on charges that he was responsible for the execution of 312 Norwegian patriots during the German occupation. After his arrest in 1945 he pointed out many mass burial places of Norwegians.

NORWAY OUTLINES ASSENT TO SOVIET

Oslo, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Foreign Office said today that it had signified Norway's willingness in April, 1945, to establish a joint defense arrangement with Russia for the Spitzbergen Archipelago—but with three conditions.

First, a Foreign Office communique said, the arctic islands should continue under Norwegian sovereignty. Second, the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden would have to agree. Third, the arrangement would have to be acknowledged by the Norwegian Parliament.

The Moscow radio said Monday night that Norway and Russia had reached an agreement for "joint defense of the Spitzbergen Islands" after negotiations in 1944 and 1945. The broadcast, based on a Tass dispatch, quoted "authoritative Soviet circles" as saying that the 1920 treaty giving the islands to Norway "cannot remain valid."

The Norwegian statement today said that the whole question now is under consideration by the Norwegian Government and Parliament, to which Foreign Minister Halvard Lange spoke yesterday in closed session concerning the recent Spitzbergen developments.

BLOC GROUPS OPEN FINAL CAMPAIGN FOR POLISH VOTES

HARRY ALLEN (N)

WARSAW, Jan. 17—(AP) The Communist-supported government bloc parties mobilized their entire enrolled membership of close to 1,000,000 tonight for an intensive house-to-house campaign to bring out the vote in Poland's parliamentary elections on Sunday.

Beginning at 7 a. m. tomorrow committees of three were directed to make a canvass of homes and instruct every eligible voter to cast his ballot for the bloc parties.

12 Million to Vote

Kazimierz Bzowski, 71-year-old court justice who is general commissioner of elections, estimated that 12,000,000 Poles were eligible to vote in Poland's first post-war parliamentary election. He said 200,000 were disqualified because of alleged collaboration with the Germans or underground bands.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL), asked for a prediction of the outcome of the election, asserted he had been informed that the bloc parties already had arranged for the results to show the PSL receiving eight per cent of the vote.

He said it was difficult to understand why his supporters were being terrorized when the bloc controls all the machinery to arrange the election results any way it sees fit.

Wladislaw M. Gomulka, head of the Workers' party of the government bloc, declared that the future of the PSL party after the election would depend upon the party's behavior. He said he was convinced the nation would not "commit suicide" by handing over power to Mikolajczyk.

Oral Protests Planned

Bzowski said millions of voters would declare publicly at the polls for whom they were voting as a protest against waves of armed attacks by underground bands hostile to the pro-government bloc which he said have resulted in the death of 53 members of local and district election commissions.

He said the provision in the constitution for secret elections would be observed by counting as valid only ballots sealed in envelopes and dropped in boxes, although millions of voters would make known for whom they were casting their choices. PSL leaders contend that such "open voting" is illegal.

Bzowski said the Poles will vote in 6,726 precincts, choosing 444 deputies out of a total of 1,675 candidates. Of the total, 730 represent the government bloc, 428 the Polish Peasant (PSL) party, 287 the Labor party, 193 the "New Liberation" group which split off from the PSL; 15 the Catholics and 22 other candidates in various groups.

PSL Denied Ticket

Bloc lists were accepted in all the 52 electoral districts but PSL candidates were denied the ticket in 10 districts.

Mikolajczyk submitted originally a total of 864 candidates, but hundreds of the candidacies were barred because the government contended they had cooperated with the underground, were involved in other crimes or had collaborated with the Germans. Security police imprisoned 138 PSL candidates.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Catholics had recently "assumed an attitude of non-interference in political discussions" but declined to elaborate. Previously the government charged that Catholic priests were propagandizing in favor of Mikolajczyk's party.

Bzowski termed "ridiculous" a charge by Mikolajczyk that inhabitants of 96 villages had been disenfranchised en masse.

Big Section Accused

Gomulka said he was convinced that Poland would not "commit suicide" by handing over power to Mikolajczyk, whom he has pictured as desiring the return of leaders of the London wartime Polish Government-in-exile. He said big sections of Mikolajczyk's party apparently were involved in the anti-Government underground.

Gomulka denied Mikolajczyk's accusation that the security police had "beat up the political opposition." He said the only PSL members arrested were underground or criminal suspects.

80,000 Reported Arrested

Mikolajczyk reported that since December 12 security police had arrested 80,000 to 100,000 of his followers and, on the grounds of alleged underground connections, had padlocked 31 district headquarters of his party.

He said that in Warsaw, Katowice and elsewhere, armed gangs had attacked his party's offices and smashed its printing shops, and that in Torun, bloc agitators had burned stacks of his Warsaw newspaper, *Gazeta Ludowa*.

Mikolajczyk, former premier of the London government, said he came back to Warsaw only to help Poland recover from the war and German occupation.

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The British Foreign Office said tonight that observer teams will be sent from the British Embassy in Warsaw to the larger cities of Poland Sunday to watch election proceedings. The official observer groups will not be allowed in the rural districts by the Polish Government, however.

STARTS FOR WASHINGTON

WARSAW, Jan. 17—(AP) Jozef Winiewicz, newly appointed Polish ambassador to Washington, took off in a plane today for London on his way to Washington.

SOVIET INTEREST IN SPITSBERGEN CREATED BY WAR

EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, Jan. 17—(AP) The government newspaper Izvestia asserted today that World War Two had demonstrated the Soviet Union's interests in the Arctic Spitsbergen archipelago for defense purposes. It declared the validity of the 1920 pact giving Norway sovereignty over the islands "cannot be preserved."

(The islands stand on the Arctic flank of the convoy route to Russia's northern port of Murmansk.

Oslo Gives Version

(In Oslo, the Norwegian foreign office gave its version of the "understanding" which Moscow announced two days ago had been reached with Norway regarding a joint defense of the islands.

(The Norwegians said they had agreed to sign a joint preliminary declaration for joint military use of the islands, but that they had attached three conditions. These conditions were not mentioned by Moscow.

(The conditions were that the islands should continue under Norwegian sovereignty; that the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden would have to consent to the agreement, and that the arrangement would have to be acknowledged by the Norwegian parliament. The Norwegians said they further had specified that the agreement would have to be a link in the construction of international security. The question is now under consideration by the Norwegian parliament.)

Izvestia charged that the governments of Britain, the United States and France, which signed the 1920 pact, ignored the interests of the then young Soviet Republic.

The newspaper said that "territorially and economically" the interests of the Soviet Union in Spitsbergen were "indisputable" and added:

Called Out of Date

"As everyone can see, the argument is out of date and does not conform to the international situation existing at present, and therefore its validity cannot be preserved."

The experience of the World War just over demonstrated that the strategic position of the Spitsbergen islands was of great danger to the defense of the Soviet Union, the newspaper said.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda gave its attention to another northern sector.

Pravda carried a Tass dispatch under an Ottawa date giving an account of "intense" military activity by the United States in the Aleutians—"the American territory closest to the Soviet Union."

The dispatch quoted a Fairbanks, Alaska correspondent of "World News Letter" as saying that despite almost "impregnable censorship" he was able to get out a story of the American military "working on the problems of a new war."

The Tass dispatch said that all American units which go to the Aleutians receive "special training" in Arctic warfare methods and that all types of new military equipment were being tested under conditions "similar to those climatically along the Russian northern coastline."

(The Tass office in Ottawa said "World News Letter" was a periodical news letter issued in Toronto by a former free lance radio correspondent in Moscow named Davies).

Moscow, Jan. 17 (AP)—A commentator in the Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today that the British, United States and French governments ignored the interests of the young Soviet republic when the international agreement governing the Spitsbergen Archipelago was signed in 1920.

[Norway, which was given sovereignty over the Arctic Islands by the 1920 agreement, signified her willingness in April, 1945, to establish a joint defense arrangement with Russia for the archipelago, the Norwegian Foreign Office announced in Oslo.

[This was contingent, however, upon approval of the United States, Britain, France, The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, continued Norwegian sovereignty over the islands, and approval of the arrangement by Norway's Parliament, the Foerign Office said.]

Interests "Indisputable"

"Territorially and economically," the *Izvestia* commentary said, "its (the Soviet Union's) interests regarding Spitsbergen are indisputable."

Izvestia said the positions of the governments which signed the 1920 accord toward the young Soviet Government were well known at the time. The commentator added that Italy and Japan were among the signatories. [Russia signed in 1925.]

The article said World War II demonstrated that Spitsbergen's position was of great danger to the defense of the Soviet Union.

"As everyone can see, the agreement is out of date," the newspaper said, "and does not correspond to the international situation existing at present, and therefore its validity cannot be preserved.

Time Ror "Real Reckoning"

"Twenty-seven years have passed since the signing of the agreement, and much has changed in the world, and the methods of 1920 should long ago have been put in the archives. The time was ripe long ago to move . . . to a real reckoning of mutual interests."

Izvestia said the Soviet Union, defending the principle of international collaboration, was not inclined to follow a policy of unilateral action, the adherents of which operate "rather actively in the Congress of the United States."

It added that the foreign press was raising "a hypocritical noise" on the Soviet-Norwegian negotiations (concerning joint defense of the islands) and said the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* was "serving its American protectors."

Polish Opposition 'On Probation'

Warsaw, Jan. 17 (AP)—The leader of the Communist-backed Workers party in Poland's Government bloc says the future of the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL) after next Sunday's election will depend upon the opposition party's behavior.

This statement last night by Wladislaw W. Gomulka, Workers party chief, followed a report by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party, that he had received many telephoned death threats and that some Government-bloc supporters had predicted publicly that he would hang after the parliamentary election.

False Polish Data Misled U.S., Reds Say

GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 17 (AP)—*Izvestia*, Soviet Government newspaper, said today that recent United States notes on the Polish election were based on "false and tendentious information," some of which, it declared, Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk had supplied to "representatives of foreign states."

"It is very significant," said *Izvestia*, "that the United States Government in its (latest) note . . . referred not to facts set forth by the Polish Government it recognizes but to the information of Mikolajczyk"—leader of the Polish Peasant party, opposing the Government bloc in Sunday's parliamentary election.

Blames "Reactionaries"

"Foreign reactionaries who last year suffered defeats in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania," the story said, "are endeavoring to take revenge in the January 19 Polish elections."

The writer, signing himself "the reviewer," said the "reactionary press" of the United States and Britain were campaigning against the Polish Government and trying to instill "distrust" between Poland and Russia.

Ignored In Spitsbergen Pact, Russia Declares

30.24-7413

French Aligned With West

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—A French Foreign Office spokesman said today any revision of the 1920 treaty demilitarizing Spitsbergen should have the consent of all nations, except Japan and Italy, that signed the original pact. In effect, the pronouncement aligned France with Britain and the United States on the Russian negotiations with Norway.

JEWISH LEADER, CUNNINGHAM TALK

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17—(AP) Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the Palestine high commissioner, late today summoned David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, to a 40-minute talk possibly aimed at getting Jewish leaders to meet in London when the Palestine conferences begin on Jan. 21.

Cunningham, who arrived in Jerusalem earlier by special plane from London, telephoned personally to Ben-Gurion who was meeting with the Palestine Jewish Agency executive in Ben-Gurion's Tel Aviv home.

Prior to Cunningham's call the Agency Executive had agreed to take part in a conference in London of agency members from London, Paris, New York and Jerusalem late in January. Jewish leaders said Cunningham may have wanted to get them into the British capital by Jan. 21.

The Palestine Arab Executive, which has agreed to take part in the London conference, said its four-man delegation would meet with the Grand Mufti in Cairo before going to London.

Patriarch Of Greek Church Is Improving

Istanbul, Jan. 17 (AP)—A medical commission has determined that Patriarch Maximos V is "entering a phase of recovery" from a serious nervous disorder, the patriarchate of the Greek Orthodox Church announced today.

Church sources disclosed recently that the 51-year-old patriarch had suered from a "restriction phobia" brought on by the close confinement required by his high position.

India's Untouchables To Complain To U.N.

Bombay, Jan. 17 (AP)—Leaders of India's millions of untouchables voted today to complain to the United Nations and to India's Constituent Assembly against high caste Hindus whom they accused of "acts of social, economic and political tyranny and constant resort to organized violence."

Dr. B. R. Ambeker, leader of the untouchable community and author of the resolution, declared conditions among the depressed classes in India were the same as those of Negroes in the United States.

The resolution, approved by the scheduled castes (untouchable) federation executive and by the federation's working committee, said the position of the untouchables was far worse than that of Indians in South Africa, who were the subject of an Indian complaint in the United Nations. It charged also that the British Government had failed to give the untouchables justice or protection.

Two Burmese Slain

Rangoon, Jan. 17 (AP)—A Government press communiqué said today that two Burmese were killed and two wounded Tuesday when police fired on a crowd of 300 Communists attempting to free comrades who were jailed in connection with looting rice.

21 Nazis Sentenced

Shanghai, Jan. 17 (AP)—Twenty-one Nazis were convicted today of helping Japan wage war after V-E day in violation of Germany's surrender terms and were sentenced to terms ranging from five years to life imprisonment at hard labor.

The Nazis passively heard their sentences passed by a four-member United States military commission.

Ludwig Ehrhardt, chief of Germany's Bureau Ehrhardt, wartime espionage network in the Orient, was given a life sentence.

Baron Jesco von Puttkamer and Alfred Romain were given 30 years each.

Woman Gets Five Years

Mrs. Maria Muller, only woman accused, was sentenced to five years.

Six other original defendants were acquitted.

Other sentences were:

Hans Mosberg, a Jew who was made an honorary Aryan for fifth-column service in Poland before the Nazi invasion, twenty years.

Erich Heise, chief of the bureau's Canton branch who gave the Japanese information on troop and supply movements over the Hump and ran spies into American airfields, twenty years.

Siegfried Fuellkrug, former Gestapo man, member of Heinrich Himmler's most trusted inner circle and chief of the bureau's Peiping office, twenty years.

Dr. Walther Heissig, second in command at the bureau's Peiping office, twenty years.

2 MURDERS LAID TO REDS

Catholic Missionaries Slain In China as 'American Spies'

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Franciscan Mission charged today that Chinese Communists murdered two Roman Catholic missionaries on charges that they were American spies, at Yentou on Jan. 1. Yentou is sixty miles east of Suchow, northern Kiangsu.

The mission identified the victims as Brother Benedict Jensen, 54, member of the Franciscan mission at Santa Barbara, Calif., and Father Augustine Holsum, a native of Germany.

Brother Jensen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. He worked in California twenty years before coming to China.

The mission said the Communists charged the missionaries with being American spies and attacked them with knives. Hours later Holsum's body was found, with nearly 20 stab wounds, the skull split open and the face hardly recognizable.

There was a large wound in Jensen's throat and three or four others on the body.

Money Burden Eased

Shanghai, Jan. 17 (AP)—Inflation-ridden China's money burden was eased, physically, today.

The Central Bank of China put into circulation gold units in 250 and 500 denominations, worth 5,000 and 10,000 Chinese dollars. They are worth only about 85 cents and $1.70 at black-market prices, although the official exchange rate is double that.

Heretofore, $50 worth of Chinese currency was as much as a person could carry in his pockets, with the largest denomination 2,000 Chinese dollars.

TRUCE TEAM REDS AID COMMUNISTS, CHINESE CHARGE

TOM MASTERSON

PEIPING, Jan. 17—(AP) Accusing the Communist members of Chinese truce headquarters of aiding the Communist armies, the government today ordered their radio shut down and their "work" stopped at Changchun, Manchurian capital.

Explanation of the clamp-down orders came from a government spokesman after the American branch of the Executive headquarters in Peiping had protested that the step violated headquarters directives.

The spokesman for the government branch of the tripartite headquarters said the Communist members in Changchun were "in constant radio communication with the Red armies advancing against Changchun."

This spokesman asserted that "one hundred thousand Communist troops under Gen. Lin Piao are now pushing toward the Manchurian capital. The Communists have probably taken Tachimu by now and are converging on Tehhui, 55 miles north of Changchun."

Set at 20,000

Unconfirmed Chinese press reports agreed with the spokesman's report on the military situation except that they put the size of the Communist forces at only 20,000 and said the apparent objective was Kirin, 60 miles east of Changchun.

Kirin controls the electric power supply for Harbin, Communist stronghold in the north, which is blacked out because the government has cut off the current.

A Communist spokesman in Peiping professed not to know the reason for the government's action against the truce representatives, but said the Communist leaders in Changchun were confined to quarters and were "closely watched" by government men.

The headquarters has not functioned as an actual truce organization for several months since the breakdown of government-Communist negotiations in Nanking. The American government, and Communist branches all have remained in Peiping and Changchun, but the field teams by which they sought to end the war are on a bipartite basis.

Scattered over North China and Manchuria, these teams have American members, but there are no Communist members in government territory and no government representatives in Communist areas.

There have been frequent unofficial predictions that the whole ineffectual truce setup would be dissolved by the end of the month.

CHINESE EXCHANGE FIRM

Finance Minister Says Change Would Cause Price Rises

NANKING, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Government declined today to change the official exchange rate of Chinese currency but gave individuals some relief by issuing notes of larger denominations.

Finance Minister O. K. Yui told a committee of the people's political council that the Government would stick to the present rate of 3,350 Chinese dollars to one United States dollar although the black market rate is 6,500 to one United States dollar.

Mr. Yui said an increase in the official rate would stimulate high prices and that the only way to balance the Government budget was to try to keep the black market within reasonable limits.

Hiroshima Victims Still Bear Scars

FOY KOHLER

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (AP)—Some of Hiroshima's atomic bomb victims still show striking skin abnormalities and burn scars, but no one is known to have died from burns or other bomb action since October, 1945, investigators reported today.

An atomic bomb casualty commission has been studying Japanese injured by the bombs dropped at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945, and is planning a long-term survey to determine long-range effects.

Lieut. James V. Neel, Army Medical Corps, assigned to the Manhattan district, said studies failed to reveal whether those injured by the bomb or who were in the area at the time of detonation will pass on any effects to their children. He said the final answer might not be known for 50 years.

No Abnormalities

Neel said, however, there have been no births in which abnormalities could be ascribed to the bomb.

Japanese who suffered a loss of hair or damage to blood-forming organs have recovered but it has not been determined whether their recovery is permanent, said another commission member, Lieut. Melvin A. Block.

Col. Crawford Sams, General MacArthur's public health officer, said one objective is to determine if the scars resulted from effects of the bomb or were "a racial reaction to skin injury."

The survey also includes a study of the effects of the atomic bomb on the life span, on fertility, and on disease and resistance to sickness.

Rumors Not Verified

Neel said there is no evidence yet that any disease condition has been arrested in those exposed to the blast.

Sams reported there is no verification for rumors of deaths among Japanese who went into atom-bombed areas shortly after the detonations although it is understood some who did return had been affected in such ways as loss of hair.

Sams reported all Japanese whose injuries were described as acute have been discharged from hospitals.

Britain Honors Head Of U. S. 1st Cavalry

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. William C. Chase of Providence, R. I., whose First Cavalry Division contends that it was the first to enter Manila, was notified today that he has been awarded the rank of honorary commander, Order of the British Empire, for that campaign.

The citation noted also that he "liberated prisoners at Santo Tomas Internment Camp by a swift and daring attack and rescued those prisoners unharmed."

Inflation Stayed

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (AP)—Japan's current inflation soon may be stayed temporarily, Tokyo newspapers reported facetiously today, because of a lack of coal to operate currency printing presses.

The newspaper *Mainichi* said that in the Kanto Plain region around Tokyo only plants producing priority items are getting coal. The shortage already has placed restrictions on railroads and the use of electricity.

The *Yomiuri* predicted a further curtailment of electricity unless rain or snow fills reservoirs of hydroelectric installations. It said that by the end of January households might get power only every third day.

Slavery Warning

Danasalan, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 17 (AP)—President Roxas visited the heart of the Moro country today and warned 30 tribal chieftans slavery would not be tolerated.

The President was told upon his arrival that about 200 Filipino Christians still are held as slaves by the Moros. Roxas gave the tribes a month to free them or face prosecution.

The chieftains brought out gold-brocaded parasols, reserved for ceremonial occasions, and came to the meeting with Roxas at the head of 5,000 of their tribesmen. Some carried gold sabers and wore silver and gold helmets.

Roxas addressed the gathering from a balcony and told them freedom of religion did not extend to their practice of enslaving Christians.

Long Sought Kuroda Arrested in Japan

Manila, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—A United States Army War Crimes Section spokesman said today that Lieut.-Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, long sought "playboy general" who commanded in the Philippines, has been arrested in Japan. Kuroda is wanted to answer for atrocities committed against prisoners of war and for outrages against guerrillas during a cleanup campaign on Panay in 1943 conducted by Lieut.-Gen. Takaishi Kono, his subordinate. Kono now is under sentence to hang.

The late Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, who relieved Kuroda in 1944, accused him of neglecting the defenses of the Philippines while spending his time in Manila's night clubs.

Indonesia To Reduce Army, Hold Election

Batavia, Java, Jan. 17 (AP)—Premier Sutan Sjahrir said today that the Republic of Indonesia, as soon as possible after signing the Cheribon agreement with the Dutch, planned to reduce its military forces drastically and hold its first general election — probably this year.

Sjahrir said the republic had passed through its "revolutionary phase" and was prepared to sign the agreement as soon as a few remaining issues had been settled—notably boundaries. Dutch military perimeters and Dutch naval treatment of republican shipping.

The agreement would recognize the republic as an independent part of a United States of Indonesia in union with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown.

Filipinos Eight Japs

Manila, Jan. 17 (AP)—Fragmentary reports to Philippine military headquarters today said Filipino police are fighting a series of skirmishes with well-armed Japanese straggelers in uninhabited wilds of central Mindanao. Two Japanese were killed yesterday.

One Cabinet Officer For Defense Gets High Command Support

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—The army and navy high command, agreed on a plan for "unification," today promised co-operation and greater efficiency under a single Cabinet officer.

One by one, Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave their wholehearted indorsement to the new plan.

They spoke to a crowded news conference in the White House movie theater.

Still Only A General Plan

Then they turned the meeting over to experts to go into details. But, for the most part, the plan, announced by President Truman last night, remained only a general proposition, with the chinks to be filled in later.

Congress will have a big hand in that.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, opening the seminar, cleared up one point—that there will be only one Cabinet member for defense, not four, as previously conjectured.

The arrangement is to have three secretaries—one each for army, navy and air, serving under a Secretary of National Defense.

Can Be Called In

Only the latter, Ross said, would be in the Cabinet. But the others can be called in when necessary.

"In our view," Patterson said, "it (the plan) is a sound and workable procedure with the needed single direction and at the same time it preserves the valuable element of local autonomy in the three branches."

Forrestal arose to assert, as he said he had done during the war in testifying before congressional committees, "me, too."

Reaction Of Nimitz And Ike

Nimitz said he considers the plan a "definite and substantial forward step and I shall support it to the best of my ability." He said it would enable the services to get together on many essential matters and make progress.

Eisenhower said he has always deplored the differences between army and navy officers over a merger and, now that they had been resolved, he personally would "support it with all I have" as a "distinctive step forward." The United States, he said, would be the great gainer by a step of this nature.

During the seminar, President Truman met with his Cabinet at their regular Friday session in another part of the White House.

Truman "Seemed Pleased"

The meeting was largely devoted to a discussion of the Army-Navy "unification" agreement.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told reporters that the President "seemed pleased" about the agreement and "that's about as far as we got."

When it came to details, questions at the news seminar brought out these points:

The plans make no specific provision in themselves for a single purchasing department for all branches of the armed services. But the nature of the setup indicates that this is contemplated.

Marine Corps Unchanged

The Marine Corps will continue unchanged as the traditional amphibious fighting group. But there will probably be greater co-operation, training and development for use of the Army, Navy and Marines together in such operations.

There is no intention in this plan to decide which service will use which weapons for the purpose of doing its job.

Research will probably continue along present lines, but with a strengthening and co-ordination under a joint research agency directed by Dr. Vannevar Bush.

Whether guided missiles will be the special concern of one branch rather than another is not determined in the merger arrangement. The experts say that if such weapons are needed for land operation they will be available, and if required for sea operations, they will be on hand for that, too.

Uniforms Not Discussed

These were points brought out by Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, deputy chief of naval operations, and Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad, director of plans and operations for the War Department general staff.

There has been no discussion yet of such things as uniforms, Sherman said, adding:

"My purely unilateral view is that I am opposed to any change."

The two planning officers likewise made it apparent that on other lesser matters time will be required to work out any formal agreements, if such are necessary.

"Swift Decision" Query

One reporter suggested that the lack of a military chief of staff, serving directly under the secretary of defense, would mean a lack of "swift military decisions in an emergency." The Army originally wanted such a chief.

Sherman said that, on the contrary, he thought there was "adequate provision for swift decision."

The Navy had held out for joint chiefs of staff—which the plan includes.

"As I see it," Sherman said, "the fundamental purpose of this whole proposition is to increase the effectiveness of the national defense and promote teamwork and co-operation among the services."

Cites Decentralization

He said the plan carries a "greater measure of decentralization and autonomy" for the various service branches than President Truman originally contemplated.

Sherman thought that legislation could be drafted "very quickly" to embrace the program. Ross recalled that Mr. Truman had promised a message to Congress on the subject.

Norstad likewise emphasized the "team" idea in the new setup, which he said would be "integrated at the top." As to specific savings which may be realized through the plan, no one was able to venture even a guess.

"No Firm Estimate Made"

Mr. Truman has called for $11,200,000,000 for the armed services in the year beginning July 1. Asked how much of this might be saved through unification, Ross said he thought "no firm estimate has been made."

Nor could Norstad or Sherman give any idea.

Sherman agreed that superimposing a new co-ordinating agency on the units now existing would mean extra expense. But he said that through this agency it should be possible to make savings down the line.

The Admiral added that any of the three subordinate secretaries can complain to the White House if they feel they are getting a bad deal and that this is "just the type of thing the plan is meant to cover."

Parallels British Action

The agreement, he said, has been in the process of evolution for some time but was signed and sent to Mr. Truman only yesterday afternoon.

Ross agreed with a question that the arrangement parallels a recent British reorganization of the armed services.

Norstad declined to try to define the arrangement as a merger, unification or reorganization. He told reporters that so far as the Army and Navy are concerned they can call it what they want.

Ross did add a detail—that while the Secretary of Defense will be a civilian, this does not preclude the selection of some one now in uniform.

On Council Of Defense

On a question of how a proposed Council of National Defense might be set up, Sherman said it has been visualized as including the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the heads of the three military departments and the chairman of a board which would try to assure maximum use of the nation's resources for defense.

This, he said, would provide for "co-ordination of military aspects with foreign policy" and the use of natural resources.

In the truly military field of planning, strategy and tactics, he said, a proposed war council will operate.

Serving on it will be the secretary of defense, the three military secretaries and the generals and admirals heading the three services.

Queried About Air Force

Norstad was asked whether he could give any idea of how far the air force staff would be drawn up. He said this was beyond the scope of the present merger agreement.

Forrestal and Patterson made only brief appraisals of the plan, then hurried to the other end of the White House for the Cabinet meeting. Nimitz and Eisenhower were equally brief.

Ross said they had to go to Chicago for speeches to the Council of State Governments.

FIVE PEACE PACTS READY FOR SIGNING

Treaties Are For Finland, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria And Romania

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Big Four Foreign Ministers Council reported today that the peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Romania have been finally completed and are now ready for signing.

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, is scheduled to sign all except the Finnish treaty Monday morning, probably his last official act before turning over the conduct of foreign affairs to his successor, Gen. George C. Marshall.

Will Not Sign Finnish Treaty

Plans for General Marshall's arrival here from Hawaii, where he has been resting after thirteen months in China, have not yet been announced, but most officials expect that he will come in this week end and probably be sworn in as Secretary immediately after Byrnes signs the peace treaties.

Byrnes will not sign the Finnish treaty, because the United States was not at war with Finland.

After the signing here, the treaties will be forwarded to the other great-power capitals with the expectation that Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, will sign in London and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in Moscow. The treaties then will go to Paris, where they are to be signed by all the Allied and associated powers (with Ambassador Jefferson Caffery representing the United States) and by the former enemy states on February 10.

Printed In Three Languages

Copies of the official text, printed in five separate volumes, were distributed here yesterday to the diplomatic missions of the Allied and associated powers of World War II.

Completion of the treaties, which simply meant putting the final draft into formal diplomatic language, was announced by Dr. Warren Elchner, secretary general of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council.

The texts are the same as those on which Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov and Maurice Couve de Murville, French Deputy Foreign Minister, finished work in New York in December. They provide in general for restoring peace between the Allies and the defeated former enemy states, settling boundary questions, limiting their arms and determining the conditions under which the five states are restored to full membership in the family of nations.

$563,888,579 FUND REPEAL IS SOUGHT

Truman Asks Congress To Cancel Appropriations

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Truman asked Congress today to repeal appropriations of $563,888,579, including $132,000,000 of spending authorizations.

Announcement of his request followed by several days a demand from Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, for a detailed report on the current status of all appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Taber said he believed "untold millions" could be recaptured from unspent funds.

A White House statement said the $563,888,579 figure was in addition to five previous recommendations for reductions in appropriations made but found not to be needed.

Army Funds Slashed

It said these others, which included great slashes in army and navy appropriations, reduced the net authorized Federal program by more than $64,000,000,000.

This includes vast army and navy rescissions originally based on continuing the war.

Meanwhile, Taber said tonight that the rescissions "help a bit but they are not anywhere near enough."

"The President's action," the statement said, "is in accord with objectives expressed by the Congress—to maintain a continuous review of unrequired appropriation balances with a view to their recovery."

The main saving he asked is $325,000,000 made available to the Maritime Commission and not now required because of the liquidation of wartime shipbuilding programs.

Included in this is the $132,000,000 contractual authority given the commission as well as the appropriations.

Navy Items Included

Four navy items account for the return of $119,000,000, including $50,000,000 not needed to meet contract termination costs, $50,000,000 of War Department funds advanced to the Navy for purchase of aircraft materiel and ordnance, $15,000,000 for public works, and $4,000,000 for emergency ship facilities no longer required.

Mr. Truman also asked that $40,000,000 be trimmed from funds for the Atomic Energy Commission which, the commission reported, will not be needed in the fiscal year expiring June 30.

War Department savings recommended, totaled $33,500,000.

Of this, $17,500,000 had been intended for construction of buildings and utilities and equipment purchases, $15,000,000 represented a net gain to the Government in interest on guaranteed loans to war contractors, and most of the balance was earmarked for defense housing, seacoast defenses and similar items.

Treasury Also Affected

He asked that $10,000,000 be cut from Treasury Department appropriations as not now usable for acquisition of vessels and shore facilities by the Coast Guard.

The President cut in half the $3,000,000 emergency fund appropriated for his own use. It was said his recommendations for savings were taken into account in estimating expenditures in the 1948 budget, which he recently estimated at $200,000,000 less than anticipated income.

The President said he was ordering returned to the Treasury unneeded lend-lease funds, not available for obligation after June 30, 1946.

He said approximately $805,000,000 of the unexpended balance of these appropriations is being withdrawn from various agencies and carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

Reverse Lend-Lease Cited

In addition, he reported there is being deposited in the Treasury approximately $114,000,000 of funds received from foreign governments under reverse lend-lease.

Mr. Truman expects to save another $1,522,659 in funds no longer required for financing public works projects by the Bureau of Reclamation.

He said amounts totaling $213,741,215 now available in special accounts for replacing military equipment and supplies hitherto sold by the War Department are being transferred to the Treasury's surplus fund immediately instead of permitting them to remain available for obligation until June 30, 1947.

The statement said appropriations for United States participation in the UNRRA will not be disturbed by his repeal requests.

2% Appropriated

It was pointed out that Congress has appropriated for UNRRA operations a total of two per cent of the estimated national income for the year ending June 30, 1947, or $2,700,000,000, adding that other major contributors are making their contributions in full.

The President said this is an obligation of the Government to make its full share available in appropriate goods and services if this can be done within administrative requirements and the legal time limit for the obligation which is June 30, 1947. Any other course, he indicated, would seriously jeopardize UNRRA relief programs "vital to the economic and political stability of vast areas in the world."

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Defense Budget Cut Plan Given

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee received a report today showing Congress how to whittle $1,500,000,000 off President Truman's budget estimates for the Army and Navy.

Since the figures were prepared even before the White House announcement that the armed services have agreed on a merger plan, they gave economy advocates high hope of making deep cuts in the $11,200,000,000 Mr. Truman proposed for defense spending.

Congressional proponents of merger have contended all along that unifying the forces under a single Cabinet member would eliminate many costly duplications.

Against Impairing Security

Chairman Bridges (R., N.H.) of the appropriations group said no slashes would be permitted at the cost of national security, but he remarked that the report to the committee was written by former Army and Navy officers who know their way around a budget.

Their study indicated about $1,000,000,000 could be lopped off the War Department spending estimate of more than $6,600,000,000, and half as much off the Navy's allotment of around $4,500,000,000.

Any such slash, cutting President Truman's $11,200,000,000 figure for the armed services back to $9,700,000,000 would be good news for legislators seeking to balance the budget and trim taxes.

Members Meet Monday

The Army-Navy budget is likely to be one of the main topics for talk when twenty members of the Senate and House taxing and appropriations committees get together Monday for a first look at the President's budget in relation to probable income, Bridges said.

The budgetary groups recommendations may give President Truman a line on how big the Republican leadership thinks the Army and Navy ought to be, a question he reportedly has urged them to settle among themselves at an early date.

Factor In Surplus Disposal

Mr. Truman was reported to have told "Big Six" congressional leaders of both parties at a White House conference yesterday that the War Assets Administration can hardly plan for closing out war surpluses until it knows about what the Army and Navy will need.

Congress already has put a personnel limit of 1,070,000 on the Army, as of next July 1. The Navy's personnel has been set at 600,000 men and 53,000 officers, including the Marine Corps. The sea arm retains its authorization for the mammoth wartime outlay of vessels.

Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) of the new Senate Armed Services Committee said he knows of no disposition among Republicans to change the personnel figures.

Vote To Extend War Levies Is Unanimous

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—By a unanimous vote, the House Ways and Means Committee today approved legislation continuing indefinitely the wartime tax rates on liquor, jewelry, furs and many other goods and services.

Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) announced that another bill will be introduced continuing the wartime postal rates which raised the local mailing charge from 2 to 3 cents and boosted mailing costs in some other categories.

July 1 Rollback Headed Off

Under Republican domination for the first time in sixteen years, the tax framing committee followed President Truman's recommendation that the automatic rollback of excise taxes, scheduled for July 1, be headed off so that the Government would get an estimated $1,130,000,000 from this source in the next fiscal year.

Although the committee took no formal action on the postal rates, Knutson indicated that legislation continuing the higher rates would get quick approval. This also was recommended by Mr. Truman and is expected to yield an estimated $65,000,000 a year.

Sees Passage Next Week

Knutson told reporters he expects the House to pass the extension bill early next week.

The legislation—House Bill No. 1030—was given priority even over Knutson's own House Bill No. 1, proposing a twenty per cent cut in personal income taxes this year.

MAY CONTINUE TRADE ACCORDS

Taft Doubts G. O. P. Will Attempt Their Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP) A proposal by Senator Butler (R-Neb) to suspend negotiation of trade agreements with 18 countries until the new Republican Congress could write a new foreign trade policy was rejected outright today by the State department.

At the same time Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters he did not think the Republicans would attempt to repeal the reciprocal trade program "if the State department does not go too far in cutting tariffs."

Sees Continuation

The existing law empowers the administration to cut tariffs as much as 50 per cent in return for concessions from other countries.

Taft's prediction reinforced that of Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee that the administration's trade policy would be continued in some form.

Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton wrote Butler that in the election campaign the American people had been assured repeatedly there was no partisanship in foreign policy. He added that any party which sought to destroy the trade prorgam would "tar itself with the brush of economic isolationism."

Clayton, replying to a Dec. 19 letter from Butler, wrote:

"Far from intending 'to destroy our system of tariff protection' our government is entering into the projected trade negotiations for the purpose of insuring that tariffs, rather than discriminatory import quotas, exchange controls, and bilateral barter deals, shall be the accepted method by which nations regulate their foreign trade.

"If it were not for the initiative which our government has taken in this manner, the world would be headed straight toward the deliberate strangulation of its commerce through the imposition of detailed administrative controls."

List of Products Long

The list of products on which the United States plans to seek concessions from other countries is quite as long, Clayton said, as the list of those on which concessions may be considered.

"If any industry in the United States has suffered serious injury as a result of the operation of the trade agreements program, the record does not disclose it," he said.

Senator Taft told reporters that the Republican Steering committee which he heads would receive recommendations from the Senate Finance committee, of which Senator Butler is a member.

Tydings Urges Probe Shift

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D., Md.) urged the Senate today to turn over the work of its Special War Investigating Committee to the standing Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

The unexpected amendment which he offered for a Senate vote may delay a decision on the dispute over continuation of the war investigating group whose first chairman was Harry S. Truman.

The present chairman, Senator Brewster (R., Maine), has offered to scale down the special committee's jurisdiction if the Senate will grant it a year's extension.

Offers Limiting Amendment

Brewster offered an amendment limiting its subject matter to "excessive profits, fraud, corruption, waste, extravagence, mismanagement, incompetence and inefficiency" connected with the defense program prior to June 30, 1946.

Tydings said that if his amendment is not accepted, it will amount to an "insult" of the standing committee "because we will be saying it is not competent to do the work."

Brewster promised his colleagues "sensational new exposes" if they voted added life for his committee. He said his group already has accumulated "90 per cent of the material" that would make its previous disclosures look like "small potatoes."

Would Tap Two Secrets

And in addition to digging deeper into cases of suspected war profiteering, Brewster declared that if and when the extension is granted he plans to press the White House for:

1. All details on how the late President Roosevelt and his successor, President Truman, spent some $648,000,000 of secret funds granted them to carry on the war.

2. Disclosure of a "secret mobilization report" which Brewster said Mr. Truman sought when he was chairman of the same committee but "was refused" by President Roosevelt.

Confident Of Enough Votes

Brewster and other Republican leaders voiced confidence that they had more than enough votes to continue the war investigating group and also set up a new special small-business committee.

Democrats have been almost solidly against both special groups on the contention that, under the Congressional Reorganization Act, the reduced number of regular committees were to take over the work of all special groups.

Would Avoid Delay

Republican Leader White, of Maine, told a reporter, however, he had little doubt that both resolutions would be approved and added his hope that a vote could be had today.

"We have a team in the field and ready to go, Brewster said. "It would take a long time to train another. We have accumulated a lot of individual complaints."

Even a Cabinet member has called, he said, to suggest that his committee give its attention to the renegotiation of multi-billion dollar contracts.

"We want to look over the big fellows, the little fellows and many dummy corporations," Brewster said, adding:

"You can be sure that the things to come will make the Garsson and similar exposes seem unimportant."

Report Made By Stettinius

Brewster said the "secret mobilization report" was prepared by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., before this country's entry into the war when the steel executive was acting as a defense adviser to President Roosevelt. Stettinius later became Secretary of State.

Brewster recalled that Mr. Truman, as chairman of the war investigating group, publicly reported that failure to follow original mobilization plans had caused a "delay of from a year to 18 months" in the prosecution of the war.

Senator Taylor (D., Idaho) told reporters after a call on the President that the Chief Executive is in favor of discontinuing all special Senate committees.

LOYALTY-CASE CHARGE MADE

Former U.S. Employe Accused Of Hiding Communist Ties

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Carl Aldo Marzani, 35, who worked on State Department intelligence for a year, was indicted today on charges of falsely stating he had never been a Communist.

At the same time, the State Department disclosed that intensive loyalty checks are being made on 53 employés who came to the department in 1945 from temporary war agencies.

The department, Michael J. McDermott, press officer, said, is "fully aware that the problem of protecting the security of the department against infiltration by disloyal persons is one which requires perpetual vigilance."

Clark Announces Indictment

Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, announced the indictment of Marzani by a Federal grand jury here. The specific charge is fraud upon the Government. Possible penalties run as high as $10,000 fine and ten years in prison.

Marzani was not in custody, a Justice Department official reported tonight. A telephone call to Marzani's home in near-by Arlington, Va., brought the response that he did not wish to make any comment at this time.

"The indictment," said Clark in a statement, "is the result of an intensive inquiry that has been under way by Government officials for some time as to Federal employés suspected of subversive affiliations."

Joined In 1942

Marzani joined the State Department in 1942 as an economic editor in the Division of Research and Analysis. He went on a military status with the Office of Strategic Services in 1943, then returned to civilian status in September, 1945.

From then until December 20, 1946, when he was removed, he was deputy chief of the Division of Presentation which prepares charts and such material. This is part of the Office of Intelligence Collection and Dissemination.

False Statements Alleged

Clark said the indictment charges Marzani with having "falsely stated and represented" to Government officials that he had never:

1. Been a member of the Communist party.
2. Attended any Communist meetings.
3. Contributed any services to the party.
4. Taken part in any party activities.
5. Used the name of Tony Whales in connection with Communist activities.
6. Made speeches against the conscription bill.

Charges Detailed

On the contrary, said Clark, the indictment charges that Marzani:

1. Used the name of "Tony Whales" and "was a member and worker in the said party in New York during the years 1940 and 1941."

2. Spoke at various gatherings in New York urging defeat of the conscription bill by which the United States was seeking to build up its armed forces.

3. Served as a branch organizer for the Communist party in New York in 1940-41 and helped recruit new members.

4. Instructed party members to sow discontent and resentment among Negroes by agitating the question of racial discrimination.

Instruction Alleged

Clark's announcement said the indictment charges Marzani with having instructed "various party members concerning a plan, policy and program of the Communist party, having for its purpose (1) disintegration of the morale of military forces of the United States, (2) teaching the principles of communism to men in the military forces, and (3) recruiting members for the Communist party from the ranks of the military forces, to the end that the Communist party might gain control thereof and thus bring about a revolt against the captialist system."

Marzani once passed tests of his character and fitness, Clark said. This was on July 29, 1943, after investigations by the FBI and the Civil Service Commission.

State Department officials said Marzani was born in Rome and was brought to Scranton, Pa., as a child.

Studied At Oxford

McDermott told a news conference that Marzani studied at Williams College and Oxford University in England, was in Spain during the civil war there and later taught at New York University.

Action has been taken against other persons "to insure that they are separated from the department," McDermott said.

He recalled that the department had taken in some 4,000 employés from the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information, the Foreign Economic Administration and other war agencies.

The State Department made individual investigations of about 3,000 of them, he continued, although they had already been passed on by some other Government agency.

'Axis Sally' Arrest If She Enters U.S.

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Attorney General Clark said today that Mildred Gillars, American musician who allegedly broadcast from Nazi Germany as "Axis Sally," will be charged with treason if she enters the United States.

Patterson Raps Row In Picking Invasion Chief

Chicago, Jan. 17 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson disclosed today that wartime disunity of command in Washington prevented agreement upon a supreme commander for the projected invasion of Japan.

He added: "I trust that we shall not face that condition again."

In an address before the Council of State Governments, Patterson emphasized the value of the unified command system used in the theaters and commented on its lack in the top planning levels in the capital.

His comment came only a day after President Truman had announced "full and complete" agreement between the Army and Navy on a plan for unification of the armed forces.

Could Have Perilled Drive

Noting that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz commanded all forces in the Central Pacific and Gen. Douglas MacArthur controlled Army, Navy and air in the Southwest Pacific, Patterson said:

"But in the planned invasion of Japan no over-all commander ever was selected. The reason for this defect—and it might have been a threat to success—was that here at home there was no unified command.

"The war was conducted by two separate departments, the War Department and the Navy Department, with the joint chiefs of staff acting as a kind of committee. I trust that we shall not face that condition again."

The Secretary, in discussing the structure of the nation's present military defenses, reiterated that the day of "push-button war" has arrived as a result of scientific progress.

Opinion Of Scientists

Such warfare is "not just around the corner or even in the forseeable future," he said, adding that this view is the settled opinion of the "leaders of science who directed the great scientific and technological advances made in the war."

For the first time, Patterson said, there are real prospects of world organization for peace, because "the United Nations is a going concern." He recalled that he is on record as favoring disarmament "across the board, from atomic bombs to pistols."

However, the fact remains "that nations still talk and act in terms of force," Patterson said, and the maintenance of an adequate force by this country, during the period of transition, is necessary.

Military 'Secret' On Sale 5 Months

Services Withdraw Report on Nazi Installations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Five months after publishing details of how the Germans went underground to avoid Allied aerial bombing, the Army and Navy have stamped the information as a military secret.

Involved, it was learned today, are three reports on construction and design of 116 German underground installations such as Adolf Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat.

The joint Army-Navy Intelligence Objectives Agency approved the reports for public consumption before the Commerce Department's Office of Technical Services offered photographic and microfilm copies for sale to any one interested last Aug. 22. Now the O. T. S. has been directed to withdraw the copies, including those which had been available to patrons of the Library of Congress.

A War Department official said today that no explanation is likely to be made public.

O. T. S. officials said that no reason had been given them for the reclamping of secrecy, but that it would be logical to assume the intelligence agency believes something in the reports might involve national security.

They said the Army-Navy arm has done the same thing with a number of other reports—perhaps 300 or so—first approving their release, later ordering them withdrawn. Some have been made available again after deletions.

A check of O. T. S. files failed to show purchase of any of the German underground installation reports, but the files were "more than a month" behind on orders.

O. T. S. officials said almost all foreign nations have bought some of its reports, which cover a wide range of United States and German information, including industrial, aviation and ordnance information. Most sales are to American business concerns. The Soviet Union has been one of the best foreign customers. Great Britain has an arrangement with the United States for mutual exchange of such reports.

HALSEY WARNS U. S. ON SHIP SCRAPPING

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 (AP)—Maintenance of our post-war Navy at its current strength and support of a large naval reserve was recommended tonight by Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., "to guarantee a sound, fair and lasting peace."

"Strength has always been the best insurance against aggression," he said in an address before the Navy League of Cincinnati.

"I firmly believe that a powerful Navy, both in active and reserve forces, is an urgent necessity. I propose * * * maintenance of our post-war Navy at its current strength and support of a large and efficient naval reserve."

Admiral Halsey said "the prospects of entering another war bereft of a powerful active fleet and air force are more alarming to me than the prospect of war itself.

"We cannot rearm at the last minute," the commander of the Third and Fifth Fleets, which played havoc with the Japanese in the Pacific, declared. "There will be no 'last minute' of grace in the next war.

"We cannot tell where or when the enemy will strike. This much we know: The days of the formal declarations of war are past; such declarations, if made at all, will be merely ex post facto formalities.

"We should not lay up one more ship until each of our former allies has done so. We must not be tricked into scrapping brand new warships if other countries scrap only obsolete craft or blueprint battleships. We must not scrap atom bomb plants until we have assurances that other nations will not take up the 'art' at any time in the future."

Harriman Belittles Reported Marshall-Churchill Friction

New York, Jan. 17 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, tonight termed wartime reports of friction between Winston Churchill and Gen. George C. Marshall, soon to join President Truman's Cabinet as Secretary of State, as one of those "legends which were started during the war on which full information has not been given."

"From personal experience I know of the high regard that Mr. Churchill held for General Marshall," Harriman said before the National Publishers Association.

Called Honest Differences

"Of course," Harriman continued, "there were differences of opinion between Mr. Churchill and General Marshall as to the wisest strategy in the conduct of the war. These were honest differences of opinion as to how victory could best be assured. . . ."

Harriman told of being present at Tehran when Marshal Stalin pressed for appointment of a supreme commander to lead the invasion of France.

A Difficult Decision

"In the discussions regarding the selection of the supreme commander, Mr. Churchill urged the President to appoint General Marshall to that position," Harriman said.

"Stalin also advocated the appointment of General Marshall. Stalin had been much impressed by him during the conference. It was President Roosevelt who hesitated.

"The President was faced with a difficult decision. It was a question of where General Marshall could be of the greatest service—in Washington or in Europe.

"After weighing all the factors, the President came to the conclusion that General Marshall could not be spared from his post in Washington. In reaching this decision there can be no doubt that the President's confidence in General Eisenhower played an important part.

"General Eisenhower's appointment was warmly accepted by both Churchill and Stalin. The President telegraphed me in Moscow to inform Stalin of his decision.

Stalin's Reaction Recalled

"I recall Stalin's immediate reaction," Harriman continued. "He replied that he welcomed the appointment of General Eisenhower; that Eisenhower was experienced in directing large forces in combat and in amphibious warfare.

"Among the President's advisers I know of no one who did not applaud the President's decision to keep General Marshall in his vital position in Washington.

"I am giving you these facts as I believe that you and the American people are entitled to know of the high regard held for General Marshall, our new Secretary of State, by our principal Allies during the war."

Charges Denied By Clayton and Dean Acheson

State Department Aids Say Shafer Erred in Accusing Them of Misusing Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Under Secretaries of State Dean Acheson and William L. Clayton denied in statements today charges by Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, that they had made big profits in private business as a result of their public offices.

Mr. Acheson said he had resigned his private law practice Feb. 1, 1941, and had had no financial interest since then in his former firm.

Mr. Clayton, in a more detailed reply, said that "whatever his intention, Mr. Shafer's statement is clearly wrong on its facts."

Representative Shafer told the House yesterday there were reports that Mr. Acheson's former law firm stands to get a big fee if a loan to Poland goes through.

The Michigan Representative said that Mr. Clayton and members of his family received more than $5,500,000 from the cotton brokerage firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co. in the year in which Great Britain obtained a $3,750,000,000 loan.

Mr. Clayton commented that the loan was approved last July 13, whereas the fiscal year of the brokerage firm ended the following July 31, "so that obviously the loan could not affect the profits to which Mr. Shafer refers."

Representative Shafer argued in the House that Mr. Clayton gets profits from the cotton brokerage house and advocates foreign loans so that foreign countries can buy American cotton.

Mr. Clayton asserted that Anderson, Clayton and Company actually sold only 3,500 bales of American cotton to Great Britain in the year ending last July 31. He added: "This was less than ¼ of one per cent of its total sales of 1,979,023 bales of American cotton for the season, which sales were very largely to domestic mills."

No cotton merchant, Mr. Clayton asserted, profited from government-financed exports of 2,000,000 bales during the 1945-46 season.

He said he was only a stockholder in Anderson, Clayton and Company and noted that the firm not only sold cotton but also was engaged in cottonseed oil milling, cotton ginning, and other industrial activities in this country and abroad.

Reserve Board Credit Order Effective Feb. 1

Chairman Eccles, Announcing Action, Says Postwar Inflation Has Largely Run Its Course

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board tonight restored security trading to a credit or "margin" basis effective February 1.

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles announced that postwar "inflation has largely run its course"—provided Government debt reduction continues and "further wage increases that bring about increased prices" are avoided.

The margin for buying and carrying stocks and bonds will be 75 per cent of the value of the securities, the same as it was last January 21 when the "100 per cent margin" requirement was imposed.

Can Lend 25% Of Value

This means that a broker may lend his customer 25 per cent of the value of securities in the customer's account to help finance his future trading. At present such loans are barred.

Eccles' statement noted that stock prices as a result of the September break are now about where they were when the margin-trading ban was imposed. There was some criticism of the margin ban following the slump, critics blaming the decline in part on the "thinness" of buying due to inability of buyers to get credit.

The allowance of 25 per cent credit on securities, however, applies both to those buying for investment or in hope of an advance in price and to those selling short in anticipation of a decline.

Relaxing the credit restrictions on stocks was in line with removal of various Government controls and with an easing recently by the Federal Reserve Board of controls over consumer credit, affecting various retail purchases.

Aside from the lower level of share prices now, Eccles listed these other factors on the anti-inflation front as contributing to the board's decision to ease the margin ban:

1. "The supply of money was reduced during the year as a result of a substantial decrease of the Government debt held by the banking system."

2. A budget surplus is in prospect if economy in spending is combined with "continued high levels of taxation."

Industrial Peace Needed

3. Veterans and war workers have been "largely absorbed in peacetime production."

He added that "full and sustained production depends on an extended period of industrial peace, the avoidance of further wage increases that bring about increased prices and the downward adjustment of prices which are now out of line."

4. "The supply of goods and services is now more nearly in balance with demand than was the case a year ago." Eccles observed that "as a result of higher prices and of the narrowing margin between individual incomes and expenditures, the intensity of demand has abated considerably."

The statement indicated that the board will watch the behavior of the market and of traders closely after the easier margin rule takes effect February 1. It said that "further action will depend upon the course of economic events."

First Applied During War

The order made no change in the 50 per cent margin requirement for specialists—traders who actually deal in particular stocks on the exchange floors as sort of "wholesalers."

The action was announced after the closing of security exchanges over the country.

The credit restrictions were first applied during the war to hold down "strong upward pressure" on price levels of securities due to wartime inflation.

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'Wise Step,' Asserts Schram

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—(AP) Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock exchange, today termed the reduction in margin requirements a "wise step" but said the rate should have been fixed at 50 per cent instead of the 75 per cent authorized by the Federal Reserve board.

"A reduction of 50 per cent," Schram stated, "would enable our markets to function on a more nearly normal basis.

"It would also facilitate the flow of capital into business and industry."

Schram added that owners of unlisted securities had been able to make loan arrangements all along.

"It was this discrimination," he said, "which the New York stock exchange and the customers of its member firms resented most."

The Federal Reserve requirement that the full purchase price be paid for securities applied only to issues listed on registered national securities exchanges.

Stability is Forecast

Edwin Posner, president of the New York Curb exchange, said the reduction in margins would introduce stability and narrow the range within which stock prices move.

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve board, discussing requirements several months ago, said:

"When the situation changes and there is need to stimulate the use of credit for purchasing securities, it will be time to consider lowering margin requirements.

"This would be a time, as it seems to me, where there will be sufficient supplies of materials and labor to justify the encouragement of new issues of corporate securities, provided there is at the same time a prospect of declining production and declining employment."

Sales of new securities soared to a 10-year record volume in the first half of 1946 but dried up almost overnight as stock prices sagged during the summer and fall. Dealers in new issues found themselves, for a time, with large blocks of new securities which the public was unwilling then to buy.

A study by the Securities & Exchange commission attributed this sudden slow-down to a "buyers' strike" cause mainly by too high prices.

Activity in the new financing market picked up toward the end of the year but still fell considerably below the lush business of early 1946.

Wall street for the most part hailed tonight the action of the Federal Reserve board in restoring 75 per cent margins on stock dealings as "a step in the right direction."

The street has been advocating relaxation of the year-old ban against extension of credit on stocks and bonds.

The board's action came after most brokerage houses were closed for the day, but the easing of the credit rules came as an answer to concerted efforts to induce the board to "make the market more liquid."

First reaction was that any marked effect on exchange dealings would be only temporary.

See Support Return

Brokers pointed out that relaxation of the 100 per cent margin restriction would tend to eliminate the lack of support which has of late caused wider breaks in prices than would have occurred if the market were "cushioned" by margin-dealing.

"However, 75 per cent margins are high," one broker pointed out, "and there won't be any free-and-easy trading as in the old days."

The history of margins on the stock exchange shows that prior to 1933 investment houses had their own rules for each account and requirements ranged from 10 to 25 per cent.

The New York stock exchange in August, 1933, set margins at from 30 to 50 per cent, depending on the type of the account.

The Federal Reserve board established a 45 per cent margin in October, 1934. After some fluctuation, this was boosted to 75 per cent July 5, 1945, and to 100 per cent Jan. 21, 1946.

Senate Confirms Thorp, Austin And Others

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Senate confirmed Willard L. Thorp today as Assistant Secretary of State, and Warren R. Austin as United States representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Austin, former Republican Senator from Vermont, previously had been confirmed as United States representative on the United Nations Security Council.

Other nominations approved by the Senate included:

John D. Goodloe, of Kentucky, as a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, succeeding George E. Allen, resigned.

Raymond Michael Foley, of Michigan, as National Housing Administrator.

Frank Creedon, of Massachusetts, as housing expediter.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, of New York, as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

BOWLES PROPOSES ECONOMIC PLAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—(AP) Chester Bowles, former economic stabilization director and OPA head, proposed tonight that the United States spend $4,000,000,000 each year for the next two decades to bring economic benefits to less fortunate nations.

Speaking at the opening session of the Freedom House forum in the Wendell Willkie Memorial building, Bowles declared U. S. production would total "roughly two hundred billion dollars" this year, and continued:

"If the American people will support the investment of as little as two per cent of our total income each year for the next 20 years in the development of less fortunate countries, we might well change the entire tide of world history."

With this investiment, in addition to private investments abroad, he said, "the American people could help to modernize peaceful industries in many parts of the world which, in turn, would substantially raise living standards in Europe, Asia, India, South America and Africa, and enable countless people to become customers for the goods produced in our own factories."

SEES MANY G. I. LOAN REQUESTS

Bradley Predicts More Than Million in Fiscal Year.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.)—Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans Administrator, predicted today ex-servicemen will file more than 1,000,000 applications for loans under the G. I. bill during the 1947 fiscal year, which ends next June 30.

Bradley said in his annual report to Congress that the VA guaranteed or insured 188,417 veteran loans, with a total value of $872,276,106, during the 1946 fiscal year. The Government's liability was $303,977,513.

In making his million-loan estimate for the current year, Bradley noted the 1946 figures in comparison with a June 30, 1945, total of 12,228 loans withan estimated value of $55,209,420, of which the Government's liability was $19,644,825.

He said that the VA paid $1,025,091,242 to unemployed veterans, as readjustment allowances, during fiscal 1946.

Payments of disability compensation and pensions to world war II veterans increased during the year by $348,000,000, but payments to veterans of other wars declined.

The last VA pension payment in connection with the war of 1812 was paid to Esther Ann Hill Morgan, who was receiving $20 a month at the time of her death March 12, 1946. Her father was a private in the New York Militia.

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 17-(AP)-THE MOST REALISTIC OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AGREED TODAY THAT IT PROBABLY WILL TAKE MANY YEARS TO PUT WORLD DISARMAMENT INTO EFFECT.

THESE OFFICIALS SAID THE TASK OF WORLD ARMS REDUCTION AND LIMITATION IS SO COLOSSAL AND COMPLICATED THAT IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WEEKS OR MONTHS BUT OF YEARS.

THEY EXPLAINED THERE CAN BE NO DISARMAMENT UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ITS OWN INTERNATIONAL ARMY SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN WORLD SECURITY.

THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, CURRENTLY DISCUSSING THE BEST WAY TO TACKLE THE ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM, MET FOR 53 MINUTES TODAY AND ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY OUT OF RESPECT FOR DR. PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, BRAZILIAN DELEGATE WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MEANWHILE CALLED THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO MEET MARCH 26 AND ASKED THE 10 MEMBERS TO NAME THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE CHARTER MAKERS AT SAN FRANCISCO BELIEVED THAT THE FIRST POSITIVE STEP TOWARD WORLD SECURITY WOULD BE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES AVAILABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

BUT THE COUNCIL THUS FAR HAS TAKEN NO ACTION TO CREATE SUCH A FORCE.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL CANNOT VISUALIZE ANY ACTUAL WORLD ARMS REDUCTION UNTIL PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED. THE MOST OPTIMISTIC BELIEVE IT WILL BE AT LEAST A YEAR BEFORE A TREATY WITH GERMANY CAN BE CONCLUDED. AND NO ONE IS HAZARDING A GUESS WHEN THE JAPANESE TREATY WILL BE READY FOR SIGNATURE.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS BEEN STALLED OVER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER PRIORITY IN ITS DISCUSSIONS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL OR GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

THE AMERICANS INSIST THAT PRIORITY BE GIVEN TO ATOMIC ENERGY, WHILE THE RUSSIANS INSIST THAT "ALL PHRASES" OF DISARMAMENT SHOULD BE TAKEN UP IMMEDIATELY.

OTHER DELEGATIONS APPEAR DISPOSED TO TAKE UP THE TWO SUBJECTS SIMULTANEOUSLY. THIS WOULD MEAN ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARMS REDUCTION COMMISSION WHICH COULD WORK SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL COMMISSION.

BUT EVEN IF THESE TWO COMMISSIONS WERE ORDERED TO WORK AT THE SAME

TIME, U.N. OFFICIALS EMPHASIZE, IT WOULD TAKE MONTHS FOR THEM TO GET EVEN A BASIC DISARMAMENT PROGRAM DOWN ON PAPER.

AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINED THERE CAN BE NO DISARMAMENT UNTIL MILITARY AGREEMENTS ARE CONCLUDED AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ATOMIC QUESTION IS RESOLVED.

"HOW IS A NATION GOING TO DISARM UNTIL IT KNOWS WHAT FORCES IT WILL HAVE TO PROVIDE THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE WORLD SECURITY FORCE?" HE SAID.

MOST DELEGATES' AGREE THAT THE BASIC START IN THE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM MUST TAKE THE FORM OF LIMITATION, REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS. THEY CANNOT ENVISAGE ANY SYSTEM CONTEMPLATING THE ABOLITION OF ARMAMENTS.

"SUPPOSE," SAID A MEMBER OF ONE BIG FIVE DELEGATION, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT PUBLICATION OF HIS NAME, "THAT WE ABOLISH OUR BATTLESHIPS AND OUR BOMBERS AND OUR ARMIES. IT IS EASY TO REASSEMBLE AN ARMY, BUT NOT BATTLESHIPS AND BOMBERS. THUS, THERE MUST BE A STRONG UNITED NATIONS SECURITY FORCE BEFORE ANY OF THIS CAN BE DONE."

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OFFICIAL BRITISH SOURCES WOULD NOT DISCUSS THIS POSSIBILITY BUT, WHEN ASKED FOR COMMENT, OBSERVED THAT THE ARAB STATES NEVER HAD AGREED FORMALLY TO SIT AT THE SAME CONFERENCE TABLE WITH AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES. THEIR REFUSAL WAS BASED ON THE CONTENTION THAT THE JEWS HAVE NO LEGAL STATUS IN PALESTINE.

JEWS BOYCOTTED THE FIRST PHASE OF THE CONFERENCE LAST FALL. IT ADJOURNED WHEN THE ARABS, HAVING REJECTED THE MORRISON PLAN FOR A SEMI-FEDERALIZATION OF THE HOLY LAND, PROPOSED INSTEAD THAT PALESTINE BE GRANTED INDEPENDENCE BY DEC.31, 1947, AND THAT BRITAIN IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISH AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF SEVEN ARABS MINISTERS AND THREE JEWS.

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LONDON, JAN 17-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL, ANNOUNCING FORMATION OF A NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE A "UNITED EUROPE," GOT A LUKEWARM RECEPTION FROM THE LONDON PRESS TODAY, WITH MOST JOURNALS APPLAUDING THE SENTIMENT BUT FRANKLY FEARFUL THAT RUSSIA WOULD VIEW THE PROPOSED UNION AS AN ANTI-SOVIET BLOC.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CREATION OF A "UNITED EUROPE COMMITTEE," WITH THE OUTSPOKEN WARTIME PRIME MINISTER AS CHAIRMAN, WAS MADE LAST NIGHT. LEADERS OF ALL SHADES OF BRITISH POLITICAL OPINION JOINED CHURCHILL WITH THE AIM TO "UNITE ALL THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE" IN ELIMINATING WAR.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE'S PROGRAM LIMITED THE UNION PROPOSAL TO ENCOURAGING EUROPEAN NATIONS "TO GROUP THEMSELVES TOGETHER IN LARGER UNITS" UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND DID NOT MENTION CHURCHILL'S PLAN FOR A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE AS PROPOSED LAST SEPTEMBER AT ZURICH.

EDITORIAL COMMENT THIS MORNING RANGED ALL THE WAY FROM THE CONSERVATIVE TELEGRAPH'S ASSERTION THAT THE "GENERAL IDEA IS GOOD" TO THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD'S FLAT DECLARATION THAT IT "WOULD AROUSE SUSPICION AND OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA AND WOULD TEND TO CREATE DEEPER DIVISIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN."

TACITLY ACKNOWLEDGING SOME PRESENT OPPOSITION TO A "UNITED EUROPE," THE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT SAID "SOME COUNTRIES MAY FOR THE PRESENT FEEL UNABLE TO TAKE ACTION; BUT THOSE WHO CAN SHOULD MAKE A START. OTHERS WILL JOIN WITH THEM LATER."

"THE FINAL ELIMINATION OF WAR CAN BE ASSURED ONLY BY EVENTUAL CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF WORLD GOVERNMENT," THE STATEMENT SAID. "AS A PRACTICAL STEP TOWARD THIS ULTIMATE IDEAL, APPROPRIATE NATIONS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO GROUP THEMSELVES TOGETHER IN LARGER UNITS."

M730AES

london, jan. 16--(ap)--the moscow radio said tonight that five white russians and one german had been hanged after pleading guilty to charges of organizing white guard regiments to fight for germany against russia.

the russians were, the radio said, ataman (cossack chief) p. n. krasnov, lt. gen. a. g. shkuro, maj. gen. prince klych sultan-girei, maj. gen. s. n. krasnov and maj. gen. t. i. domanov, all of the white army, and german ss general helmuth von [redacted] pannwitz.

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NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

PARIS,JAN.17-(AP)-SOCIALIST PAUL RAMADIER WAS NOMINATED AS FRENCH PREMIER TONIGHT TO TRY TO FORM A COALITION CABINET TO DIRECT THE FOURTH REPUBLIC. LEON BLUM HAD TURNED DOWN THE POST DESPITE REPORTED LAST-MINUTE AMERICAN URGING.

THE 59-YEAR-OLD RAMADIER, TAPPED BY FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT, VINCENT AURIOL, HAD THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF CONSULTING WITH PARTY LEADERS TO SEE IF THEY WILL ENDORSE HIS NOMINATION. IF THEY DO HE WILL DRAFT A PROGRAM AND PRESENT IT TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, PROBABLY NEXT TUESDAY.

RAMADIER, AN ECONOMIST AND LAWYER LITTLE KNOWN OUTSIDE OF FRANCE, MUST OBTAIN A CONFIDENCE VOTE FROM THE ASSEMBLY ON HIS POLICIES BEFORE HE CAN CHOOSE THE MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET. IF HE FAILS IT IS STILL POSSIBLE THAT THE 74-YEAR-OLD BLUM MIGHT BE CALLED AGAIN TO STEP INTO THE BREACH, OBSERVERS BELIEVE.

RAMADIER TOLD NEWSMEN UPON LEAVING THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD BEGIN CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTY LEADERS AT 11 P.M., AND THAT HE WOULD REPORT BACK TO AURIOL TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

BLUM ADDRESSING A MEETING OF THE SOCIALISTS AT THE PALAIS BOURBON, DECLARED THAT A COALITION GOVERNMENT SEEMED THE ONLY SOLUTION, AND

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THAT HE DID NOT HAVE "THE PERSONAL STRENGTH" REQUIRED TO ARBITRATE THE CONSTANT WRANGLING IN SUCH CABINETS.

BLUM HAD LUNCHEON WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY AND AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME SAID CAFFERY TOLD BLUM THE UNITED STATES "WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU IN OFFICE."

AFTER BLUM ANNOUNCED HIS DECISION AGAINST TAKING THE NOMINATION AS PREMIER THE SOCIALISTS VOTED FOR A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A CONTINUANCE BY THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BLUM'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES, INCLUDING HIS PRICE-CUTTING PROGRAM AT HOME AND THE PROJECTED FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE.

WHILE THE MRP, THE CENTRIST CATHOLIC PARTY, FORMALLY VOTED TODAY FOR A RECONSTITUTION OF BLUM'S SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT, THE COMMUNISTS HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THEY WANT A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

WITHOUT COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION OR SUPPORT IT IS DIFFICULT FOR ANY FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO STAY IN OFFICE. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THE COMMUNISTS STICK TO THEIR DEMANDS FOR EITHER THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OR FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY THERE MAY BE NO OTHER SOLUTION THAN A RETURN TO A ONE-PARTY CABINET SUCH AS BLUM'S.

ENTERING INTO THE NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE THE STRUGGLE TO FILL AURIOL'S VACATED POST AS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, THE PARLIAMENT'S POWERFUL LOWER HOUSE. RADICAL-SOCIALIST EDOUARD HERRIOT, WHO TURNED DOWN A NOMINATION FOR PREMIER, FORMALLY ANNOUNCED HIS CANDIDACY FOR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL MEET NEXT TUESDAY TO ELECT ITS NEW PRESIDENT.

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RAMADIER WAS JUSTICE MINISTER IN BLUM'S RECENTLY RESIGNED ALL-SOCIALIST INTERIM CABINET. HE SERVED AS FOOD MINISTER UNDER GEN. DE GAULLE. IN 1933 HE LEFT THE SOCIALIST PARTY TEMPORARILY WHEN A PARTY CONGRESS SPLIT OVER DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES. HE RETURNED TO THE PARTY AND TO THE POST OF UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN BLUM'S 1936 CABINET.

RAMADIER SERVED ALSO AS LABOR MINISTER IN 1938-40 CABINETS.

EXCEPT FOR HIS SHORT AND UNPOPULAR TERM OF OFFICE AS FOOD MINISTER, WHICH HAS BEEN HELD BY SIX MEN SINCE THE LIBERATION, RAMADIER'S POST-WAR ACTIVITIES IN THE GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO HIS 30 DAYS AS JUSTICE MINISTER AND SITTING IN THE LEGISLATURE, WHERE HE WAS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP.

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PARIS, JAN. 17—(AP)—PROF. JOHAN SMERTENKO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, RETURNED TODAY FROM LONDON WHERE HE SPENT A NIGHT IN JAIL AND SAID HE HAD ASKED THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TO PROTEST HIS EXCLUSION FROM ENGLAND.

SMERTENKO, A RUSSIAN-BORN AMERICAN CITIZEN, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT "BRITISH BUREAUCRATS" IN BANNING HIM FROM ENGLAND WHERE HE HAS TRIED TO ORGANIZE A BRITISH COUNTERPART OF THE LEAGUE ~~WERE ACTING IN DESPITE~~ AND WERE TRYING TO KEEP THE ENGLISH PEOPLE IGNORANT OF THE REAL SITUATION IN PALESTINE.

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS IN PALESTINE ARE AN IMPERIALISTIC LAND GRAB," HE ASSERTED. "IF THEY GET AWAY WITH IT THEY WILL DO IT IN NORTH AFRICA WITH THE ITALIAN COLONIES. IN CARRYING OUT THESE POLICIES THEIR SMOOTH PROPAGANDA MACHINERY PUTS OUT LIES THAT EVEN FALSTAFF COULD NOT HAVE THOUGHT OF."

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HE SAID THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE NOT AWARE OF THE STRONG AMERICAN SENTIMENT OVERPALESTINE THAT ENDANGERS ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP" BUT HE BELIEVED "THERE WILL BE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND WHO WILL RAISE THE QUESTION OF FREE SPEECH AND CENSORSHIP WHEN PARLIAMENT RECONVENES."

THE BE-SPECTACLED PROFESSOR WHO SPENT $250 CHARTERING A SINGLE-ENGINED PLANE TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL YESTERDAY WHEN REGULAR AIRLINE SEATS WERE BARRED TO HIM. ACCUSED BY THE BRITISH OF MAKING INFLAMMATORY STATEMENTS ABOUT PALESTINE ON A PREVIOUS VISIT HE HAD

BEEN WARNED HE WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO REENTER THE COUNTRY WHERE HE HAD AN APARTMENT.

WHEN HE LANDED AT THE AIRPORT HE WAS USHERED TO A POLICE STATION AND KEPT THERE UNTIL [illegible] THE RETURN FLIGHT COULD BE MADE.

HE SAID FOWLER HARPER, A WASHINGTON ATTORNEY, HAD [illegible] ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO PROTEST.

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FIRST LEAD GERMAN
BY LYNN HEINZERLING

BERLIN, JAN 17-(AP)-A BRITISH OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WOULD STATE THEIR VIEWS SOON ON THE AMOUNT OF INDUSTRY TO BE LEFT TO THE GERMANS.

A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN STATEMENT WOULD, IT IS BELIEVED, DO MUCH TO DISPEL UNCERTAINTY IN THE MINDS OF THE GERMANS IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES CONCERNING THEIR INDUSTRIAL FUTURE, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PROMISE BY THE RUSSIANS THAT DISMANTLING OF FACTORIES IN THEIR ZONE FOR REPARATIONS WOULD CEASE.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT IS KNOWN TO HAVE CAUSED CONSIDERABLE SURPRISE AMONG AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS. THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE PROMISED TO EXPLAIN TO AN EARLY MEETING OF THE ALLIED COORDINATING COMMITTEE THEIR PLEDGE TO RAISE THE INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY IN THE SOVIET ZONE ABOVE THE LEVELS SET BY THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS HAVE TOLD THE RUSSIANS THAT, IN THE ABSENCE OF FOUR-POWER UNITY ON THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY GRANTED THE GERMANS, THE ECONOMICALLY MERGED BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES COULD NOT BE BOUND BY LIMITATIONS SET UNDER A PLAN FOR A UNIFIED GERMANY.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN BERLIN, MEANWHILE, PUBLICLY CAST DOUBT ON THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PARTY STATEMENT, PUBLISHED IN ITS NEWSPAPER, SAID THAT "IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST YEAR IT WAS ANNOUNCED MORE THAN ONCE THAT DISMANTLINGS WERE AT AN END. SO IT WAS IN OCTOBER, 1945, AND AGAIN IN MAY, 1946."

"IF NOW AGAIN, ON JAN. 16, 1946, THERE COMES ANOTHER SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENT, WE HOPE THAT THIS TIME IT ACTUALLY MEANS THAT THE DISMANTLING OF INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE HAS COME TO AN END," THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE RUSSIAN PLEDGE, PUBLISHED BY THE SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY AFTER CONFERENCES OF PARTY LEADERS WITH MARSHAL VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY, SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNOR, INCLUDED A REDUCTION IN REPARATIONS OUT OF CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION AND AN INCREASE FOR FROM 200 TO 300 PERCENT IN THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

THE SOVIET-LICENSED NACHT EXPRESS SHARPLY ATTACKED SKEPTICAL ELEMENTS, PARTICULARLY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, CHARGING THE LATTER WERE SEEKING TO CREATE "CHAOS IN THE EMOTIONS" OF THE GERMANS.

"SURELY," THE NACHT EXPRESS SAID, "THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ARE NOT REALLY ATTEMPTING TO COMPARE THOSE EARLIER REPORTS THAT DISMANTLINGS WERE FINISHED WITH THIS DECLARATION FROM THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET UNION IN GERMANY."

THE FRENCH-LICENSED KURIER INTERPRETED THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT AS SOVIET PREPARATION FOR THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL MEETING IN MARCH, ADDING THAT "THE SOVIET UNION IS ATTEMPTING ENERGETICALLY TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE FOR THE (GERMAN) PEACE TREATY DISCUSSION."

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BERLIN, JAN.17-(AP)-THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION FOR GERMANY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WAS ABOLISHING PRE-PUBLICATION CENSORHSIP FOR "THE MAJORITY" OF LICENSED GERMAN SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

THE MOVE FOLLOWED BY ONE MONTH THE LIFTING OF PRE-PUBLICATION CENSORSHIP ON NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY. THE RUSSIANS HAVE SUBSTITUTED POST-PUBLICATION SCRUTINY, WHICH LONG HAS BEEN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

IN ANNOUNCING THE NEW STEP, LIEUT.COL.B.A.KOLTYPIN, SOVIET PRESS CHIEF, SAID IT WAS A "FURTHER STRIDE IN THE DEMOCRATICIZING OF GERMAN PRESS AND SCIENCE" AND HE URGED PUBLISHERS TO "PUBLISH NOT ONLY THE PROGRESSIVE WORKS OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS BUT ALSO MAKE KNOWN TO GERMAN READERS THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS ABROAD OF WHICH GERMANY HAS BEEN DEPRIVED FOR A DECADE."

BJ900AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 17-(AP)-ALL OF THE FIRST 60 GERMAN GIRLS TO APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO MARRY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE FRANKFURT AREA HAVE WON THE REQUIRED APPROVAL OF ARMY CHAPLAINS, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE FRANKFURT CHAPLAINS' OFFICE SAID THE MAJORITY OF THE 60 GIRLS INTERVIEWED WERE "OF GOOD BACKGROUND AND OF ABOVE - AVERAGE EDUCATION." ALMOST ALL OF THEM WERE IN THEIR EARLY TWENTIES.

SO FAR, THERE HAS BEEN NO CASE HERE OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN SEEKING TO MARRY A GERMAN.

DA1023PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.17-(AP)-CITY OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT FRANKFURT HAS OFFERED TO BUY THE I.G.FARBEN BUILDING, HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. ARMY IN EUROPE, FOR 20,000,000 REICHSMARKS (ABOUT $2,000,000).

THE BID CONTAINED THE STIPULATION THAT THE SIX-STORY, 18-YEAR-OLD STRUCTURE COULD BE USED BY AMERICAN FORCES AS LONG AS NEEDED.

FRANKFURT OFFICIALS SAID THEY CONSIDERED THE BUILDING AN IDEAL LOCATION FOR ANY FUTURE GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THE OFFER WOULD BE REFERRED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR A FOUR-POWER DECISION.

EZ1001AES

30.24-7421

Madrid, Jan. 17--(AP)--It was reliably learned today that negotiations between the Spanish government and the Allied Control Commission for German assets in Spain were threatened with a deadlock over Spain's insistence it alone should expropriate private German assets here estimated to be worth 50,000,000 pesetas (about $45,000,000).

The allies agreed at Potsdam to take over German assets abroad. However, there were speculations negotiations here might be broken off after official reports were received from Washington and London.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry was understood to have intimated it would agree later on what share of the assets would go to the allies and what part to Spain.

Seymour J. Rubin, U.S. State Department economic expert, came from Lisbon Nov. 12 to open the next stage of negotiations. He had participated in negotiations whereby Switzerland and Sweden retained 50 and 23 per cent, respectively, of German assets in those two countries.

Spaniards reportedly are seeking to proceed on a similar basis, alleging their neutrality during the war, a position which the allies considered untenable.

Under discussion are the debts of Hitler's government to Spain; the Spanish civil war debt to the Germans, and gold which the Nazis had looted from occupied Europe and sent to Spain.

information on the talks has not been available since November, but the general impression here was that private progress had been made.

1947

ROME,JAN.17-(AP)-WALTER OREBAUGH, YOUNG AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WHO EXCHANGED THE NICETIES OF DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL FOR THE RIGORS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE, RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM FROM THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY FOR HIS SERVICES IN GATHERING MILITARY AND POLITICAL INFORMATION BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN ITALY.

THE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED BY THE U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, DAVID MCK. KEY OF CHATTANOOGA,TENN., IN A CEREMONY IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. AMONG THOSE WHO ATTENDED WERE LT.GEN.JOHN C.LEE, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, AND GEN.RAFFAELE CADORNA, ITALIAN CHIEF OF STAFF WHO COMMANDED THE PARTISAN FORCES WHICH OREBAUGH JOINED AFTER THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE.

OREBAUGH'S WIFE, MARGUERITE, AND HIS MOTHER, MRS.IONA I.OREBAUGH OF GRANT'S PASS,ORE., WERE ALSO PRESENT. OREBAUGH, A NATIVE OF WICHITA,KANS., IS NOW AMERICAN CONSUL IN FLORENCE.

IN NOVEMBER, 1942, HE HELD THE SAME POST IN MONTE CARLO AND WAS CAPTURED WHEN THE GERMANS OCCUPIED SOUTHERN FRANCE. HE WAS SENT TO AN INTERNMENT CAMP IN PERUGIA, ITALY, FROM WHICH HE ESCAPED AFTER THE ITALIAN SURRENDER.

N910AES

NIGHT LEAD GREEK (130)

ATHENS, SATURDAY, JAN 18-(AP)-PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS, APPARENTLY ACTING ON ADVICE TENDERED AT THE PALACE OF KING GEORGE II, ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY HE WOULD RESIGN HIS PREMIERSHIP AND STEP DOWN TO A CO-VICE PREMIERSHIP WITH THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS IN ORDER TO FORM A COALITION GREEK GOVERNMENT.

TSALDARIS SAID THIS ACTION WAS NECESSARY TO END DISORDERS IN GREECE WHICH HAVE BEEN PROVOKED "FROM WITHOUT" THE NATION.

A THIRD PERSON, TSALDARIS SAID, WOULD BE CHOSEN AS PREMIER TO HEAD THE COALITION GOVERNMENT.

SOPHOULIS, WHOSE OPPOSITION LIBERAL PARTY HAS ONLY 48 OF THE 354 SEATS IN PARLIAMENT AND WHO HAD SAID PREVIOUSLY THAT HE WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN A COALITION GOVERNMENT, WAS AWAKENED THIS MORNING AND TOLD OF TSALDARIS' STATEMENT.

HE SAID HE WOULD READ THE ENTIRE STATEMENT BEFORE COMMENTING.

ONE HIGH LIBERAL PARTY SOURCE DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT A BASIS FOR SUCH A COLLABORATION MIGHT BE FOUND AS THE RESULT OF TSALDARIS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PREMIER ISSUED HIS STATEMENT AFTER A CALL ON THE KING.

DA1124PES

BELGRADE, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AT LJUBLJANA UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIED THE DRAFT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE LEGISLATURE DECIDED TO CHANGE ITS NAME FROM THE CONSTITUENT TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANJUG SAID ARTILLERY SALVOS GREETED THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE CONSTITUTION HAD BEEN ADOPTED, AND THAT "ENORMOUS MASSES OF PEOPLE GATHERED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY, BEARING TORCHES, FLAGS AND STREAMERS, MANIFESTING ENTHUSIASM AND CHEERING."

BJ901AES

Belgrade, jan. 17-(ap)-the yugoslav foreign office notified the united states embassy today of the arrest of an american embassy employe, miss mila markovich, a yugoslav citizen and daughter of a prewar banker and industrialist. no charges were mentioned and no explanation was given for the arrest.

1947

vr 0830 250p

jan. 17-(ap)-members of the opposition smallholders

charged today that the communis

force dissolution of the present coal

hungarian government in which

they are a minority, [illegible] this "carrying

results of the last free election."

these informants said the communist-

demands for the expulsion from parli

smallholders members of the coalition

the communists and social democrats, grou

would with the peasant party co and the

the information said this would enable

farmers party, smallholders leader, [illegible]

30.24 - 7423

prime minister. The other present deputy prime minister is communist leader

matyas Rakosi.

In the election of ~~November, 1945~~, the smallholders won 57 per cent

of the votes, the communists and social democrats 17 percent each, and the

peasant party and other smaller groups, the remaindgr.

WR second 1230

THE STATEMENT SAID NORWAY, IN 1945, HAD ASSERTED HER DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A JOINT DEFENSE ARRANGEMENT IN SPITSBERGEN WHICH MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THE SECURITY OF BOTH RUSSIA AND NORWAY AND ALSO SERVE AS A LINK IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION.

"THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT DURING THE DISCUSSIONS SAID IT THOUGHT--AND IT BELIEVED THE OTHER ALLIED SIGNATORY POWERS AGREED UPON IT--THAT ARTICLE NINE IN THE SPITSBERGEN TREATY EITHER SHOULD BE CANCELLED OR SUBSTITUTED BY A NEW ARTICLE WHICH ADMITS THE MILITARY USE OF THE ARCHIPELAGO AS A REGIONAL LINK IN A UNIVERSAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENT," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED. ADD OSLO - (NORWAY ASSENT TO SOVIET-YYX DEVELOPMENTS

ARTICLE NINE OF THE 1920 TREATY READS: "SUBJECT TO THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES RESULTING FROM THE ADMISSION OF NORWAY TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, NORWAY UNDERTAKES NOT TO CREATE NOR TO ALLOW THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY NAVAL BASE IN THE TERRITORIES SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 1 (SPITSBERGEN) AND NOT TO CONSTRUCT ANY FORTIFICATION IN THE SAID TERRITORIES, WHICH MAY NEVER BE USED FOR WARLIKE PURPOSES."

RUSSIA ADHERED TO THE TREATY IN 1925.

BD527AES

HE ACCUSED MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY OF MURDER, ARSON AND OTHER CRIMES IN AN "INCREASING CAMPAIGN OF TERROR." HE SAID A RECENT TRIAL OF POLISH UNDERGROUND LEADERS HAD "CONFIRMED THAT MIKOLAJCZYK RECEIVED DIRECT INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEM ON HOW TO CONDUCT THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN." ADD - MOSCOW - POLISH DATA - XX RUSSIA

"THE REACTIONARY ACTIVITY OF MIKOLAJCZYK HAS BECOME SO OUTSPOKEN," THE ARTICLE DECLARED, "THAT RECENTLY THE DEPARTURE FROM HIS PARTY NOT ONLY OF RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS BUT OF LEADERS OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS HAS INCREASED."

"THE REVIEWER" SAID EVIDENCE WAS INCREASING THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE HAD DECIDED UPON THEIR PATH--"THE PATH OF STRENGTHENING FREE AND INDEPENDENT POLAND."

IN ANOTHER ARTICLE IZVESTIA CHALLENGED THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO RETAIN WAR-WON BASES IN THE PACIFIC, CHARACTERIZING AS "POLITICAL HYPOCRISY" THE ARGUMENT THAT THESE ARE NECESSARY FOR SELF-DEFENSE.

AMERICAN LEADERS WHO ADVOCATE RETENTION OF THE FORMER JAPANESE ISLANDS "ARE NOT BOTHERED IN THE LEAST BY THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT THE ONLY PACIFIC POWER, THAT OTHER POWERS ALSO PARTICIPATED IN JAPAN'S DEFEAT AND THAT A UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION EXISTS WHICH IS BUSY WITH TRUSTEESHIPS," IZVESTIA DECLARED.

M738AES

Moscow, Jan. 17-(AP)-[illegible] detailing what the agency

news agency dispatch from Ottawa, dated Jan. 6, [illegible]

[illegible] called intensive [illegible] on military activity on the

aleutian islands, "the American territory closest to the soviet union."

The dispatch quoted the current issue of "World Week," as a source for its report, adding that the [illegible]

of the Publication, despite almost impregnable [illegible]

of a new war." The dispatch was displayed prominently on the front

page of the communist newspaper Pravda.

(Tass' Ottawa office said that "World News Letter"

was a periodical news letter put out in Toronto by a former Moscow

correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, named Davies.)

The dispatch quoted the "world letter" correspondent as saying two operations, under the na[illegible] and "[illegible]" were testing all types of new equipment in Alaska under conditions similar to [illegible] along the northern Russian coastline.

(More than a score of press, radio and [illegible] are expected to leave Washington Sunday by plane to visit [illegible] operations of the army ground and air forces in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. The Aleutian operation will be carried out by [illegible] and the Alaskan [illegible] "task force [illegible]," named for the violent winds which whip the [illegible] islands. Weapons, tanks, clothing, materiel and men will be tested in temperatures often below 60 degrees.)

1947

THE SUPERIOR OF THE MISSION PROTESTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL VIET-NAMESE COMMITEE, ASSERTING THE MISSION WAS NEUTRAL. SOME TIME LATER, THE PRIESTS REPORTED, MEMBERS OF THE VIET-NAMESE YOUTH MOVEMENT TU-VE ARRESTED SEVERAL NATIVES AFTER THEY HAD VISITED THE MISSION, INCLUDING A YOUNG GIRL SERVANT. THE PRIESTS SAID THE GIRL WAS KIDNAPED AND TORTURED.

THE PRIESTS TOLD OF WITNESSING THE SHOOTING OF TWO PEASANTS BEFORE THE MISSION DOOR BY THE TU-VE WHO, THEY SAID, THEN SPREAD A RUMOR THAT THE PEASANTS HAD BEEN MURDERED BY MEMBERS OF THE MISSION.

ACCORDING TO THE PRIESTS, COMMUNIST TU-VE LEADERS TRIED TO LAUNCH A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MISSION, WHICH WAS PROTECTING THE BELONGINGS OF MANY NATIVES OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. LATER, THE PRIESTS SAID, THE COMMUNISTS SEEMED AFRAID TO ISSUE ORDERS FOR OCCUPATION OF THE MISSION.

E759AES ADD-#4401—XXX 4TH-FIRE

DR.WALTHER HEISSIG, SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE BUREAU'S PEIPING OFFICE, 20 YEARS.

TEN YEAR SENTENCES: INGWARD RUDOLFF, THE BUREAU'S NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CHIEF AND ONE OF THE ORIGINAL STORM TROOPERS; BODO HABEWIGHT, WHO, THE PROSECUTION SAID, CRACKED THE U.S. COAST GUARD CODE EARLY IN 1942; HANS DETHLEFFS, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD SERVED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ON A SECRET MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA; WALTER RICHTER, THE BUREAU'S CHIEF OF COMMUNICATIONS; HERMANN JAEGER, A UTILITY MAN, AND DR.HERBERT MUELLER, CHIEF OF THE DNB (GERMAN NEWS BUREAU) IN NORTH CHINA. ADD-SHANGHAI-21 NAZIS SENTENCED-XYX YEARS

JOHANNES RATHJE, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU'S AIR INTELLIGENCE WHO ONCE WAS HERMANN GOERING'S PILOT, 15 YEARS.

DR.FELIX ALTENBURG, FORMER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND HEAD OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY'S PEIPING OFFICE, EIGHT YEARS.

FIVE YEARS EACH: HEINZ PEERSCHKE, MICROPHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT WHO SPECIALIZED IN FAKING PASSPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS; HANS NIEMANN, FORMER PETTY OFFICER AND RADIOMAN ON THE NAZI ARMOURED SHIP, LUTZOW, IN EUROPEAN WATERS; OSWALD ULBRICHT, RADIOMAN IN THE BUREAU'S CANTON BRANCH; DR.FRANZ SIEBERT, CONSUL GENERAL AT CANTON, AND AUGUST STOCK, OF THE BUREAU'S PEIPING OFFICE.

FJ/FR551ACS NM

CHINESE
BY TOM MASTERSON

PEIPING, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BRANCH AT SINO-AMERICAN TRUCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES AT ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN CHANGCHUN TO "STOP THEIR WORK" AND QUICKLY DREW A SHARP PROTEST FROM THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID THE ORDER VIOLATES A HEADQUARTERS DIRECTIVE. HEADQUARTERS--COMPRISING AMERICAN, CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND CHINESE COMMUNIST BRANCHES -- WAS ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST IN TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS. IT HAD FIELD TEAMS IN MANY COMBAT AREAS.

THE AMERICAN SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVE.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES ARE CONFINED TO THEIR QUARTERS. "THEY HAVE NO FREEDOM. THEY CANNOT GO OUT. ALL OF THEIR MOVEMENTS ARE CLOSELY WATCHED." HE SAID THEY WERE ORDERED

30.24-7425

TO CEASE THEIR TRUCE WORK AND TO CLOSE THEIR RADIO.
HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THE REASON FOR THE ORDER.
OBSERVERS SAID IT MIGHT BE A STEP TO FOLDING HEADQUARTERS, THE LAST PEACE ORGANIZATION IN CHINA WHICH IN FACT HAS NOT FUNCTIONED AS SUCH FOR MONTHS.
OBSERVERS HAD PREDICTED THAT FOLLOWING GENERAL MARSHALL'S DEPARTURE FROM NANKING RECENTLY TO BECOME U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE THE HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE DISSOLVED.
X745APS NM

PEIPING, JAN. 18-(AP)-MARINE CPL.WILLIAM GAITHER PIERSON TODAY PLEADED INNOCENT TO CHARGES OF RAPING A CHINESE GIRL STUDENT, SHEN CHUNG -- AN INCIDENT THAT CHINESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SEVERAL CITIES USED AS THE SPRINGBOARD FOR ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS TWO WEEKS AGO.
PIERSON PLEADED INNOCENT, AT THE OPENING OF HIS COURTMARTIAL, TO THESE FOUR CHARGES: RAPE, ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RAPE, CONDUCT PREJUDICIAL TO GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE, AND SCANDALOUS CONDUCT TENDING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF GOOD MORALS.
HE PLEADED NOLO CONTENDERE (NO DEFENSE) TO A FIFTH CHARGE, FORNICATION. THE COURT SAID THAT PLEA WAS TANTAMOUNT TO AN ADMISSION OF GUILT.
PIERSON'S NAME HAD NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED UNTIL TODAY. THE MARINE CORPS SAID HE SERVED WITH A WEAPONS COMPANY, FIRST MARINE DIVISION, REINFORCED, AT PEIPING, BUT DECLINED TO GIVE HIS HOME TOWN.
THE GIRL WAS NOT IN COURT THIS MORNING. COURT ATTACHES SAID SHE WOULD TESTIFY PROBABLY MONDAY.
FOUR CHINESE SOLDIERS AND TWO POLICMEN TESTIFIED THEY SAW PIERSON HAVING RELATIONS WITH THE GIRL CHRI TMAS EVE ON A POLO FIELD IN THE CENTER OF THE PEIPING BUSINESS DISTRICT. THEY COULD NOT GET CLOSER THAN 20 FEET BECAUSE ANOTHER MARINE "CHASED US AWAY."
THE SECOND MARINE, UNIDENTIFIED, IS HELD FOR COURTMARTIAL.
WANG PENG, A POLICEMAN, SAID THAT WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE FIELD WITH SIX OTHERS, THE UNIDENTIFIED MARINE TOOK A RIFLE FROM HIM AND CHASED HIM AWAY. HE TESTIFIED THE LEATHERNECK WAS UNARMED.
MENG CHAO-CHIEH, A SOLDIER, TESTIFIED "I SAW THE TWO MARINES TAKE THE GIRL AWAY. THEY CROSSED THE STREET AND WENT ONTO THE POLO FIELD. I FOUND FIVE OTHER MEN, WENT TO THE POLO FIELD AND SAW ONE OF THE MARINES WITH THE GIRL. THE OTHER AMERICAN WAS STANDING TWO FEET AWAY. THE GIRL WAS CRYING SOFTLY. SHE DID NOT SAY ANYTHING AND DID NOT CALL FOR HELP."
HE TESTIFIED HE WENT TO A NEARBY THEATER FOR A POLICEMAN AND HAD TO WAIT 10 MINUTES FOR THE LATTER TO COME BECAUSE HE WAS BUSY.
THE MARINES LIMITED ATTENDANCE AT THE TRIAL. AMONG THOSE PRESENT WERE PEIPING'S MAYOR, HO SZE-YUAN; DR.HU SHIH, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES; TWO CHINESE LAWYERS REPRESENTING THE GIRL AND THE HEADS OF NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.
COURT PERSONNEL ARE LT.COL.PAUL A.FITZGERALD, 200 W.MERRICK RD., FREEPORT, N.Y., JUDGE ADVOCATE; LT.ANDREW M.YOUNG, SAN DIEGO, ASSISTANT JUDGE ADVOCATE; LT.COL.JOHN H.MASTERS, 1032 S.MAIN, ANDERSON, S.C., DEFENSE COUNSEL; LT.STANLEY E.KRAMEK, 5136 THIRTIETH AVE., WOODSIDE, N.Y., ASSISTANT DEFENSE COUNSEL; LT.COL.THOMAS B.HUGHES, MERRIAM, KAS., PRESIDENT OF THE COURT; AND JUDGES -- MAJ.JAMES N.M. DAVIS, BLANDON, OHIO; MAJ.FRANK H.VOGEL, JR., 333 KENDALL PLACE, COLUMBUS, OHIO; CAPT.HAROLD P.WILLIAMS, 1108 OAKDALE TERRACE, SUFFOLK, VA.; LT. KENNETH D.ROGERS, 2307 KEMPER LANE, CINCINNATI, AND MAJ.RAYMOND M. HOGUE, 710 WOODWARD AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.

TOKYO, JAN. 17-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CHARLES A.WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL MACARTHUR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, TODAY TERMED "TOO GENERAL" THE STATEMENT OF A FORMER WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR THAT THE NAVY AS LATE AS 1945 WITHHELD VITAL INFORMATION FROM THE ARMY IN THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER.
HE SAID HE WAS "SURPRISED CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS NOW APPARENTLY ARE BEING BROADCAST."
HENRY CLAUSEN, SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY, TOLD THE SAN FRANCISCO LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION YESTERDAY THAT WHILE HE WAS INVESTIGATING THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER WILLOUGHBY TOLD HIM THE NAVY HAD WITHHELD INFORMATION FROM THE ARMY AT HONOLULU IN 1941. HE FURTHER QUOTED WILLOUGBY:
"AT THIS DATE (MAY 8, 1945) THIS SAME SYSTEM IS IN VOGUE."
VX619;-0'

MTOKYO, JAN. 17-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT TO DRAW SOCIALIST OPPONENTS INTO A COALITION CABINET FAILED TODAY, PUNCTURING PLANS OF LEADING INDUSTRIALISTS FOR A UNITY GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION LOANS FROM THE UNITED STATES.
POLITICAL DIFFERENCES RATHER THAN A CONFLICT BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT CAUSED THE COLLAPSE OF THE BEHIND THE SCENES NEGOTIATIONS, SAID AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN.
AT THE LAST MINUTE, FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES EXPRESSED HOPE THAT A COALITION COULD BE FORMED TO IMPRESS THE UNITED STATES WITH JAPAN'S RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS. THEY SAID SUCH A CABINET WOULD PUSH ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S CURRENT MAIN THEMES -- THE NECESSITY OF FOREIGN LOANS TO PREVENT AN INDUSTRIAL COLLAPSE.
PREMIER YOSHIDA, REPEATEDLY UNDER FIRE BY LEFTISTS, WAS CRITICISED IN THE RECENT DIET AS BEING UNABLE TO WI FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SUCH AID.

IN THE RECENT DIET AS BEING UNABLE TO WIN FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SUCH AID.
X714APS

WAR CRIMES (150)
TOKYO,JAN 17 (AP)-THE PUZZLE OF HENRY PU-YI'S HANDWRITING WAS PRESENTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL.
PU-YI, ACCUSED BY THE PROSECUTION OF HAVING ASKED GEN.JIRO MINAMI, FORMER JAPANESE WAR MINISTER, FOR THE PUPPET THRONE IN MANCHURIA, DENIED ON CROSSEXAMINATION

FORMER JAPANESE WAR MINISTER, FOR THE PUPPET THRONE IN MANCHURIA, DENIED ON CROSSEXAMINATION IN AUGUST THAT HE HAD WRITTEN SUCH A LETTER. SHOWN A PICTURE OF A FAN IN A BOOK, PU-YI TESTIFIED "THAT WAS MY OWN HANDWRITING."
THE LETTER, THE PICTURE OF THE FAN AND THREE SPECIMENS OF PU-YI'S WRITING, MADE AUG.26, 1946, WERE SUBMITTED TO THE HANDWRITING EXPERT, CHANG FENG-CHU, FORMER PROFESSOR OF CHINESE LITERATURE AT PEIPING NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AND NOW A MEMBER OF THE CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN.
CHANG'S REPORT, READ TO THE COURT TODAY:
"EVEN A PERSON WITH BUT AN ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE OF PENMANSHIP CAN READILY TELL" THAT THE WRITING ON ALL THREE EXHIBITS--THE LETTER, THE FAN AND THE PU-YI SPECIMENS, IS DIFFERENT.
GG832ACS NM

MANILA,SATURDAY,JAN.18-(AP)-TWO U.S.ARMY PILOTS WERE KILLED THURSDAY IN THE CRASH OF THEIR TWIN-ENGINED PLANE NEAR FAMY, 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA, THE 13TH AIR FORCE SAID TODAY.

THE VICTIMS WERE IDENTIFIED AS LTS.VAN B.CAMPBELL AND BERL O.BAKER. THEIR HOME TOWNS WERE NOT AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

IT WAS THE SECOND FATAL ARMY PLANE CRASH THIS WEEK. THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID LT.ROBERT L.MULLINS, NEW ORLEANS, AND LT.GEORGE M. OSCIO, MINERAL POINT, PA., WERE KILLED IN A CRASH LAST SUNDAY IN PANGASINAN PROVINCE NORTHWEST OF MANILA.

SD916PCS

MANILA,JAN 17 (AP)-CONGRESSMAN JOSE P.LAUREL, III, SON OF PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE LAUREL, TODAY REFUSED TO TESTIFY AGAINST DR.CAMILO OSIAN, PUPPET EDUCATION MINISTER, CHARGED WITH TREASON DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

"I AM CONVINCED OF THE INNOCENCE OF DR.ISIAN," THE PROSECUTION WITNESS TOLD THE PEOPLE'S COURT.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY QUINTIN PARADES, ANOTHER MEMBER OF LAUREL'S OCCUPATION CABINET, THEN SUCCESSFULLY MOVED THAT YOUNG LAUREL TESTIFY FOR THE DEFENSE.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATED OSIAN, FREE UNDER $25,000 BAIL, IS SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS A RALLY SATURDAY NIGHT OF A GROUP OPPOSING THE PROPOSED GRANT OF PARITY RIGHTS TO AMERICANS.

GG11ACS NM

1947

WASHINGTON,JAN 17-(AP)-EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR HASSAN CALLED ON UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TODAY AND LATER DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD EXPRESSED EGYPT'S SUPPORT OF THE CAUSE "OF TRUE SELF-GOVERNMENT" FOR THE EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

LEAVING ACHESON'S OFFICE, THE AMBASSADOR SAID THERE HAD BEEN GREAT MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE UNITED STATES OF HIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CONTROVERSY INVOLVING THE BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENTS IN THE QUESTION OF THE STATUS OF THE SUDAN.

TO CLEAR IT UP, HE SAID, HE HAD PREPARED A STATEMENT SETTING FORTH THE VIEWS WHICH HE SUBSTANTIALLY EXPRESSED TO ACHESON.

"IT HAS BEEN STATED," HE SAID, "THAT THE SUDANESE WANT TO SECEDE FROM THE EGYPTIANS AND IT IS FURTHER CHARGED THAT EGYPT STANDS IN THE WAY OF SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUDANESE. OVERLOOKING THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH ARE NOT LEGALLY ENTITLED TO SPEAK FOR THE SUDANESE, THESE STATEMENTS DO NOT COINCIDE WITH REALITIES."

HASSAN SAID THAT FOR A HALF CENTURY GREAT BRITAIN "HAS BEEN THE VIRTUAL RULER" OF THE SUDAN. HE SAID: "HOW COULD IT BE THEN ALLEGED THAT THE SUDAN IS STRIVING TO RID ITSELF FROM THE YOKE OF EGYPTIAN RULE?"

"WHEN LEADERS OF MY COUNTRY DECLARE THAT EGYPT AND THE SUDAN SHOULD BE UNITED," HE CONTINUED, "THEY ARE ONLY EXPRESSING THE FERVENT DESIRE AND WILL OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NILE VALLEY, NOT ONLY OF EGYPT BUT ALSO OF THE SUDAN.

"NO ONE, MAY I ASSURE YOU, IS MORE HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF TRUE SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUDANESE THAN ARE THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE."

RZ1048PES

(150) POLISH

WASHINGTON, JAN.17-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY REPORTS A GREAT INCREASE IN "TERRORISTIC ACTIVITY" IN POLAND LEADING UP TO SUNDAY'S NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND BLAMES IT ON A "FASCISTIC" UNDERGROUND.

IT SAYS MANY MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND INFILTRATED INTO THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY.

THE STATUS OF THE PEASANT PARTY IS A SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS. THE UNITED STATES INSISTS THE POLISH REGIME HAS DENIED POLITICAL FREEDOM TO ITS PEASANT PARTY OPPOSITION.

THE EMBASSY'S VERSION OF THE SITUATION WAS GIVEN AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY BY IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI, MINISTER COUNCILLOR, FORMER NUCLEAR PHYSICIST AT VASSAR COLLEGE AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

HE DECLARED THE "FASCISTIC" UNDERGROUND RECEIVED ORDERS LONG AGO TO INFILTRATE INTO THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY AND THAT THE PARTY HAD DECIDED TO ACCEPT THEM. FOR DOING THIS, HE DECLARED, THE PARTY HAS TO PAY A PRICE.

HE DENIED ANY TERRORISM BY THE GOVERNMENT BUT SAID THAT IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PEOPLE ON BOTH SIDES "VERY OFTEN ARE USING VERY BRUTAL MEANS OF POLITICAL PRESSURE."

VH836PES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17-(AP)-FORMER REP. JOSEPH C.BALDWIN, NEW YORK REPUBLICAN, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVES MOST OF THE 100,000 JEWS PRESIDENT TRUMAN WANTS ADMITTED TO PALESTINE ARE ALREADY THERE.

BALDWIN, WHO REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT THIS MORNING ON HIS RECENT TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LATER AN "HONEST" CENSUS PROBABLY WOULD SHOW A JEWISH POPULATION IN PALESTINE OF "AT LEAST A MILLION"--INSTEAD OF THE WIDELY-CIRCULATED FIGURE OF 500,000.

BALDWIN SAID IN HIS REPORT THAT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, WHOM HE INTERVIEWED IN LONDON, AGREED THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WOULD HAVE TO BE FULFILLED EVENTUALLY. THE DECLARATION PROMISES THE JEWS A HOMELAND IN PALESTINE.

BALDWIN--WHO VISITED MENAHEM BEIGEN, LEADER OF THE UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI--SAID JEWISH UNDERGROUND GROUPS IN PALESTINE ARE SUPPORTED BY MOST OF THE ARABS THERE, THOUGH NOT BY ARAB LEADERS.

HE DESCRIBED BEIGEN AS "SAINTLY LOOKING, CALM AND EXTREMELY SOFT-SPOKEN."

"WHATEVER ELSE MAY BE SAID ABOUT THESE UNDERGROUND OR RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS IN PALESTINE," BALDWIN SAID, "NO ONE WHO HAS EVER VISITED ONE OF THEIR CHIEFS X X X CAN DENY THEIR COURAGE AND SINCERITY.

"OPINIONS MAY VARY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE MISGUIDED PATRIOTS, BUT HONEST OPINION CANNOT POSSIBLY DENY THAT THEY ARE PATRIOTS."

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WASHINGTON, JAN 17-(AP)-PLANS FOR A SUPREME COURT APPEAL APPARENTLY HAVE STAYED A DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED BY THE U.S. MILITARY COURT AT MANILA ON SADAKI KONISHI, DESCRIBED AS THE NO. 3 JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

KONISHI WAS CONVICTED LAST WEDNESDAY ON FIVE ATROCITY CHARGES AND WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH ON THE GALLONS.

HIS AMERICAN ATTORNEYS SENT A CABLE TO THE SUPREME COURT, STATING THEY PLANNED TO FILE APPEAL PAPERS LATER. ON THE BASIS OF THE CABLE A SUGGESTION WAS MADE TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT THAT ACTION BE STAYED IN THE CASE PENDING ARRIVAL OF THE APPEAL. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AT MANILA LATER SAID KONISHI'S SENTENCE HAD BEEN STAYED.

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CHICAGO, JAN.17-(AP)-ANY USE OF THE VETO POWER IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO PROTECT AN AGGRESSOR NATION, SAYS WARREN AUSTIN, WOULD NULLIFY THE U.N.CHARTER.

"THERE IS ONLY ONE CERTAIN ANSWER TO NULLIFICATION--WAR IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW AND OF THE UNION," SAID AUSTIN, THE U.S.REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U.N., AT A DINNER MEETING LAST NIGHT OF THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

AUSTIN, FORMER REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM VERMONT, TOLD THE STATE OFFICIALS THAT IT WAS "NOT TRUE," AS SOME PERSONS BELIEVE, THAT THE VETO LEGALIZES AGGRESSION BY A PERMANENT MEMBER, BECAUSE THAT MEMBER CAN PREVENT ENFORCEMENT ACTION AGAINST ITSELF.

"FAR FROM LEGALIZING AGGRESSION," AUSTIN SAID, "THE USE OF THE VETO, EITHER BY AN AGGRESSOR, OR BY ANOTHER MEMBER TO PROTECT THE AGGRESSOR FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CRIME, WOULD, IN ITSELF, BE A VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER. IT WOULD BE NULLIFICATION. THERE IS ONLY ONE CERTAIN ANSWER TO NULLIFICATION--WAR IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW AND OF THE UNION, WHETHER IT BE THE UNION OF OUR STATES OR THE UNITED NATIONS."

AUSTIN, A MEMBER OF THE U.N.ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, SAID THAT AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY "WILL BE A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND INSPECTION OVER ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES, WHICH WILL SAFEGUARD COMPLYING STATES AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF VIOLATIONS AND EVASIONS. X X X

"THE ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AN ATOMIC BOMB BY ANY STATE AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS COULD BE REGARDED AS AN ARMED ATTACK UPON THE OTHER SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY AND THE TREATY COULD SO DECLARE."

MS740ACS NM

CHICAGO, JAN 17-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER SAID TONIGHT THAT "INTEGRATION OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY INTO AN EFFECTIVE SECURITY MACHINE MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED--IN THOUGHT AND IN PLAN--BEFORE AN EMERGENCY OCCURS."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A MEETING OF ARMY AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID "WE CANNOT PERMIT A WALL OF PREOCCUPATION WITH THE PURSUITS OF A STILL UNQUIET PEACE TO SEPARATE INDUSTRY FROM THE ARMED FORCES."

GEN.EISENHOWER SPOKE AT AN INDUSTRY-ARMY DAY DINNER AFTER A CONFERENCE CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF TO OUTLINE WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY.

"PEACEFUL SECURITY CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT YOUR ACTIVE COOPERATION AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL TEAM," HE TOLD THE INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

"PEACETIME, HOWEVER, AND THE RETURN TO NORMAL ACTIVITY INVOLVES DIVERGENCE OF INTERESTS AND ASSOCIATIONS. X X X WE CANNOT PERMIT COMPLACENCY OR AN 'ATOMIC BOMB MENTALITY'--A POSSIBLE MODERN COUNTERPART OF THE 'MAGINOT LINE MENTALITY'--TO LULL US INTO ANOTHER POSTWAR APATHY. X X X

"THE WHOLE TASK MUST BE SHARED BY ALL OUR PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES AND ALL INSTRUMENTALITIES OF GOVERNMENT. X X X THE WAR DEPARTMENT DEPENDS WITH CONFIDENCE UPON INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND UNIVERSITIES TO GET MAXIMUM RESULTS" FROM GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS.

"IN THIS WAY WE STRIVE TO AVOID A SURPRISE BESIDE WHICH THE RESULTS OF THE SURPRISE AT PEARL HARBOR WOULD PALE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE."

GEN.EISENHOWER SAID "THE UREGENT NECESSITY OF ASSURING THIS COUNTRY'S SAFETY AGAINST ANY CONCEIVABLE AGGRESSION DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE ARE PESSIMISTIC AS TO THE FUTURE OF WORLD COLLABORATION," BUT "EUNTIL THAT GOAL IS ACHIEVED WE BELIEVE OUR COUNTRY MUST REMAIN STRONG."

1047

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NIGHT LEAD PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK, JAN. 17-(AP)-LINKING OF GERMANY'S ECONOMY WITH SUCH EUROPEAN NEIGHBORS AS FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS WAS URGED TONIGHT BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES, WHO SAID THAT "A EUROPE DIVIDED INTO SMALL ECONOMIC COMPARTMENTS CANNOT BE A HEALTHY EUROPE."

DULLES, MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISOR TO GOV.THOMAS E. DEWEY DURING THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, SPOKE AT A DINNER CLOSING THE TWO-DAY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION.

DULLES SAID THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MAY DETERMINE WHETHER EUROPE MOVES TOWARD ECONOMIC UNITY OR TOWARD REBUILDING "THE OLD STRUCTURE OF INDEPENDENT, UNCONNECTED SOVEREIGNITIES."

IN PLANNING GERMANY'S FUTURE, DULLES SAID, THE GREAT POWERS SHOULD THINK MORE "IN TERMS OF THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF EUROPE AND LESS IN TERMS OF THE POTSDAM DICTUM THAT GERMANY SHALL BE 'A SINGLE ECONOMIC UNIT.'"

CITING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY AND THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY AS EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS SUCCESSFULLY IMPOSED OVER POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS, DULLES SAID SUCH PRECEDENTS SUGGEST THAT "IT IS NOT BEYOND HUMAN RESOURCEFULNESS TO FIND A FORM OF JOINT CONTROL WHICH WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DEVELOP THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF WESTERN GERMANY IN THE INTEREST OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF WESTERN EUROPE, INCLUDING GERMANY, AND DO SO WITHOUT MAKING GERMANS THE MASTERS OF EUROPE."

"THE BASIN OF THE RHINE, WITH ITS COAL AND INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER, CONSTITUTES THE NATURAL ECONOMIC HEART OF WESTERN EUROPE," DULLES CONTINUED. "FROM THAT AREA OUGHT TO FLOW VITALITY NOT MERELY FOR GERMANS BUT FOR GERMANY'S WESTERN NEIGHBORS.

"IF THAT HAPPENS, WESTERN EUROPE, AT LEAST, WITH ITS 200,000,000 PEOPLE, COULD DEVELOP INTO A MORE PROSPEROUS AND STABLE LAND."

REVIEWING ASPECTS OF FOREIGN POLICY DURING THE PAST YEAR, DULLES SAID THAT 1946 SAW THE BID OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR WORLD LEADERSHIP "DEFLECTED INTO CHANNELS MORE COMPATIBLE WITH PEACE."

DULLES DESCRIBED SOVIET POLICY AS "DOUBLE-BARRELED," WITH ONE

BARREL AIMED AT SOCIAL REVOLUTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND THE OTHER AIMED AT NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION.

IN 1946, DULLES SAID, UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY HAD TWO MAIN ELEMENTS--"NEGATION TOWARD SOVIET EXPANSION AND RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING PRIVATION."

"IN 1947," HE CONTINUED, "WE SHALL STILL NEED THE ABILITY TO SAY 'NO.' WE SHALL STILL NEED TO PROVIDE SOME RELIEF. BUT WE SHALL NEED MORE THAN THAT.

"THE NEED IS FOR SPIRITUAL AND INTELLECTUAL VIGOR AND THE LEADERSHIP WHICH THAT BESTOWS."

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE W.AVERELL HARRIMAN URGED THE PUBLISHERS TO HELP CREATE CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BUSINESS, AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY BY AIDING THE SPREAD OF "ECONOMIC LITERACY"--FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND NEEDS.

EJ926PES

Peace Pact Troubles

J. Smith

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Big Four good will, that grew in the latter stages of the New York foreign ministers' meetin gappeared tonight to be threatened by wide disagreement over problems of Germany.

The disagreement was pointed up as the ministers' deputies met here this week to begin shaping up the peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

NIGHT

The deputies' primary assignment is to examine disputes and report on agreements, enabling the ministers to get directly to the nub of the issues when they meet in Moscow in March.

U.S. Officials Hear "Rumors"

United tSates State Department officials said they had heard "rumors" that Russia might propose immediate withdrawal of all four occupation forces in Germany. The reports weer entirely without confirmation, but were not discounted by American diplomats, who said they had univerified reports from Germany that Russia might spring the evacuation proposal as a surprise during the deputies' conference.

Officials said if the suggestion is made they presume dit would have the effect of boosting Russion prestige among the Germans, but that the other occupation powers weer not likely to adopt the idea.

A Soviet Embassy official said he had never hearl of any such proposal.

A Danger Spot In Border

The question of the German-Polish border was a danger spot. The Communist newspaper *Pravda* in Moscow vigorously supported today American opposed Polish claims to 40,000 square miles of rich territory reaching to the Oder-Neisse on Poland's western frontier.

The United States was reported ready to fight hard to have the region, or part of it, recognized as German again. Some western sources agreed, however, that United States objections to the Polish claims had been kept quiet too long to carry heavy weight in a council argument and that if the United States had wanted to keep the area away from Poland it should have started at Potsdam.

Poland took over administration of the area under terms of the Potsdam Conference. James F. Byrnes, former United States Secretary of State, questioned the Polish claim only last fall in his Stuttgart speech. In the interim Poland has replaced thousands of Germans in the area with Polish settlers.

Other Areas Of Disagreement

Poland holds that the region was awarded for keeps, subject only to confirmation by a peace conference. The entire issue was regarded as so controversial that no measure of agreement was likely to be discovered among the deputies.

Pravda went back to day to the Tenth Century to cite Poland's historic claims to lands along the Oder, declaring the Poles had "iron determination" to hold on to them and scoffing at "pitful and ridiculous" efforts to cast doubt on Poland's rights.

Citing the words of Premier Stalin and Vyocheslav M. Molotov, foreign minister, for ites views, *Pravda* declared "the ancient Polish lands in the west will forever belong to the Polish people."

Other areas of disagreement included French demands in connection with the Saar and Yugoslavian claims for 1,000 square miles of the Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria.

Work on Austrian Treaty.

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.)—Drafting of a preamble for the proposed Austrian peace treaty proceeded today as the Big Four deputy foreign ministers ended their first week of discussions on the future status of Germany and Austria.

DAY

The deputies themselves recessed for the week end, but a sub-committee hoped to agree on the wording of the Austrian preamble for approval on Monday. The deputies decided yesterday that the preamble should neither praise nor condemn Austria, but recognize the domination of the country by Nazi Germany, thus minimizing her war responsibility. The deputies also agreed that the Austrian treaty should recognize Austria's independence, but prevent any possibility of a future union with Germany.

Discussion of German peace plans will continue next week. American sources said that the deputies were considering the feasibility of merely outlining a plan to control German political and economic life, until a stable democratic government can be achieved.

Big Four Nears Formal Peace With Italy and Axis Satellites

Byrnes Will Sign Treaties With Bulgaria, Rome, Hungary and Romania on Monday —Finnish Draft Also Ready.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Formal peace between the Big Four and five former enemy States—Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Romania—is now but a step away.

DAY

Final drafts of the five peace treaties, embodying terms agreed upon last December by Foreign Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France are now in formal diplomatic language, complete and ready for signing.

Retiring Secretary of State Byrnes is to sign all but the Finnish treaty—the United States never was at war with Finland—on Monday. Then they will be forwarded to the great Power capitals for signing. At Paris on February 10 the treaties are to be signed by representatives of the Allies and of the five former enemy countries.

The treaties outline peace terms, settle boundary questions, limit arms of the five States and determine the conditions under which they are restored to good standing in the family of nations. Signing of the treaties probably will be Byrnes's last formal act before turning the State Department over to his successor, Gen. George C. Marshall, who is due to take over sometime on Monday.

Italian Navy Slashed.

The Italian peace treaty limits Italy to two battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers, and gives two battleships, five cruisers and seven destroyers to the major Allies.

Among the Italian war vessels to be placed at the disposal of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France are the battleships Giulio Casare, Italia and Vittorio Veneto.

Major war vessels to be retained by Italy include the battleships Andrea Doria and Caio Duilo; the cruisers Luigi Di Savoia, Duca Degli Abruzzi, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Italy also was allowed to keep fifteen torpedo boats, and numerous other minor vessels, including water carriers, tugs and similar craft.

Texts in Five Volumes.

Copies of the official texts, printed in English, Russian and French, in five separate volumes, were distributed here yesterday to the diplomatic missions of the Allied and associated Powers of world war II. The texts are the same as those on which Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov and French Deputy Foreign Minister Couve de Murville finished work in New York in December.

Soon after final signature of the treaties in Paris, where the United States will be represented by Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, President Truman is expected to send the four American-signed treaties to the Senate for confirmation.

The Italian treaty will become effective as soon as it has been ratified by the United States, Russia and France. The Balkan treaties will come into force with American, Russian and British ratification; the Finnish treaty with ratification by Britain and Russia.

May Then Join U. N.

The former enemy countries will then be eligible for membership in the United Nations and within ninety days of ratification will be freed of Allied troops.

In their final form, the treaties contain no point of substance that was not openly reported, day by day, during the seventeen months of negotiation, debate and agreement.

President Truman said of them, in his message to Congress on January 6: "This Government does not regard the treaties as completely satisfactory. Whatever their defects, I am convinced that they are as good as we could have hoped to obtain by agreement among the principal wartime Allies."

AMERICANS AT OXFORD FEAR DEPORTATIONS

OXFORD, England, Jan. 18 (AP)—More than twenty American student-veterans attending Oxford University under the GI Bill of Rights said today that if quick action to speed their tuition grants was not forthcoming from Washington their deportation from England probably would be inevitable.

NIGHT

Veterans complained that the only responses the various colleges of Oxford had received to demands for tuition fees were showers of elaborate forms. In at least three instances the colleges already have waited more than a year for their fees, one veteran said.

Allen Reeves of Cleveland, Ohio, said he came to Oxford a year ago assured of a regular grant to study philosophy, politics and economics, but he received a subsistence allowance only a few months and his college received none of its fees.

If the students become public charges it means deportation because the visas do not permit them to work in England or sell their personal belongings.

Former Capt. William Brothers of Seattle, Wash., studying at University College, said:

"We are completely fed up. We are getting no recognition at all from the Veterans Administration. We can't go on living on British charity and our people back home cannot afford constant sponging."

(1900)

Rationing Of Bread Is Started In Eire

Dublin, Jan. 18 (AP)—Bread rationing began today in Eire. The weekly quota is 6 pounds of bread or 4½ pounds of flour.

This compares with 4 pounds, 15 ounces per person per week in Britain and Northern Ireland, where Bread rationing began last July.

British To Make Complaint To U.N. On Corfu Mines

L. Hauck

New York, Jan. 18 (AP) — The British Government disclosed today that it would present to the United Nations Security Council a contention that mines were sown a mile off the coast of Albania within the last eight months.

Two British destroyers struck mines in the Corfu channel October 22 with a loss of 44 lives, and London has filed a complaint against Albania with the Security Council, demanding an apology and compensation for property and lives.

Hinted Greece Was To Blame

Com. E. R. D. Sworden of the Admiralty said British mine sweepers went to work in the Channel three weeks after the October incident and turned up 22 freshly laid mines. He said evidence in the possession of his Government, confirmed by neutral observers, established that the weapons had

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been laid at most six months before the date of the sweeping.

The British charge that Albania laid the mines, which were of a type left behind by the Germans during the retreat from the Balkans.

NIGHT

Albania made no denial responsibility for the mines, hinted that Greece was to blame, and in turn protested against British invasion of her territorial waters.

Greek Government Denial

The case was expected to come up for full debate after the Security Council reaches a decision on an American appeal to put off the whole question of arms reduction until February 4. The United States delegation apparently has enough votes to put through its request at the next Security Council meeting Monday afternoon.

Supporting its charges with lengthy documents and stacks of photographs, the British contend the ships—the Saumarez and Volage—were operating on routine maneuvers on a recognized international route.

The complaint admits to a lack of eyewitnesses to the minelaying but offers the contention that mines could not be sown so near a well-guarded coast by any foreign ship. The Greek Government previously denied having anything to do with the act.

Russian-British Clash Seen

Opening of the debate was expected to touch off a clash between Russia and Britain. The Soviet Union strongly supported Albania's request for United Nations membership, which was rejected by the Security Council last fall with Britain one of the major objectors.

Meanwhile, two new commissions of the Economic and Social Council will begin deliberations Monday. Isidore Lubin will represent the United States on the Economic and Employment Commission and Arthur J. Altmeyer on the Social Commission.

Reds in Line, Ramadier Asks MRP Support

Paris, Jan. 18 (AP).—Premier-designate Paul Ramadier evolved a plan tonight for giving the Communists the national defense ministry that brought him close to success in his efforts to form a French cabinet.

NIGHT

He awaited word from former Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement (MRP) that it would enter his government to climax his efforts.

Radical-socialist sources said that Ramadier, a Socialist, would name a Communist national defense minister, but create special protocol whereby all highly important decisions—for example, the appointment of generals—would require th esignature of the premier.

In addition, the Radical-socialists said, the ministries of the army, Navy and air would be distributed among the socialist, MRP and Radical-socialist ministers as an additional check.

Bidault, slated to become Foreign Minister if Ramadier forms his cabinet, saw Ramadier tonight, but refused to comment. It was evident Ramadier could not form a cabinet until tomorrow, when MRP leaders hold a meeting.

Ramadier tonight said he had made "important progress" in his talks and that he was assured of support from the Communist, Radical-Socialist and independent parties. He said he was "near an accord" with the MRP and was "optimistic."

Earlier the Premier-designate was reported to have struck a snag when the Communists balked over the extension of credits for expanding French military activities in Indo-China. (AP)

France's Cabinet Outlook Better

Paris, Jan. 18 (AP)—Socialist Paul Ramadier's negotiations toward the formation of a new French Cabinet took a favorable turn today when MRP (Popular Republican party) leaders let it be known that they might be willing to enter a coalition Government after all.

These leaders explained that the party's formal motion yesterday calling for the continuance of an all-Socialist Government, meant that they preferred a re-creation of such a Government only if Leon Blum were at its head. They said they were convinced now that Blum was definitely out of the running.

Socialist party leaders expressed confidence that Ramadier, who was nominated Premier yesterday, would be able to report success to President Vincent Auriol late today and set about drafting a presentation to the National Assembly next Tuesday.

DAY

Earlier Attempt Stymied

Ramadier's efforts to form a Cabinet earlier had appeared to be stymied by the MRP's apparent reluctance to enter another coalition Cabinet and their call for an all-Socialist Cabinet.

When the announcement of the MRP's call for continuance of the all-Socialist Government was made, the Communists promptly found in it an attempt to keep them out of the new government. The Communists oppose an all-Socialist government. However, if Ramadier should fail to form a coalition, another appeal by Auriol to Blum was foreseen.

Many observers believe that if Ramadier does abandon his efforts it will be all according to plan. One Radical-Socialist source flatly declared he did not think Ramadier's nomination was "seriously made."

Blum Is 74

These sources interpret the maneuvering this way:

President Vincent Auriol offered Blum the premiership. The latter refused, explaining publicly that presiding over an uneasy coalition would be too tiring at his age. He is 74. At the present stage it is necessary to envisage a coalition Cabinet, because the Communists demand it.

Auriol chose Ramadier, knowing, these informants say, that he could not succeed, with the aim of demonstrating clearly—to the Communists and everyone else—that it is impossible to form a coalition Cabinet.

Another Plea To Blum

Once such proof is given, Auriol will make another plea to Blum to reform his all-Socialist government, and Blum, they foresee, will accept.

CHINESE REPEAT CLAIMS

Paris Embassy Cites Notes to France on Paracels

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Chinese Embassy reiterated tonight China's claims to the Paracels, a string of islands in the China Sea, to which France and Japan had laid claim before the war.

Numerous notes were exchanged during the 1930's with the French Foreign Office, the Embassy statement said, and in all of them China consistently renewed her claims to the islands which, they said, were Chinese from ancient times.

NIGHT

The statement recalled that the last note in 1938 had protested French occupation of the islands and had said that the Chinese Government affirmed anew, "without the slightest possible ambiguity," its sovereignty over the archipelago.

French to Try Chautemps

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Former Premier Camille Chautemps will be tried in absentia by the French High Court of Justice, it was disclosed today.

French Decorate U.S. Major

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP).—Major William P. Bittenbender, who represented the War Department as a liaison officer to the French military aviation mission at Washington during the war, received an award of the Medaille de l'Aeronautique from the French government today.

HORTHY DOUBTS PLOT CHARGE

Former Hungarian Regent Now Living As 'Pauper'

D. DeLuce

Weilheim, Germany, Jan. 18 (AP). Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's regent for 24 years, described himself today as a political recluse and a financial pauper.

Ending the postwar silence imposed on him until now by authorities of the American occupation zone, the 79-year-old former chief of state said Communist allegations in Hungary of a plot to restore a Horthyist regime were "a stupidity."

NIGHT

Hungarian anti-Communists have declared the Communist allegations were for the purpose of forcing a purge of parliament members belonging to the predominant Small Landholders party.

Smiles At Luxury Rumors

The ex-regent, sitting on a threadbare sofa in a cubbyhole village parlor, smiled wryly at Hungarian rumors that he was living luxuriously in a Bavarian castle secretly given him by Hitler.

"This modest house in Weilheim, for which I owe the rent, belongs to a local baker," he said. "All my property in Hungary—it was not a great fortune—is gone."

Technically under town arrest, Horthy reports twice monthly to the United State Military Government officer here. For his only regular contact with the outside world he listens to the radio which his pretty daughter-in-law hid in her baggage when she was taken to a Nazi concentration camp in 1944.

Out Of Touch Since Arrest

"I have been completely out of touch with my native land since Hitler had me arrested in October, 1944, when I tried to make peace," he said. "I have written—all of my family have written—but we do not even get a postcard in answer, though it is many months since Hungary was occupied by the Red Army.

"The other evening I heard the wireless give the names of those arrested in Budapest because they allegedly had conspired for an armed revolt. Of all the names I recognized only one, an able man whom I had not heard of for more than two years. He is too able to attempt such a stupidity as a revolt in Hungary under present conditions.

"Would 100 men challenge the power of 180,000,000? All this agitation now is merely useful to the Bolsheviks."

Seven "Displaced Persons"

The neat but comparatively small house on the outskirts of this sleepy highland village accommodates seven Hungarian "displaced persons": The tweed-suited admiral, his wife, his brother, his daughter-in-law, his 6-year-old grandson, the latter's nurse, and the former stud-master of his brother's confiscated horse-breeding farm in Hungary.

As displaced persons the Horthy family formerly drew UNRRA rations, but now receives German food at a slightly higher calory scale then Weilheim Germans. Like other displaced person they do not have to pay for it.

Not Called As Witness

Wearing a monocle and golf knickers of ancient design, Eugene Horthy, the brother, remarked that his present concern was to discover how to claim payment for eleven race horses that had been taken to the United States by American army officers and for more than a dozen other horses returned to occupied Hungary.

Held for several months in Nuernberg Prison in 1945 as a prospective witness against top Nazi war criminals, Admiral Horthy was released by the American prosecutor, Robert H. Jackson, without having been called to the stand.

United States Army officers recently have indicated the family probably will be permitted to seek asylum in another country.

"I want to find a job somewhere—anywhere but in Germany, and preferably in America," said the daughter-in-law, Ilona, the former Countess Edelsheim. The slim, blond woman, widowed when the Admiral's flyer-son, Stephen, met death on the Eastern Front said, "I know several languages—perhaps I could teach or interpret."

Russia Hopes for End Of German Trade Zones

Accord Involving $21,000,000 Signed by 3 Powers

MINDEN, Germany, Jan. 18 (AP).—A Soviet representative joined British and American officials today in expressing hope for abolition of inter-zonal trade boundaries in Germany. They spoke at a meeting with German economic officials from the three zones during the signing of a tri-zonal trade agreement.

NIGHT

The signing of the agreement, involving 210,000,000 reichsmarks ($21,000,000), marked a long step forward toward collaboration of the zones. Those attending the meeting said, however, that the agreement was not necessarily a fore-runner of a move by the Soviet Union to join in the economic fusion recently effected by the British and American zones.

Under the new agreement the Soviet zone will supply to the British and American zones as a single economic unit such items as wheat, rye, oats, seeds, sugar, potatoes, pit-props for coal mines, raw chemicals, buna (synthetic) rubber, newsprint, timber and woodpulp. The British-American zones will send to the Soviet zone iron and steel rolling mill products, tubes and tires, rubber conveyor hops and small motors.

GI Group Sets VD Record: 3.66 Cases Per Man

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 18 (AP). A record rate of veneral disease among a group of American soldiers was disclosed today, after a complaint by 225 GI's that they were "restricted to quarters" on Christmas Day.

The soldiers, writing to the unofficial army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, asserted they were forced to spend Christmas "lying in newly painted and dimly lighted rooms, staring at a face across the aisle trying to visualize it as St. Nicholas."

DAY

Explains Why

Immediately countering their charge in the soldiers' gripe column of the newspaper, their commanding officer declared the GI's were restricted to the 3d Replacement Depot, at Marburg, because of a venereal rate that doctors said was unprecedented in the Army.

The restricted soldiers, said the depot surgeon, Maj. Linden H. Schwab, were among a group of 287 who had so much VD that in over a year's time they averaged 3.66 cases of infection per man.

Protection, Not Punishment

Compared with this group of soldiers, the VD rate in the entire army in Europe is 240 cases per 1,000 men per year.

The commanding officer, Col. J. O. Kilgore, said the men were restricted "not as a punishment but in accordance with the practice of preventive medicine." He said "drastic action was necessary in order to protect the soldier replacements as well as civilians."

Half-Million Police Due at Polish Polls

Warsaw, Jan. 18 (AP).—A high government official charged tonight that the entire underground was mobilizing to support the opposition Polish Peasant Party in tomorrow's parliamentary elections, the first since 1935, and ordered a half-million security police and militiamen to guard the polls.

The semi-official newspaper Rzeczpospolita said that underground bands were posting notices promising to emerge in force from their secret forest hiding-places when the vote counting begins Monday. The posters urged Peasant Party (PLS) members to "do the best they can" on election day.

Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Peasant leader, handed the ambassadors of hte United States, Britain and Russia a new memorandum citing alleged terrorism by the secret police and mass arrests directed against his party members. He said the Yalta and Pots-

dam agreements guaranteeing democratic elections had been flagrantly violated and that "this cannot be a free and unfettered election."

NIGHT

Government Expects Triumph

The government insisted every precaution had been taken to safeguard balloting for 12 million citizens eligible to appear at the polls between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Members of the pro-government bloc parties predicted an overwhelming victory. An authoritative source said Mikolajczyk might quit the government if the bloc wins.

Col. Roman Romchowski, vice minister of public security said the slaying of election commission officials by the underground had passed the 100 mark and that in addition 51 militiamen, security police and soldiers were killed in gunfights with bands attacking polling places. He reported underground attacks were continuing.

Romchowski estimated that armed members of the underground, numbering about 15,000 and "in strength enough to cause several losses," were carrying out terror campaigns in the districts of of Balystok, Lublin, Rzeszow and Krakow.

He assailed Mikolajczyk as a "trustee of all polish reaction" and said tht terrorism by underground organizations "forces us to take repressive conteraction."

3 Million Voters Ruled Out

Mikolajczyk said that approximately three million voters were denied a choice between the bloc parties and the PSL because of mass cancellations from registration lists. He estimated that 100,000 peasants had been arrested, freed, rearrested and questioned by security police during the pre-election campaign. Romchowski said only 2110 PSL men were in jail. The total jail population was 50,000, he added.

Mikolajczyk declared that intimidation had reached to the Polish supreme court, with Justice Stanislaw Jagusz being releived of his post because of failure to withdraw his parliamentary candidacy.

He estimated that 138 PSL parliamentary candidates were imprisoned and another 250 eliminated from the ballots. Romchowski said only 21 candidates were now in jail.

The voters will choose 444 deputies to a one-house parliament from among 1675 candidates. The greatest number of candidates, 730, are from the government bloc—the Communist-backed workers, the Socialist, Democratic, and Independent Peasant parties. The PSL has 428 candidates, the Labor party 287; the New Liberation group, 193; the Catholics, 15, and miscellaneous 22.

The Parliament must draw up a constitution to replace the 1921 charter and then elect a president, who will appoint a cabinet.

Polish citizens went to the polls for the first time in eleven years last June when they approved a referendum on policies of the Government. The last parliamentary elections were held in September, 1935, under a new constitution embodying Marshal Pilsudski's strongman ideas. The opposition boycotted the 1935 elections.

500,000 Ready To Guard Polls In Poland

1947

Warsaw, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Government mobilized 500,000 security police and regular and volunteer militiamen today to guard the polls in tomorrow's parliamentary election, the first since the Germans marched in September 1, 1939, and started World War II.

Col. Roman Romchowski of the Ministry of Public Security said slayings of election commission members and militiamen had passed the 100 mark. He reported that 38 chairmen, vice chairmen and members of local district election commissions were killed in pre-election terrorist attacks by the underground organization WIN and bands allied with it.

DAY

Attacks To Continue

In addition, he said, 51 militiamen, security police and soldiers were killed in gunfights with bands attacking polling places. Another 25 were kidnapped and presumed killed, he said, adding that the attacks were continuing in widely scattered sectors of the country.

The opposition has charged that a victory for the Communist-dominated Government bloc in tomorrow's voting is predetermined.

The big fight will be between the Government bloc under Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski, Socialist, and the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL) under Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczky.

The Government has accused Mikolajczyk and his followers of a tieup with the anti-Government underground, while Mikolajczyk has charged the Government with mob and security police suppression of his party.

8 P.C. Prediction

Yesterday he said he had heard that the bloc parties had already arranged for returns to show the PSL getting eight per cent of the vote. Government leaders have forecast a sweeping victory for their side, which won a referendum last June 30.

The United States, Britain and Russia will be waiting for the election result. The Soviet Union sponsored the provisional government out of which the current setup grew. The United States and Britain won Cabinet posts for Mikolajczyk, Premier of the wartime London Government in exile, and other London leaders. At Yalta and Potsdam, the three countries guaranteed Poland "free and unfettered elections."

In the last year, the two Western powers—which made such elections a condition of their recognition of the Polish Government—have protested in a series of notes that the current Government of National Unity has violated the guarantee. Both Russia and Poland have replied that the election is Poland's own business. On other occasions, Osubka-Morawski has promised the election will be free.

Observers In Cities

[In London yesterday, the British Foreign Office said teams from the Warsaw Embassy and from consulates elsewhere would observe the voting in the bigger cities. The Foreign Office said the Polish Government would not allow observation in rural areas.]

Twelve million Poles, half the population, are eligible for balloting, by estimate of Judge Kazimierz Bzowski, 71, General Commissioner of Elections.

They will choose 444 deputies to a one-house Parliament—372 from the districts and 72 at large—from among 1,675 candidates. These candidates number 730 from the Government bloc—the Communist-backed Workers, the Socialists, Democratic and Independent Peasant parties; 428 from the Polish Peasant party, 287 from the Labor party, 193 from the New Liberation Group, PSL splinter; 15 from the Catholics, and 22 from others.

Bierut A Candidate

The candidates include President Boleslaw Bierut, who belongs to no party and is a nominee of the powerful nonpartisan Central Commission of Trade Unions, and his 21 ministers.

Mikolajczyk has accused the Government of barring 250 of his candidates from the ballot and striking tens of thousands of PSL voters from election lists. He accused security police of arresting 80,000 to 100,000 of his supporters and 135 candidates.

The Government has answered that it has arrested only those suspected of collaboration with the current underground, of the occupying Germans or of other crimes.

Reports Underground Threats

WARSAW, Jan. 18 (AP).—Colonel Roman Romchowski, Vice-Minister of Public Security, charged tonight that the entire underground was mobilizing to support the opposition Polish Peasant party in tomorrow's Parliamentary elections. He displayed posters allegedly issued by the underground saying that those who vote for the government bloc tomorrow will be liquidated.

The semi-official newspaper "Rzeczpospolita "said underground bands were posting notices promising to emerge in force from their forest hiding places when the vote-counting begins Monday. The posters, the newspaper said, P. S. L. members to "do the best you can" on election day.

NIGHT

British Deny Pole Conspiracy Charge

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Britain formally denied today in a note to Poland that the British Ambassador in Warsaw had communicated with an underground organization conspiring against the Moscow-favored Polish regime.

The Foreign Office announced the dispatch of the note soon after the Ambassador, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, boarded a plane for Warsaw after talks with the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin.

Cavendish-Bentinck was called home a week ago—just after he had been mentioned in a Warsaw treason trial—for the announced purpose of reporting on the campaigning for tomorrow's Polish elections, which Britain and the United States have branded as not free.

DAY

Bevin Satisfied"

A Foreign Office spokesman said the British note, not immediately made public, stated Bevin was "satisfied" that Cavendish-Bentinck had not engaged in any activities to which Poland could take offense.

The note acknowledged, the spokesman said, that the Ambassador had had a purely social relationship with Polish Count Ksawery Grocholski, who was sentenced to death for treason after Cavendish-Bentinck's departure. Grocholski, indicted for delivering state secrets to a "foreign ambassador," admitted supplying the British envoy with information obtained through the underground.

Britain's note said Cavendish-Bentinck never had obtained such information, the Foreign Office reported.

The British Government authorized Cavendish-Bentinck last week to answer in writing any questions in connection with trial testimony.

British Deny Envoy Plotted

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP). — The British Foreign Office sent a note today to the Polish government denying that the British Ambassador at Warsaw had communicated with an underground group plotting against the present Polish regime.

A Warsaw dispatch quoting reliable informants said Polish government circles expressed "anger and distaste" over the note's contents. The Warsaw dispatch said the note was presented to the Polish Foreign Ministry by Philip Broad, British Charge d'Affaires. The text was not made public here or in the Polish capital.

NIGHT

The announcement of the note was made here soon after Victor F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, the ambassador, departed by plane for Warsaw. He had been called home a week ago, the British said, to report on the campaigning for tomorrow's Polish election.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the note acknowledged that Cavendish-Bentinck had a purely social relationship with Polish Count Xavier Grocholski, key figure in a recent Warsaw treason trial. Another defendant in the trial had testified that the British Ambassador was supplied with information obtained from underground sources.

100 Who Claim U. S. Citizenship Held

Warsaw, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A United States embassy source said today that Polish security police had imprisoned 100 Poles who claimed American citizenship. He said that the embassy was checking the claims and negotiating with the Polish Government for the release of the persons involved. The charges against the prisoners were not disclosed.

DAY

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 18 (AP)—The stream of refugee Jews across the Polish border into Czechoslovakia has grown to a flood in the fortnight immediately before the Polish elections, Czech journalists reported today.

The reporters said 10,000 alone poured over the frontier near Nachod in the last two weeks. Previously about 300 a day were coming over.

NIGHT

RELIEF FOOD CHARGE MADE

Pope Says Politics Mars Distribution Of U.S. Gifts

J. D. Knight

Vatican City, Jan. 18 (AP)—Pope Pius XII told a group of ten American newsmen today that food and supplies the United States had so "lavishly" shipped to Europe's hungry war victims had been tagged in some countries "with the price of adherence to a political party."

He said that the end of the war had brought no abatement in denial of men's civil and religious rights, but he held out the hope that world leaders "genuinely devoted to the physical and social betterment of all classes" would guide civilization "back to its safe moorings."

Names No Specific Country

The Pope made no reference to any specific country in his charge that political considerations were being applied to distribution of relief supplies. In his statement to the newsmen, who are touring Europe as guests of the United States Army, he said in part:

"Having fought the war, America girded herself generously to come to the assistance of the victims who survived the holocaust. They little thought that the food and clothing which they were so lavishly shipping overseas would be in some countries tagged with a price, the price of adherence to a political party.

"Denial Of Rights Unabated"

"Denial of men's civil and religious rights has not abated. Nor is it surprising. But it is tragic. It could be depressing—the thought that the heroic death of hundreds of thousands of the nation's brave and promising youth should have left so little peace and justice and charity in its wake."

He told the newsmen that "little is of greater interest to the millions who compose your reading and listening public than to get at the facts. They had believed and hoped to help rid the world of an inhuman tyranny over men's minds and bodies and to create a new order in which all peoples would be free with the freedom of the children of their common Father who is in heaven.

"That hope softened the sorrow of mothers and wives and families when the grim messenger knocked at their door after the battle was over; it fortified them for the sacrifices demanded of them without parallel in their history. Must you tell them their hope has been shattered against a succeeding tyranny?

Members Of Group

The Pope received the newsmen in the papal library of the Apostolic Palace.

The ten newspaper men in the audience were Coleman Harwell, a director and former executive editor of the Nashville *Tennessean*; Elon F. Tompkins, chief editorial writer of the New York *Journal-American*; Gene Gillette, United Press; John H. Martin, International News Service; Everett Holles, mid-West editor, Columbia Broadcasting System; Frazier Hunt, news commentator for Mutual Broadcasting System; Dwight E. Young, editor, Dayton (Ohio) *Journal-Herald* and secretary of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*; Victor O. Jones, night editor, Boston *Globe*, and Erik Oberg, editor, *Machinery Magazine*, New York.

The group will proceed to Trieste, Austria, France and Germany.

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Civil Rights Still Under Attack, Pope Says

1947

J. McKnight

Vatican City, Jan. 18 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, addressing a group of ten American newspaper editors and writers who arrived in Rome yesterday to start an army-conducted tour of Europe, said today that "ruthless persecution of men's civil and religious rights has not ceased" in the postwar world.

Receiving the newspaper men in the papal library of the Apostolic Palace, the Pontiff praised American generosity in aiding Europe's war sufferers.

DAY

Yet Americans who came to the assistance "of the victims who survived the appalling holocaust little thought," the Pope added, "that the food and clothing which they were so lavishly shipping overseas would be in some countries tagged with a price. The price of adherence to a political party."

"Denial of men's civil and religious rights has not ceased," he continued. "Ruthless persecution of men's consciences has not abated. Nor is it surprising. But it is tragic.

"But one dare not be discouraged. Leaders will not be wanting, they are not wanting, men of sterling character, not self-seeking but genuinely devoted to the physical and social betterment of all classes, who in the light of Christian principles will gladly and effectively recognize that religion and morality are the indispensable supports of political prosperity. . . ."

After his brief address, which was in English, the Pope chatted affably with each of the newsmen, recalled to several his visit to the United States while he was Cardinal Secretary of State, and asked that his greetings be conveyed to President Truman and the American cardinals.

over men's minds and bodies and to create a new order in which all peoples would be free with the freedom of the children of their common Father who is in Heaven.

That hope softened the sorrow of mothers and wives and families when the grim messenger knocked at their doors after the battle was over; it fortified them for the sacrifices demanded of them without parallel in their history. Must you tell them that their hope has been shattered against a succeeding tyranny?

Having fought the war, America girded herself generously to come to the assistance of the victims who survived the appalling holocaust. They little thought that the food and clothing, which they were so lavishly shipping overseas, would be in some countries tagged with a price, the price of adherence to a political party.

Denial of men's civil and religious rights has not abated. Nor is it surprising. But it is tragic. It could be depressing, the thought that the heroic deaths of hundreds of thousands of the nation's brave and promising youth should have left so little peace and justice and clarify in its wake.

But one dare not be discouraged. Leaders will not be wanting, they are not wanting, men of sterling character, not self-seeking but genuinely devoted to the physical and social betterment of all classes, who in the light of Christian principles will gladly and effectively recognize what was so luminously clear to him, whom you are pleased to call the father of your country, that religion and morality are the indispensable support of political prosperity, and that morality will not be maintained without religion.

We pray daily that God may give these leaders the patient courage of their convictions and the strength to guide civilization back to its safe moorings. We bless you and your loved ones at home, and we express the hope that you may see the truth and speak it unafraid.

TEXT OF THE POPE'S ADDRESS

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP)—The text of Pope Pius' address:

You have come to Europe, we are told, desirous of getting first-hand knowledge of post-war conditions. An important mission for men of your profession, and one that may be productive of far-reaching good.

Little is of greater interest to the millions who compose your reading, listening public than to get at the facts. They had believed and hoped to help rid the world of an inhuman tyranny

Signor Nenni, whose exit stemmed from the party split over the latter's advocacy of close collaboration with the Communists, had made it plain that he did not want his resignation to precipitate a collapse of the Premier's four-party Cabinet.

Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the bolting anti-Communist Socialists, and the Communists indicated also that they did not want to "upset the apple-cart."

The Republican party, which has been threatening for months to withdraw its two members from the Cabinet, was in conference at Bologna.

Premier de Gasperi appeared confident that he would save his government from shipwreck.

Sexton Accused Of Fascist Plan

Rome, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Ansa, the Italian news agency, reported today the arrest at Siena of an 18-year-old sexton who, it said, had stored arms and explosives for a new Fascist revolution under an altar in his church.

The agency said that Sergio Cappanelli, whom it identified as a former member of Mussolini's Republican Guard, fled to another church near by when the police approached last night, held them off for an hour and surrendered only when they opened fire. The police found arms, ammunition and several pounds of explosives under the main altar of St. Martin's Church, the agency reported.

Naples Relief Workers Seized

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 18 (UP).—Police arrested fifteen persons employed in port warehouses today, because of irregularities in the handling of stored United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies. The arrests climaxed an investigation of "corruption, falsity, cheating and conspiracy," police said.

DE GASPERI UNRUFFLED

Italian Premier Takes Stock of Nenni Exit, Scouts Crisis

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi took his time today about dealing with Italy's Government crisis or even admitting that there was one.

He came back from the United States yesterday just in time to receive the news that his Socialist Foreign Minister, Pietro Nenni, had resigned.

Premier de Gasperi said that

DEFECTION THREAT TO TSALDARIS' RULE

Gonatas, Liberal, and 5 Others Quit Greek Cabinet—'Trick' Move Laid to Premier

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Premier Constantin Tsaldaris met a challenge of six Cabinet resignations and opposition attacks tonight with a declaration that he would battle his opponents to a showdown when Parliament reopens Monday.

NIGHT

Political observers gave little chance to Mr. Tsaldaris, whose eight months in office have set a record of tenure for any Premier of the eight since the liberation of Greece. They noted that Mr. Tsaldaris' Populist (Royalist) party had only 164 of the 354 seats in Parliament and that if the voting followed party lines, he would fail to get a vote of confidence.

If Mr. Tsaldaris were repudiated in Parliament, King George II, according to Greek custom, would name the leader of the largest opposition party, former Premier Themistocles Sophoulis of the Liberals, to form a new Government.

Vice Premier Stylianos Gonatas resigned from the Cabinet, in which he also held the post of Minister of Public Works. Mr. Gonatas' National Liberal party withdrew its support of Mr. Tsaldaris and swung its thirty-two Parliamentary votes to the Opposition, which already had 142 votes. Another resignation was that of Minister without Portfolio Apostolos Alexandaris, leader of the Royal Reformist Group.

DAY

Sophoulis Assails Earlier Mr.

Earlier today Mr. Tsaldaris, following a conference with King George, had announced that he was ready to resign his post and accept a co-Vice Premiership with Mr. Sophoulis, in order to form a Coalition Government under a third person to be named by them as Premier.

The aging Mr. Sophoulis flatly rejected the offer, describing it as "a deceitful trick to misguide public opinion."

Mr. Tsaldaris had said his offer to resign was made to end disorders in Greece, which he asserted had been provoked "from without."

Astute political manipulation has carried Tsaldaris through two previous Government crises. His hurried trip to New York and appearance before the United Nations Security Council in December to present a complaint that disorders in Greece were inspired by her northern neighbors, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, pulled him through a tight spot that had developed then.

Britain is to advance Greece $20,000,000, said an authoritative source tonight. Details of the terms of use of the money were lacking.

Vice Premier Resigns From Greek Cabinet

Athens, Jan. 18 (AP)—Vice Premier Stylianos Gonatas resigned from the Greek Cabinet today, verifying persistent predictions and causing speculation as to whether he would align his party's strength with the opposition in Parliament, a move which might cause the downfall of Premier Constantin Tsaldaris's Government.

Gonatas's National Liberal party, which has consistently supported Tsaldaris, controls 32 seats in Parliament. These votes, plus the 142 held by the recognized opposition, would give the Premier's opponents exactly half the votes in Parliament.

DAY

Concurrent with the news of Gonatas's resignation came the report that Apostle Alexandris had resigned as minister without portfolio. Prior to the formation of the new cabinet, Alexandris had been minister of national economy.

Earlier today Tsaldaris, following a conference with King George II, had announced that he would resign his post and accept a co-vice premiership with Liberal Themistokles Sophoulis in order to form a coalition government under a third person named by them as premier. But Sophoulis, a former premier, flatly rejected the offer, describing it as "a deceitful trick to misguide public opinion."

Egyptian Killed in Riot

Cairo, Jan. 18 (AP).—Egyptian police sources reported that one Egyptian was killed and 68 injured today in a clash at the gate of the Tel el Kebir British army depot when native workers attempted to leave without being searched, protesting that the searching was too slow.

New Terrorist Mine Found

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (AP)—Military authorities announced today the discovery of a "new type of terrorist road mine capable of blowing up a three-ton truck and all its occupants" on a road four miles out of Jerusalem last night.

No Break Expected In Impasse Until U. S. Clears Policy

Nanking, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Communists today rejected the Chinese government's overtures for new peace negotiations.

Sun Fo, chairman of the government's legislative yuan and leader of the peace effort, said the government would try to keep the door open, "but if the Communists desire a protracted civil war, the government will have no alternative but to continue fighting."

NIGHT

Other official but unidentifiable sources, however, were inclined to believe that no drastic political or military developments were in immediate prospect. They held that the impasse probably would continue until fuller clarification of United States policy toward China.

Sources close to both factions said there was no hope of resuming negotiations "at least for a few months," and speculated that the United States might do one of three things: allow the situation to drift along for a while, pull out of China completely, or continue aid to the government on condition that there be no civil war and that the government be reorganized along the lines suggested by General Marshall last week.

Marshall strongly favored liberal elements gaining more power.

Invited to participate in a new coalition regime, these liberal minorities had insisted first upon the government's making another offer to resume negotiations with the Communists.

The Communists, in rejecting the bid submitted through United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, said they would negotiate only if the recently adopted constitution were abandoned and troops returned to positions of a year ago, when the Communists held much more territory than they do now. (AP)

China Reds Reject Peace Talk Bids

H. Mills

Reds Reject Bid By Chiang For New Talks

1947

H. Mills

Nanking, Jan. 18 (AP)—Chinese Communist headquarters today rejected a Government bid to reopen truce talks and authorized sources said that that killed the possibility of further American mediation "at least for a few months."

The Communists charged the Government with "pure deception" in offering to send an emissary to party headquarters at Yenan without first meeting two conditions the Communists long have said were prerequisite to a resumption of negotiations.

DAY

The Government did not announce the basis of its offer, but it undoubtedly was prepared to make some concessions. However, informed sources said there was no possibility of its accepting the Communists' two conditions, which were described as "half real; half for bargaining."

U.S. Policy Awaited

Observers said the Government now would sit tight and await an indication of new American policy, adding that the latter may take one of three courses:

1. Drift along, awaiting an opportunity to solve individual problems as they arise.

2. Withdraw completely from China.

3. Continue to aid the Chinese Government on condition that there is no civil war and that drastic governmental reforms are achieved.

Yenan's rejection started an immediate series of conferences among the highest Government officials—including one at Chiang Kai-shek's home.

Defense Budget Is Cut

Meanwhile, the executive council cut the budget of the Ministry of National Defense from a requested 730,000,000,000 Chinese dollars ($200,000,000) to 450,000,000,000 ($120,000,000). Last year's defense

budget was 380,000,000,000 Chinese dollars. A Ministry official said higher prices actually made this year's budget worth less than last year's.

[From Peiping, John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent, radioed that Truce Headquarters officials predicted that their organization soon would be disbanded as a result of the Communist rejection.

[He also said the officials predict a clean break soon between the Government and Communists and foresee the outbreak of big-scale fighting in Manchuria, where both sides already have maneuvered troops into position.]

2 Demands Reiterated

The Communist Central Committee notified the Chinese Government, through United States Ambassador Stuart, that the Yenan high command is not interested in resuming negotiations without prior acceptance of the Communists' two demands: Restoration of the military situation of January 1946, and nullification of the revised constitution adopted recently by the Communist-spurned National Assembly.

Wang Ping nan delivering the committee's decision, told Stuart:

"If the Government wants a reopening of negotiations, let them approve our minimum demands. Once that is done we are willing to renew discussions at Nanking without the necessity of sending emissaries to Yenan."

Deception Suspected

"If the cease-fire order signed by General Marshall and Chiang Kai-shek's representative, Gen. Chang Chun, last January, can utterly be destroyed by Chiang Kai-shek, how can it be proved that this time to send a man with the same surname of Chang and introduced again by an American for 'peace talks' is not deception," Wang asked.

Chinese Girl Tells Court Marine Attacked Her

Her Version of Case That Led to Anti-U. S. Outbreaks

PEIPING, Jan. 18 (AP).—A Chinese college student told a United States Marine court-martial today that a marine corporal raped her twice on Christmas Eve, but a Chinese doctor testified he was unable to determine from two examinations whether this was correct. The rape charge had been made the basis of a series of anti-American demonstrations by students here and at Nanking and Shanghai.

The nineteen-year-old complainant said that Corporal William Gaither Pierson assaulted her on the polo field in the center of Peiping and that another marine held her. She said the two had seized her on the street as she walked to a movie. She did not know, she added, whether Pierson had offered her money, as she did not understand a word he said. Pierson contends that she solicited him and that he paid her.

The other marine, who has not been identified, is being held for trial later.

Peiping Girl Tells Of Attacks

Peiping, Jan. 18 (AP).—Shen Chung, 19-year-old Peiping coed, today accused Marine Corporal William Gaither Pierson of raping her twice, but a Chinese doctor who followed her to the witness chair said he was unable to determine whether or not she had been raped.

The girl positively identified Pierson to a United States court-martial despite a defense attempt to confuse her.

Then Dr. Kang Ho-cheng, physician in the Municipal Police Bureau, said he examined the coed twice. He said the second time, nine days after the first examination, he found a small cut and a bruise on [illegible]

Started Anti-U.S. Riots

The coed said Pierson made a third attempt to rape her. She testified that she struggled against him and a companion for 3½ hours.

Under crossexamination, the doctor said a strong, healthy girl—she weighs 125 pounds—would have suffered more injuries if she resisted rape than if she consented. He refused to estimate when the bruise was made or whether the girl had resisted.

Chinese University students in several cities made the case the basis for anti-American demonstrations early this month.

Pierson had pleaded innocent to four charges, including one of rape and another of attempted rape, and no contest to one of fornication. He previously had told Marine authorities that his relations with the girl were on a professional basis.

The coed said she didn't know whether he had offered her money because she didn't understand what he was talking about.

Two Look Alike

Seated beside Pierson was Marine Corporal Jay Cunningham, of Burley, Idaho, who resembles the accused.

Asked to identify the Marine she accuses, she hesitated as she looked at Cunningham. Then she looked closely at Pierson a second time and pointed directly at him.

The coed, who came here only 24 days earlier to enter Peiping National University, said she was seized by two Marines as she was walking to a theater.

"Because it was so sudden, I didn't know what to do and I cried," she testified.

On crossexamination, she said:

"When I became calmer, I noticed cars passing on the street. I shouted for help but one of the Marines held my mouth."

The second Marine, as yet unidentified, is held for court-martial on yet unspecified charges.

French Batter Viet Namese Suicide Cult

Hanoi, Jan. 17. (Delayed)—(AP). French troops, using planes, artillery, rifles and grenades, mopped up air raid shelters and basements in the southern suburb of University City today where they encountered a new Viet Namese suicide cult called the "Cam Thu," or "Volunteers of the Dead."

(Paris dispatches said the French cleared a circular area extending 2½ miles from the center of the city, killing numerous Nationilists and taking 150 prisoners).

Among the bodies was found that of a Viet Namese girl, about 20, dressed in men's clothing and with a heavy ammunition belt and sword beside her.

Viet Namese made their most violent surprise attack on Hanoi's main airfield last night. They fought hand-to-hand for hours and left 20 bodies behind.

FIGHTING RAGES AT HANOI AIRFIELD

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Fierce hand-to-hand fighting raged for hours this morning, after a violent Viet-Namese attack on Gialam Field, Hanoi's main airport. It was the most determined assault yet loosed against that vital objective.

The attack came last night and Nationalist parties infiltrated to within a short distance of the runways before being cut down by French machine-gun fire. More than twenty bodies of Viet-Namese were recovered this morning. Nationalist artillery shells fell in the garden around the residence of the High Commissioner of Tonkin Province, Jean Sinteny, and other shells landed in the citadel area, causing damage, but no casualties.

French planes and artillery crushed Viet-Namese resistance in buildings of the university city in Hanoi's suburbs. The action was spearheaded by an attack by six French Spitfires, pinpointed on a building occupied by members of the Tu Ve, intensely nationalistic youth militarist group.

French troops mopping up in the university city encountered a group of Viet-Namese calling themselves the "Cam Thu," which means "Volunteers of the Dead," an inner cult of the Tu Ve described by French officers as patterned after Japanese suicide squads.

Tu Ve members fled, but the cultists remained and battled until all were killed in their basement hide-aways.

Says French Need 500,000

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (by courier to neutral transmitting station to escape French control scrutiny) (AP).—A Foreign Legion captain told today of fighting Viet Minh guerrillas supported by Japanese and Germans, and declared the French would need 500,000 troops to subdue elusive resistance in Indo-China.

The captain, who passed weeks fighting guerrillas south of the Meking River, said French officials promised to have 250,000 troops in the country by July, but "I think it would take twice that." He commanded a heavy-weapons company made up mostly of men recruited from among German war prisoners.

India Assembly to Meet Despite Jinnah's Silence

Reconvenes Tomorrow With Moslem Participation Uncertain

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (AP).—India's Constituent Assembly prepared to reconvene Monday still without any word from Mohammed Ali Jinnah whether his Moslem League delegates will participate in the writing of a charter for independence.

The Assembly adjourned on Dec. 20 after the dominant All-India Congress (Nationalist party) had adopted a conciliatory resolution which Viceroy Lord Wavell considers to be acceptance of interpretations placed upon the independence plan by the British government and the Moslem League. So far, however, Jinnah has not said whether he regards the resolution as an acceptance of his views.

Reticence On Vital Secrets Hit

Tokyo, Jan. 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, General MacArthur's intelligence officer, declared today there was an "excessive mutual reticence" among all branches of the services to share vital secrets during the war.

"I am not suggesting any branch of the service was an exclusive culprit," Willoughby said when asked for comment on a former War Department investigator's charge that the Navy withheld vital information from the Army in the Pacific theater during the war.

"The Army, the Air Force, the Navy and the State Department indulged in excessive mutual reticence, shall we say, at a time when split-second information and the most complete lateral exchange of intelligence was necessary."

Affidavit from Willoughby

Henry Clausen, San Francisco attorney and former War Department investigator, told the San Francisco Life Underwriters Association Thursday that he had an affidavit from Willoughby charging the Navy's failure to share secrets contributed to the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"Clausen asked a million questions," Willoughby said today. "I do not recollect many.

"What I intended to convey then and now is that a lot of intercept messages were available that never got to the right places, or got there in time."

Surprised At Public Statements

He said he was surprised that Clausen, a wartime colonel, should make public testimony "given him as a special assisant to the Secretary of War under the seal of secrecy.

"I hardly expected our statements to become news items. Such testimony was something like a highly confidential whisper on an all too delicate subject. It was not gauged to be shouted from the housetops."

6,443,628 in Pacific Repatriated During '46

Allied Headquarters Expects to Complete Job This Year

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Supreme headquarters reported today that 6,443,628 persons in the Pacific were repatriated in 1946, and termed it one of the biggest mass transportation feats in history.

More than 5,000,000 Japanese were brought home, and 1,000,000 Chinese, Koreans, Formosans and Ryukyuans were moved home from Japan. About 82,000 Japanese remain in Southeast Asia and 13,000 in the Netherlands East Indies, but headquarters expects them all to be returned this year.

The largest repatriation job remaining is that of shipping an estimated 1,000,000 Japanese from Russian-held areas. Approximately 67,000 already have been returned.

NEGLECT IN LEPER COLONY IS CHARGED

Manila, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Aurora Quezon, daughter of the late President Quezon, charged today more than 600 lepers are living in shocking conditions at the Government's Central Luzon leprosarium at Novaliches, less than twenty miles from Manila. Miss Quezon, an active social worker, had just visited the leprosarium.

Manila newspapermen who accompanied her said they found the lepers are living like animals, existing on starvation rations with almost no medicine or medical attention. They are "barely managing to survive, and that, only through the help of kind-hearted officers and men of the United States Army."

A departing regiment gave the lepers Army cots and blankets but many still sleep on floors. There are only two nurses and two doctors to attend the patients. One of these is Mrs. Joey Guerrero, former operative in the Allied Intelligence Bureau.

During the Japanese occupation, lepers suffered more than prisoners of war or internees. The food situation became so critical at Culion Island, north of Palawan, where 7,000 lepers were confined, that doctors advised all who were able to make their way across the Sulu Sea to their home islands. Hundreds perished in flimsy rafts and canoes.

MARCH 31 END OF INVENTORY CONTROL SEEN

Truman Expected Not To List It In Request For Continued Powers

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Officials expect President Truman to permit inventory control to lapse March 31, surrendering the Government's chief weapon against hoarding of scarce goods and materials.

The officials, who are familiar with decontrol plans, reported today that a majority of White House advisers believe this curb on the accumulation of business stocks can be omitted from Mr. Truman's forthcoming recommendations on extension of the Second War Powers.

The President's proposals are to go to Congress within a fortnight in the hope that Congress will act on industrial control policies before the act's March 31 expiration date.

CPA Recommendation

He is expected to seek continued regulation over rubber and tin, scarce foodstuffs, certain building materials, and possibly antimony, cinchona bark for medical use and some other materials.

The Civilian Production Administration recommended that he also ask extension of the inventory-control authority, widely used in the last six months to force business firms to release scarce clothing, housing materials and cattle hides.

However, White House officials believe this will be stricken from the list of "minimum controls" which Mr. Truman hopes to retain. The incentive to hoarding by industry is lessening day by day with the increase in production of most raw materials and parts, officials

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said.

Price Outlook Considered

In addition, prices of most commodities now appear to be approaching their peaks so that merchants and manufacturers are less likely to withhold goods in hope of speculative price increases.

The CPA, recently merged into the Office of Temporary Controls, has been relaxing inventory controls rapidly, either by wiping them out entirely on such products as textiles and electric irons, or by enlarging the permitted inventory.

The wartime limit generally was 45 or 60 days' supply. In most cases where controls remain, business men now are allowed to keep a "practical minimum working inventory."

Short List Indicated

Mr. Truman has not indicated which commodities he wishes to hold under priority and allocation control, but his budget message to Congress indicated the list would be short.

In asking a $47,600,000 appropriation for industrial controls he mentioned "export and import controls, priority and allocation controls on a few commodities, and a few other minimum controls" as well as rent ceilings, sugar rationing and price control of sugar, syrups and rice.

GOP STUDIES WAYS TO CUT FORCES' CASH

Will Call For Statements From Army And Navy To Show Merger Effect

Washington, Jan., 18 (AP)—Republicans bent on whittling down President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget disclosed today they will call upon the Army and Navy for a showing of money savings in the plan for unification of the armed forces.

Brushing aside arguments by some Republicans and Democrats that the $11,587,000,000 outlay for national defense in the fiscal year 1948 should not be touched, Chairman Taber R., N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee, declared

NIGHT

"There is going to be a thorough overhauling of Army and Navy spending estimates. We are going to ask what for and why on each item.

"Should Be Trimmed"

"There is no question but spending should be trimmed under the merger plan, unless its just another New Deal reorganization just superimposing an extra overhead. They are going to show us where we can save. If they don't, we will show them."

Army and Navy officers who discussed the unification plan with reporters at the White House yesterday said there had been no estimates on possible savings. Nor did President Truman's budget estimate take into account such a result.

Mr. Truman wrote House and Senate leaders today that he will submit unification legislation soon; it will be drafted by representatives of the White House and the War and Navy departments.

Will Be Available

These men will be available to congressional committees which will handle the legislation.

Other fast-moving developments on the money-taxes front included:

1. The joint House-Senate budget committee of 102 members, created under the Congressional Reorganization Act, was called to its first session on Monday. It is ready to begin studies of the President's budget estimates with a view to Congress putting its own ceiling on Government spending.

Moves To Recapture

2. Mr. Truman moved to recapture some $563,000,000 of unspent appropriations and remove from the books some $800,000,000 in old lend-lease funds. He got a quick nod of assent from Congress.

Taber said "that helps," but "it would help more if he would eliminate some undesirable functions of Government." Government fiscal experts said the recapture would not affect budgets this year or next, as the action already had been anticipated in preparing the estimates for the fiscal period beginning July 1.

3. Republicans plan to press through the House on Monday legislation, asked by the President, to freeze the excise taxes indefinitely at their high wartime rates—on liquor, furs, jewelry and many other goods and services. Extension action would prevent an automatic rollback of the levies on July 1 and avoid a $1,200,000,000 annual loss of revenue.

4. Prospects for a 20 per cent slash in individual income taxes this year faded. There still appeared to be enough votes to pass a bill granting some tax relief with the principal easement on lower incomes.

5 Senators Favor Merger Plan

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Five senators who served in the armed forces during World War II lined up today behind President Truman's plan for unification of the services under a single cabinet secretary of national defense.

President Truman notified Congress today of the proposed Army-Navy agreement on unification and said he will submit a bill to carry it out soon.

The bill he will submit will be drafted by representatives of the White House and the War and Navy departments.

All Republicans

The veterans, all newly elected Republicans, said they expected Congress to pass at this session legislation needed to carry out the merger.

They are Senators Cain, of Washington; Knowland, of California; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Martin, of Pennsylvania, and McCarthy, of Wisconsin.

A dissent came from Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.), 41, who served in the Pacific as a Navy lieutenant commander until 1943.

Opposed Merger Previously

Magnuson, a backer of the Navy in its successful fight against merger legislation during the last Congress, said he believes that such functions as procurement, research and intelligence can be combined successfully but that other Army and Navy operations should be separated.

Most enthusiastic supporter for the integration plan was Lodge, 44, who gave up his Senate seat in 1942 to become a captain in the tank corps and came out as a lieutenant colonel doing staff liaison in southern France.

Senator Cain, 41, who was mayor of Tacoma, Wash., when he went on active duty as an army major, agreed. Cain was a full colonel and assistant chief of staff with airborne troops when the war ended.

Other Opinions

Opinions of the other senator-veterans:

McCarthy, 37, who joined the Marines as a buck private and came out with captain's bars as intelligence officer in a dive-bomber outfit—"The mere fact that the Army and Navy have got together gives us an excellent basis to work upon. We should be able to work out the details."

Knowland, 38, who entered as a private and advanced to major in military government—"I'm favorably disposed to the idea. It should eliminate most previous objections."

"Objective Is Fine"

Martin, 67, a veteran of Spanish American and both world wars and a major general when discharged—"I favor the idea of unification. The objective is fine and if the two departments have worked out a plan it should be rather easy to pass legislation."

Senator Hill (D., Ala.), who sponsored a merger bill during the last Congress, said "we will pass the legislation this time."

Less certain of speedy action was Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.), one of the Navy backers last session when the merger bill was blocked.

Slug Fest Looms In Probe Issue

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Republicans and Democrats gave every sign today they intend to take off the gloves for a political slugging match over the question of breathing new life into the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Democratic strategists said they count on at least 39 from their ranks to vote next Wednesday against extending the committee's authority until January 31, 1948.

They figured they will need about seven Republican votes to prevail against the GOP, which holds a 51-to-44 margin in the Senate.

Taft Voices Doubt

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), one of the generals in a fight that has become almost wholly partisan, said he doubts that the Democrats can get that many Republicans to go their way.

DAY

The Democrats contend that the Senate Expenditures Committee, a regular group set up under the Congressional Reorganization Act, should conduct a projected investigation of graft, corruption and ineptitude in the war effort.

Senator Tydings (D., Md.), one of a new policy group of sharpshooters named yesterday by Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), proposed this as an amendment to a resolution which would continue the War Investigating Committee.

Chairman Aiken (R., Vt.) of the expenditures group told a reporter it was all somewhat embarrassing to him.

He wasn't going to let it be said, as Tydings adroitly did, that a vote against the Marylander's proposal was a vote declaring the expenditures group "incompetent."

But there is a question of party loyalty, Aiken pointed out. He added that he understands quite a bit of current legislation is coming to his group, indicating he hopes it doesn't get bogged down in a lengthy investigation.

Tydings Applies Sarcasm

Tydings noted that Senator Bricker (R., Ohio), a member of the Expenditures Committee, was the Republican choice for Vice President in 1944. He also said Senator Thye (R., Minn.), another member of Aiken's committee, is "an ambassador without portfolio" of former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

"Would you take this work away from men such as these and give it to the Senator from Maine (Brewster), who, we all know, has no political ambitions whatsoever?" he inquired with heavy sarcasm.

Excise Tax Vote Unanimity Is Prevented

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Representative O'Toole (D., N.Y.), announced today he will block any effort at unanimous House passage of the bipartisan bill to freeze excise levies indefinitely at the high wartime rates.

Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.), voiced confidence the measure, approved unanimously by the House Ways and Means Committee, nevertheless will receive overwhelming House approval early next week.

Knutson had hoped to bring up the bill by unanimous consent for immediate passage without discussion, but since O'Toole has objected he will present it later under usual rules permitting debate and requiring only a simple majority vote for enactment.

DAY

No Dissent In Committee

The Ways and Means group, with Republicans as well as Democrats following a recommendation by President Truman, approved without dissent the bill by Representative Grant (R., Ind.) to head off an automatic rollback of the excise rates next July 1.

House Republican tax managers hope that maintaining the high taxes on liquor, furs, jewelry, cosmetics, luggage and many other goods and services will make it easier to cut individual income taxes.

Calls Tax Plan A "Sham"

O'Toole, who has offered a bill to roll back the excises immediately, issued a statement protesting that the Ways and Means Committee should have held "complete and open" hearings.

He termed Knutson's proposal of a twenty per cent income-tax cut on incomes up to $300,000 "a sham because the bill is absolutely no help to those earning under $10,000 a year." People in the lower brackets would get far greater relief, he argued, through the abolition of wartime excise rates.

Knutson is delaying action on the income-tax bill until the congressional budget committee agrees on a ceiling for Federal spending in the next fiscal year, as required by the Reorganization Act.

Marshall To Be Sworn In Monday

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall will be sworn in as Secretary of State at 11 A.M. Monday in President Truman's office, the White House announced today.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson will administer the oath to the successor to retiring Secretary James F. Byrnes.

The White House said the ceremony will be witnessed by members of the Cabinet and of Congress in both parties. General Marshall went on terminal leave from the Army yesterday and as soon as he takes the oath as a Cabinet member he will return to civilian status as a retired army officer.

Optional Under Law

Under the law General Marshall has the option of receiving the $15,000 annual salary of a Cabinet officer or his retired army pay. It is believed he has elected to take his army pay which amounts to $15,751.

The General, who spent thirteen months in China as President Truman's special envoy, was due to leave Honolulu by plane today for Washington. His arrival time is indefinite, but present plans call for him to reach here several hours before he goes to the White House for the oath-taking.

The White House said that after being sworn, Marshall will remain for a conference with the President.

May Add To List

A tentative list of those invited includes members of the Cabinet, Senate and House members, State Department officials and others. About 25 or 30 persons have been invited so far and General Marshall may add to this list.

The White House said arrangements for the ceremony had been made in cable communications between the President and Marshall.

Poland Planned March Against Moscow in '19

Offered to Make It With 500,000 Men but Allies Turned Proposal Down

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Long secret official records disclosed tonight that a Polish proposal to march on Moscow with an army of 500,000 men was considered by the 1919 peace conference.

Poland's Premier, Ignace Jan Paderewski, was confident his army could succeed where Adolf Hitler subsequently failed with a far stronger force, for the new Bolshevist regime was shaky. He wanted Allied backing and $5,000,000 a day for expenses.

The Allies turned him down. France's Georges Clemenceau argued the effect of the invasion would be to "set the whole of Russia against the Allies." Frank L. Polk, American Under Secretary of State, said the United States was prepared to help relieve the post-war economic plight of the Poles, but not to help them wage war.

The footnote to history is included in the latest bulky volume of official records of the Paris peace conference to be published by the State Department. It covers sessions of the heads of the United States, British, French, Italian and Japanese delegations from Aug. 29 through Nov. 5, 1919.

The Versailles Peace Treaty with Germany already had been signed and Woodrow Wilson had gone home, but still to be completed were treaties with Austria,

Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and the conference was plagued by knotty problems. These included numerous frontier disputes, Romania's defiance of the Big Five in an invasion of Hungary, continued subjection of Germany, and the threatened spread of Bolshevism.

Poland had one of the largest of Europe's post-war armies and only a few months later it marched to Kiev.

The Polish proposal to march to Moscow was submitted Sept. 15 by British Prime Minister David Lloyd George. Before it was repected, Marshal Foch, General Maxim Weygand and Paderewski himself were called in for consultation.

WHITE POPULATION SHOWS HAWAII GAIN

Governor's Report Reveals Japanese Are on Decline, Natives on Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Territorial Governor Ingram M. Stainback says Hawaii's white population has increased, the ratio of Japanese has decreased and the happy-go-lucky native Hawaiian population is growing fast.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, he estimated Hawaii's population at 519,503, and adds:

"The Cacausian element of Hawaii's population has more than doubled since 1940.

"At that time it numbered 74,542, or 18.92 per cent of the total. It now numbers 173,533, or 33.43 per cent of the total. This represents the outstanding shift in Hawaii's civilian population in the past decade."

Mr. Stainback says the ratio of Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry declined from 40.1 per cent in 1940 to 32.2 in 1946—168,463 persons.

"The Hawaiian and part Hawaiian group numbered 75,048, or 14.5 per cent—of whom 10,887 were pure Hawaiians.

"The Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, of all the ethnic groups in Hawaii are increasing the most rapidly through an excess of births over deaths.

Their ratio of births minus deaths, of 35.3 a thousand, compared with 17.5 for the total population and 22.6 for the Puerto Rican group, second in order of biological vitality. The proportion of persons with Hawaiian blood has not changed greatly during twenty years."

Mr. Stainback said smaller ethnic groups—Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans, Puerto Ricans and Negroes—make up slightly more than one-fifth of the population. Filipinos, bolstered by admission of 6,000 sugar and pineapple workers compose one-tenth of the population.

Although Hawaii's population increased 3.46 per cent by the addition of 17,381 persons during the year ended June 30, 1946—compared with an annual rate of growth of 5.09 per cent during the war years—Oahu was the only island with a significant increase.

Oahu has 358,911 inhabitants—69.1 per cent of the Hawaiian total compared with 58 per cent in 1940.

Oahu's population has increased 57.2 per cent since 1940, while that of all the other Hawaiian islands has declined during that period an average of 5.8 per cent.

Other Hawaiian facts as reported by Governor Stainback:

There were more job opportunities in Hawaii than there were takers among the 14,000 World War II veterans.

Less than 1 per cent of the Hawaiian veterans filed unemployment compensation claims compared to 15 to 25 per cent on the mainland and 50 per cent in Puerto Rico.

Hawaii's schools attained their most favorable pupil-teacher ratio in history—one classroom teacher for each thirty pupils.

Tax collections indicated that Hawaii's commerce in the first year of peace exceeded the wartime level by almost $3,000,000.

Of $42,473,900.63 collected in taxes by the territory, 26 per cent was gross income and consumption taxes.

Hawaii's crime rate was low, 1,204 major crimes per 100,000 population and juvenile delinquency increased slightly.

RED REJOINS INSIGNIA

Army Restores Color Dropped During War With Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The color red, which was on the Army-Navy black list during the war, has rejoined white and blue in the insignia of the armed services.

The old red-circle-on-white-star design which used to decorate such equipment as airplanes and trucks was dropped when experience showed gunners were prone to mistake it for the Japanese "meatball" marking in the heat of battle.

A white star flanked by a white rectangle on a blue background was substituted. The red returns, with peace, as a stripe centered on the white rectangle.

To Tour Japan and Korea

9 U. S. Publishers and Editors to Visit Philippines Also

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—A group of nine publishers and editors will leave here Tuesday for a month's inspection trip through the occupation areas in Japan and Korea. They also will visit the Philippines. They will make the trip at the invitation of the War Department.

The group includes Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; Erwin D. Canham, "The Christian Science Monitor"; E. Z. Dimitman, "The Chicago Sun"; Robert W. Reed, "The Kansas City Star"; Wayne Coy, "The Washington Post"; Carroll Binder, "The Minneapolis Tribune"; Thor M. Smith, "The San Francisco Call-Bulletin"; Sevellon Brown, "The Providence Journal," and Ralph Donaldson, "The Cleveland Plain Dealer."

U. S. O. Shows End in Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The curtain has fallen on the last U. S. O. camp show for G. I.s in Europe.

The Army announced today that 221 performers, the last group in the European theater, are due to arrive by ship at New York on Tuesday. The players made up fourteen touring companies. During the peak year of 1945 U. S. O. shows in the European theater were attended by 53,353,000 soldiers.

The Army said the camp shows will continue to play in the Pacific area "for an indefinite period," as well as at Army and veteran hospitals in this country.

A-Bomb Apathy Hit By Ike

Jan. 18

Chicago, Jan. 23 (AP)—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower says the United States "cannot permit complacency or an 'atomic bomb mentality—a possible modern 'counterpart of the Maginot Line mentality'—to lull us into another postwar apathy."

"The muzzle velocity of war has increased in geometric progression from the musket to the rocket," Eisenhower said last night in an industry-Army Day dinner.

"The time interval between initial assault and a crippled nation has been narrowed by every improvement in offensive weapons," the chief of staff said.

"Incontestable Conclusion"

"An incontestable conclusion that emerges from World War II is that modern wars are fought with the concerted strength of whole nations, and that the integration of our national economy into an effective security machine must be accomplished—in thought and in plan—before an emergency occurs.

"The responsibility for achieving this purpose rests with all of us. . . . The whole task must be shared by all our productive facilities and all instrumentalities of government."

Eisenhower said that, far from being pessimistic about world collaboration, the Army, "along with all others who understand the basic futility and stupidity of war, believe that only through success in international co-operation is there any absolute security for us and for all nations.

"We believe that enlightened self-interest urges us forever to seek and support agreements whose universal acceptance will one day eliminate the need for armed forces."

Relief Grain Shows Sharp Output Rise

New Tax Year, High Prices, More Transport Cited

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Famine-relief grain for Europe and Asia today was pouring out of producing areas in sharply increased volume continuing a trend which started shortly after the beginning of the new year.

Aside from the high price which the government is willing to pay to get the grain dealers ascribed the outpouring to two factors:

First producers are more willing to sell now that a new income-tax year has started; second the government is telling producers that it will see that railroad cars are available at country stations to move the grain.

Difficulties in transportation, caused by a shortage of box cars, appeared to grain men to have been at least temporarily overcome as wheat and corn flowed into major grain markets.

Since the beginning of this week receipts of wheat at twelve principal interior terminals have totaled 8,221,000 bushels. Corn receipts totaled 11,129,000 bushels. That compares with 5,576,000 bushels of wheat in the preceding week (Monday through Friday) and 5,744,000 in the like 1946 period. Corn receipts last week (Monday through Friday) were 7,375,000 bushels and a year ago 5,422,000 bushels.

Most of the grain is destined for shipment abroad. It represents efforts by this government to fulfil promises made to meet the needs of foreign countries.

LEFT, RIGHT BOTH ASSAILED

United To Threaten Democracy In U.S., Uruguayan Says

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—Communists and reactionaries united in common cause against the democracies are a danger to the United States and the American republics, Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta, Foreign Affairs Minister of Uruguay, said here today.

The Uruguayan chancellor said in an interview that communism in South America may be a remote threat to the United States, "but care must be taken not to provoke the opposite reaction, toward Fascism. Fascism can be a threat as well. Both tendencies join in common cause to fight the democracies. That is the danger."

Rodriguez Larreta is spending a week in New York and will go to Hyde Park Monday to visit the grave of President Roosevelt.

He participated in an international forum in Cleveland last week and said he was amazed that "12,000 people paid $3 each to come in to hear a discussion of political and international affairs."

Speaking about conditions in Uruguay, Rodriguez Larreta said the political situation was good, and the new President, Tomas Berreta, would take office next March under excellent auspices. President-elect Berreta is scheduled to visit Washington in February.

Communism No Problem

The Uruguayan statesman said the democratic parties had triumphed in the recent elections, in spite of a "bitter and most violent campaign of slanderous type by the reactionary groups, which have increased their strength taking advantages of shortages and postwar difficulties in the country."

Asserting the struggle against communism was not a grave problem in Uruguay, he said: "there is little favorable atmosphere for it. In the elections three months ago, they won four seats in the House of Representatives out of 100."

Rodriguez Larreta said Uruguay had good defense against communism because communism is a creed that thrives on social inequalities and "the democratic parties in Uruguay have carried out a sound policy of social welfare and social equilibrium. That is the best way to combat communism.

"It will thrive where social differences are deep. It has no chance where they do not exist. That phenomenon may be observed in certain Latin-American countries easily," he concluded.

Europe Economic Unity Urged

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—John Foster Dulles called last night for a German peace settlement that would open the way for economic unification of Europe and meet what he said was the Soviet challenge to United States leadership in world affairs.

The Republican adviser on international affairs also urged the decentralization of Germany on a federal-state formula and integration of that nation's economy into that of her western neighbors.

Such a program, he told a dinner of the National Publishers Association, should be included on the agenda of the forthcoming Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers which he said may determine whether Europe will move toward economic unity or toward rebuilding "the old structure of independent, unconnected sovereignties."

Need For Efficiency

"A Europe divided into small economic compartments cannot be a healthy Europe," he said. "All of Europe's economic potentialities need to be used at maximum efficiency and European markets should be big enough to justify modern methods of cheap production for mass consumption."

Dulles, member of the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, told a news conference before the dinner that his speech had been shown to Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, GOP presidential candidate in 1944.

"Both have expressed concurrence in the thesis the speech presents," he said.

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LONDON, JAN 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER, PRAVDA, DELVED INTO HISTORY TODAY--AS FAR BACK AS THE 10TH CENTURY--TO SUPPORT POLISH CLAIMS TO FORMER GERMAN LANDS ALONG THE ODER AND REAFFIRMED THE "IRON DETERMINATION" OF THE POLISH PEOPLE TO STAND GUARD ON THEIR WESTERN FRONTIERS.

SCOFFING AT "PITIFUL AND RIDICULOUS" ATTEMPTS OF "THE HANGERS-ON OF DEFEATED GERMAN IMPERIALISM AND THEIR FOREIGN PATRONS TO CAST DOUBT ON THE POLISH CHARACTER OF THESE LANDS," THE COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLICATION DECLARED IN A BROADCAST:

"IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THESE FRONTIERS WERE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED BY THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF THE LEADERS OF THE THREE GREAT POWERS.

"STALIN'S WORDS THAT THE USSR CONSIDERS THE WESTERN FRONTIERS OF POLAND PERMANENT HAVE RESOUNDED ALL OVER THE WORLD.

"IN MOLOTOV'S WELL-KNOWN DECLARATION, IT IS STATED CLEARLY THAT THE DECISIONS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE ON THE WESTERN FRONTIERS OF POLAND CANNOT BE SHAKEN BY ANYONE."

THE PRAVDA COMMENTARY CAME ON THE EVE OF THE POLISH ELECTIONS AND ALSO COINCIDED WITH THE LONDON MEETING OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS PREPARING A DRAFT OF THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY. IT COULD BE REGARDED AS A REITERATION OF THE RUSSIAN POSITION STATED AFTER THE SEPTEMBER STUTTGART SPEECH OF JAMES F.BYRNES, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, WHO DECLARED THAT EASTERN GERMAN BORDERS FIXED AT POTSDAM WERE ONLY PROVISIO

THE BYRNES SPEECH STRESSED THAT SILESIA AND OTHER EASTERN G

DECLARED THAT EASTERN GERMAN BORDERS FIXED AT POTSDAM WERE ONLY PROVI- 1941
SIONAL.

THE BYRNES SPEECH STRESSED THAT SILESIA AND OTHER EASTERN GERMAN AREAS HAD BEEN ALLOTTED TO POLAND BEFORE THE POTSDAM MEETING "FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES" ONLY AND THAT BRITAIN, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES DID NOT AGREE "TO SUPPORT AT THE PEACE SETTLEMEN THE CESSION OF ANY PARTICULAR AREA."

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LONDON, JAN 18-(AP)-U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY HAD HEARD "RUMORS" THAT RUSSIA MIGHT SUDDENLY PROPOSE IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF GERMANY BY ALL FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS.

THE RUMORS WERE ENTIRELY WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM GERMANY, THE DIPLOMATS SAID, HAD SUGGESTED THAT RUSSIA WOULD SPRING AN EVACUATION PROPOSAL AS A SURPRISE DURING THE CONFERENCE OF BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPUTIES, MEETING HERE TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

THE OFFICIALS EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THESE REPORTS WERE NOT MADE ON ANY DIPLOMATIC LEVEL.

THEY SAID THEY CONSIDERED IT "UNLIKELY" THAT RUSSIA WOULD MAKE SUCH A PROPOSAL BUT OBSERVED THAT, IF MADE, IT WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF BOOSTING RUSSIAN PRESTIGE AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

"FOR THAT REASON," ONE DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID, "THE RUSSIANS MIGHT HAVE SOME REASON FOR PROPOSING IT, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE THERE IS NO LIKELIHOOD THAT THE OTHER OCCUPYING POWERS WOULD AGREE."

MT1005AES

RICHARD ROSENTHAL OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., PHILOSOPHY STUDENT AND FORMER ETO CAMPAIGNER, ASKED: ADD LON (OXford) RXX sponging

"WHY CAN'T WE HAVE THINGS RUN AS EFFICIENTLY FOR OXFORD AS FOR THE SORBONNE IN PARIS? I UNDERSTAND THERE HAS BEEN COMPARATIVELY LITTLE DIFFICULTY THERE. THUS FAR, I HAVE ONLY RECEIVED ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ONE COMPLETE FORM, WITH ANOTHER TO BE FILLED OUT." NIGHT

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION IN NOVEMBER SENT AN EXPEDITER, E.L. BAILEY, TO ENGLAND, BUT SO FAR HE HAS NOT SUCCEEDED IN PRYING TUITION OR SUBSISTENCE FEES OUT OF WASHINGTON, THE STUDENTS SAID.

THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO REPORT THIS AFTERNOON TO PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL ON HIS NEGOTIATIONS, BUT HE DECIDED TO POSTPONE THE MEETING UNTIL LATER.

MANY OBSERVERS PERSISTED IN THE BELIEF RAMADIER WAS MERELY GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS, AND THAT LEON BLUM WOULD BE NOMINATED EVENTUALLY TO HEAD AN ALL-SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

RAMADIER WAS AVOWEDLY TRYING TO LINE UP A COALITION GOVERNMENT, 1936
TAKING IN AT LEAST THE COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS, MRP, AND RADICAL-SOCIALISTS. SOME SOURCES SAID HE HAD OFFERED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO GEORGES BIDAULT OF THE MRP, FORMER INTERIM PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

BIDAULT CALLED ON RAMADIER TO LEARN IF HE WOULD HAVE A FREE HAND AS FOREIGN MINISTER. HIS FRIENDS SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO GO TO MOSCOW FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AND BE FORCED TO TELEPHONE PARIS EVERY DAY FOR ORDERS. ADD Indo Cyl-French) RXX Indo-China (w/c Sow)

THE MRP WANTED PRECISE DETAILS ON PREROGATIVES OF THE THREE MINISTERS OF WAR, NAVY AND AIR WHICH RAMADIER REPORTEDLY OFFERED THEM.

THE MRP WAS CONCERNED OVER THE EXTENT THEIR MINISTERS WOULD BE SUBORDINATE TO THE DEFENSE MINISTER, SLATED TO BE A COMMUNIST.

FH517PES

STUTTGART, JAN.18-(AP)-PROSECUTOR DON S.FARRENS ASKED AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT TODAY TO ASSESS THE DEATH PENALTY AGAINST ALL BUT ONE OF 11 ALLEGED NAZI TERRORISTS ACCUSED OF BOMBING GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURTS IN STUTTGART AND NEARBY TOWNS.

"NO PENALTY COULD BE TOO SEVERE FOR THESE CONSPIRATORS," THE DECATUR, NEB. PROSECUTOR SAID IN HIS SUMMING UP OF THE CASE AGAINST SIEGFRIED KABUS AND THE YOUTHFUL GANG HE ALLEGEDLY TRIED TO MAKE THE NUCLEUS OF A NEW NAZI MOVEMENT WITH HIMSELF AS "FUEHRER."

THE VERDICT IS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON TUESDAY.

THE DEFENSE ARGUED THAT KABUS WAS MENTALLY IRRESPONSIBLE, AND COUNSE FOR THE OTHER DEFENDANTS PLEADED THAT THEY WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS BECAUSE THEIR YOUTHFUL MINDS HAD BEEN POISONED BY NAZI PHILOSOPHY AND THEY HAD BEEN DUPED AND COERCED BY KABUS. THEY ALSO ARGUED FOR CLEMENCY ON THE GROUND THAT NO ONE WAS INJURED AND LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE BY THE GANG'S HOMEMADE BOMBS.

PS855PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW,JAN.18(AP)-THE SOVIET ARMY PAPER RED STAR ASSERTED TODAY THAT ATTEMPTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO DENY THE EXISTENCE OF A SECRET AGREEMENT BETWEEN MILITARY LEADERS OF THE TWO NATIONS WERE CAUSING WIDESPREAD CRITICISM.

THE PAPER CITED IN PARTICULAR A STORY IN THE LONDON DAILY WORKER ON DEC.2 CONCERNING AN ALLEGED SECRET AGREEMENT, WHICH IT SAID CAUSED COMMENT IN THE PRESS OF MANY NATIONS.

RED STAR SAID THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ON DEC.9 THAT AN EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS BETWEEN THE GENERAL STAFFS OF THE U.S., BRITAIN AND CANADA ON THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENT STANDARDIZATION HAD TAKEN PLACE.

"HOWEVER," RED STAR ADDED, "THE REPRESENTATIVE REFUSED TO ANSWER FURTHER QUESTIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS CONCERNING DETAILS OT TALKS, REFERRING CORRRESPONDENTS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT."

PREIM MINISTER ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN, RED STAR ASSERTED, ALSO REFRAINED FROM GOING INTO DETAILS, BUT, THE PAPER ADDED, DETAILS DID COMMENCE TO APPEAR IN THE PRESS.

THE ARTICLE SAID A NUMBER OF SPEECHES WERE BEING MADE ON THE SUBJECT BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS, MANY OF THEM DISAPPROVING IN NATURE. IT ADDED THAT PROTESTS ALSO WERE BEING RECORDED IN THE CANADIAN PRESS.

"THUS," RED STAR CONCLUDED, "THE EFFORTS OF SOME CIRCLES OF THE U.S. AND BRITAIN TO ESTABLISH A MILITARY COLLABORATION HAVE RUN INTO A NUMBER OF OBSTACLES, THE MAIN ONE OF WHICH IS A DESIRE OF THE BROAD MASSES OF POPULATIONS OF THESE COUNTRIES FOR A LASTING, FIRM PEACE."

ML940AES

1947

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW,JAN.18-(AP)-PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, SAID IN A SHANGHAI DISPATCH TODAY THAT PERSONS ARRIVING FROM JAPAN HAD REPORTED APPREHENSION IN THAT COUNTRY THAT "COLOSSAL" OCCUPATION COSTS WOULD THREATEN THE NATION WITH BANKRUPTCY.

A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT SAID THE JAPANESE HAD SPENT OVER 50,000,000 YEN BUILDING GOLF COURSES FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS, 40,000,000 YEN ON U.S. BARRACKS AND 1,300,000 YEN ON ONE HOUSE FOR AN OCCUPATION FAMILY. HE REPORTED JAPAN'S SPENDING TO MAINTAIN ALLIED TROOPS REACHED 19,000,-000,000 YEN BY LAST DECEMBER AND BY APRIL, 1947, WOULD TOTAL 50,000,-000,000 YEN MORE.

(THE OFFICIAL QUOTATION FOR THE YEN IS 15 TO THE DOLLAR, BUT THE ACTUAL RATE IS 75 TO THE DOLLAR.)

MEANWHILE, IZVESTIA, RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, COMMENTED THAT BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE UNITED STATES' DOMINANT ROLE IN THE FAR EAST EXPRESSED A FOREIGN-POLICY LINE MARKED BY A TENDENCY TOWARD ALLIANCE WITH THE U.S. FOR "DIVIDING THE WORLD AND ACHIEVING ANGLO-AMERICAN DOMINATION."

THE PAPER SAID BRITISH-U.S. DIFFERENCES OVER JAPAN REFLECTED "CONTRADICTIONS IN THE POST-WAR POSITION OF ENGLAND, WHICH IS FIGHTING FOR A 'DECENT PLACE UNDER THE SUN' BUT WHICH SIMULTANEOUSLY IS [illegible] ORDINATING ITS POLICY MORE AND MORE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UN[illegible] STATES."

ML902AES

MOSCOW, JAN.18-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PUBLIC TODAY RECEIVED ITS FIRST EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY ATOM BOMBS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

L.VYSOKOOSTROVSKI, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES REPORTING ON VISITS TO BOTH CITIES, EXPRESSED SOME DOUBT AS TO THE BOMB'S MILITARY SIGNIXICANCE BUT STRESSED THAT "IT TOOK MANY LIVES OF DEFENSELESS PEOPLE."

"DESTRUCTION IN HIROSHIMA WAS GREAT," HE WROTE. "IT IS DIFFICULT, OF COURSE, TO PASS JUDGMENT ON THE FULL MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ATOM BOMB. BUT, AS A MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPON, IT REALLY MEANS DISASTER FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION. WE WERE GRAPHICALLY CONVINCED OF THIS."

HE CONCLUDED THAT "OUR OBSERVATIONS IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI WHOLLY CONFIRM THAT THE ATOM BOMB IS THE INSTRUMENT OF MASS DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN BEINGS. PEACE-LOVING HUMANITY'S DEMAND THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS BE OUTLAWED WITHOUT DELAY IS JUST."

MOSCOW, JAN 18-(AP)-NEW TIMES, COMMENTING ON UNITED STATES TRUSTEESHIP PROPOSALS FOR FORMER JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS, SAID TODAY THE AMERICAN "CLAIMS TO ACTUAL ANNEXATION" OF THE ISLANDS COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED "EITHER BY DEFENSE NEEDS OR BY THE INTERESTS OF THE LOCAL POPULATIONS."

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS WEEKLY SAID THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIONS, "HARMFUL FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE FAR EAST, ARE DICTATED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE LUSTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALIST CIRCLES."

MT1026AES

MOSCOW,JAN.18-(AP)-THE SOVIET FOREIGN AFFAIRS WEEKLY NEW TIMES, IN A NEW ATTACK ON THE ROLE OF THE VATICAN IN WORLD AFFAIRS, TODAY DENOUNCED THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE OF POPE PIUS XII AS A RESTATEMENT OF "THE OLD REACTIONARY POLICY OF THE VATICAN BENEATH PHRASES OF LOVE, FORGIVENESS AND MERCY."

REPEATING SOVIET CHARGES THAT THE VATICAN HAD COLLABORATED WITH AXIS POWERS DURING THE WAR, THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT RECENTLY THE CHURCH'S EFFORTS HAD BEEN DIRECTED TO "FALSIFYING HISTORY AND CREATING A LEGEND ABOUT THE SUPPOSED SERVICES RENDERED BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM."

THE PERIODICAL ALSO CHARGED THE VATICAN WITH "SAVING A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PROMINENT FASCISTS AND WHITEWASHING CARDINALS, BISHOPS AND PRIESTS WHO WERE IMPLICATED IN ASSISTANCE TO HITLER AND THE GERMAN ARMY."

"THE VATICAN, CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES HAVE BECOME REFUGES FOR PROMINENT FASCISTS," THE MAGAZINE ADDED.

ML956AES

ANTWERP, JAN.18-(AP)-PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, LOOKED TOWARD NEWSMEN ON HAND FOR A SOCIALIST MEETING LAST NIGHT AND TOLD THEM, "ON YOU, JOURNALISTS, DEPENDS THE FUTURE OF OPEN DIPLOMACY."

"YOU MAY BE AMONG THE GREATEST CONTRIVERS OF PEACE," HE SAID, "BUT IF YOU COLOR THE NEWS, IF YOU OVEREMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SOME PHRASES IN SPEECHES, YOU MAY BE THE INDIRECT CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL DISAGREEMENTS OR CONFLICTS."

BD732AES

30.24 - 7437

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, JAN 18-(AP)-HUNGARY'S LEFT WING LEADERS TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME PUBLICLY ADVOCATED RULE BY A LEFTIST MINORITY AND URGED THE MAJORITY SMALLHOLDERS PARTY TO "ABANDON ARITHMETICAL DELUSIONS."

ADDRESSING ROUGHLY 3,000 PERSONS AT A DEMONSTRATION, AND THE NATION BY RADIO, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS MATAS RAKOSI, COMMUNIST LEADER, AND ARPAD SZAKASITS, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT CHIEFTAIN, DECLARED ALL PERSONS INVOLVED IN AN ALLEGED COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT WOULD BE "RUTHLESSLY" PUNISHED AND THAT THE SMALLHOLDERS PARTY "MUST PURGE ITSELF" OF "REACTIONARIES."

SMALLHOLDERS SAY THE INTENTION BEHIND THIS IS TO CUT THEIR MAJORITY IN HALF, THEREBY GIVING THE LEFTISTS THE CONTROL THEY FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH WITH BALLOTS.

SZAKASITS TOLD THE GATHERING "THE UNNATURAL ELECTORAL VICTORY" IN NOVEMBER, 1945, IN WHICH THE SMALLHOLDERS WON A 57 PERCENT MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT "HAS CHANGED THE STRUCTURE OF THE SMALLHOLDERS PARTY. REACTIONARIES OF THE DIRTIEST NATURE FILL THE RANKS."

SZAKASITS SAID THE LEFTISTS WANTED "A HEALTHIER COALITION". SMALLHOLDERS CLAIM THIS MEANS A "LITTLE COALITION" DOMINATED BY COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID, MEANWHILE, THAT RAKOSI DECLARED WEDNESDAY AT AN INTER-PARTY MEETING THAT UNLESS SIX MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN THE ALLEGED PLOT TO RETURN FORMER REGENT ADM.HORTHY TO POWER WERE NOT PROMPTLY ARRESTED, REGARDLESS OF IMMUNITY, SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WOULD INTERVENE. THIS OFFICIAL SAID ALL SIX HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO THEIR HOMES SINCE WEDNESDAY. ONE OTHER IS REPORTED IN HIDING.

SW415PES

1947

SHANGHAI, JAN. 18-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY 21 MEMBERS OF BUREAU EHRHARDT, WARTIME NAZI ESPIONAGE RING IN THE ORIENT, WILL BE SENT TO GERMANY TO FERVE PRISON TERMS OF FIVE YEARS TO LIFE. THEY WERE CONVICTED BY A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION YESTERDAY OF AIDING THE JAPANESE AFTER V-E DAY IN VIOLATION OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER TERMS.

SIX OTHER MEMBERS, ACQUITTED EARLIER OF SIMILAR CHARGES, ALSO WILL BE SENT TO GERMANY UNDER AN AGREEMENT WITH CHINESE AUTHORITIES THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU WOULD BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND IRRESPECTIVE OF THE OUTCOME OF THE TRIAL.

LUDWIG EHRHARDT, HEAD OF THE BUREAU, DREW THE HEAVIEST SENTENCE--LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR.

X508APS NM

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING,JAN.18-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALVAN C. GILLEM, JR., MAKING IT UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR THAT HE WAS ABIDING BY TRUCE HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENTS, TODAY PLACED U.S. RADIO FACILITIES AT THE DISPOSAL OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO PERMIT THEM TO RESUME COMMUNICATIONS WITH CHANGCHUN.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BRANCH AT HEADQUARTERS CLOSED THE COMMUNIST BRANCH RADIO THURSDAY AND ORDERED ITS REPRESENTATIVES AT ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, TO CEASE WORK. THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED THE COMMUNISTS AT HEADQUARTERS OF AIDING THE PARTY'S ARMIES.

GILLEM, THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE AT TRIPARTITE HEADQUARTERS, FILED A FORMAL PROTEST WITH GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER CHEN KAI-MING, DECLARING THE GOVERNMENT ORDER VIOLATED A HEADQUARTERS DIRECTIVE.

XZ1143ACS NM

SHANGHAI, JAN. 18-(AP)-UNRRA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DR.TILSON L. HARRISON, 58, CANADIAN PHYSICIAN WHO SERVED WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE WAR, DIED JAN. 10 ON A HAZARDOUS MERCY MISSION INTO COMMUNIST HELD AREAS OF SOUTHERN HOPEH PROVINCE.

UNRRA SAID IT IS SEEKING INFORMATION AS TO THE CAUSE OF HARRISON'S DEATH, WHICH OCCURRED NORTH OF HOTSE.

HARRISON LEFT SHANGHAI IN NOVEMBER TO MAKE THE PERILOUS JOURNEY WITH MEDICAL SUPPLIES AFTER SEEING HOW RAMPANT WERE DISEASE, MISERY AND POVERTY IN THE HANTAN AREA OF HOPEH. HE MADE THE TRIP ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE.

ENROUTE, CHINESE GOVERNMENT PLANES STRAFED HIS TRUCK CONVOY, UNRRA SAID, BUT HE SURVIVED THE ATTACK. ALTHOUGH SUFFERING PAIN FROM FROSTBITE AND WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD, CASH AND CLOTHING, HE CONTINUED HIS TRIP.

HARRISON JOINED UNRRA LAST SPRING AFTER WARTIME SERVICE WITH THE BRITISH NAVY. HE PREVIOUSLY WORKED IN CHINA WITH THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

X5APS

PEIPING,JAN.18-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY QUARTERS TODAY SAID FIVE U.S. OFFICERS AND MEN HAD REACHED KALGAN -- BUT NOT 200 PERSONNEL, AS CHARGED BY PRAVDA, RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, AT MOSCOW.

THE FIVE ARE THE ONLY AMERICAN MILITARY AT KALGAN AND THEY ARE ATTACHED TO A TRUCE HEADQUARTERS TEAM SENT TO AID RESTORATION OF RAILWAY, HEADQUARTERS ADDED.

KALGAN, A FORMER CHINESE COMMUNIST MILITARY BASE, WAS CAPTURED BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES LAST FALL.

XZ1139ACS

THE GOVERNMENT WAS BELIEVED TO BE PREPARED TO MAKE SOME COMPROMISE BUT NOT ON EITHER OF THESE POINTS.

IN INFORMING AMBASSADOR STUART THAT THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAD REFUSED THE GOVERNMENT BID, WANG PING-NAN, COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, SAID THE GOVERNMENT OFFER TO SEND GEN.CHANG CHIH-CHUNG AS ITS EMISSARY TO YENAN WAS "PURE DECEPTION."

A220KX

(WHILE THE BREAKUP OF THE INEFFECTIVE TRI-PARTITE EXECUTIVE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING WAS GENERALLY PREDICTED AS A RESULT OF THE DEADLOCK, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THAT BODY CONTINUED TO PLAY OUT THE STRING.

(DISPATCHES FROM PEIPING SAID THAT LT.GEN.ALVAN C.GILLEM,JR., HAD MADE AMERICAN RADIO FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNIST MEMBERS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA.

(THE GOVERNMENT TWO DAYS AGO DENIED THE COMMUNISTS USE OF THE TRUCE

TEAM RADIO IN CHANGCHUN CHARGING THEM WITH COMMUNICATING REGULARLY WITH COMMUNIST ARMIES MARCHING TOWARDS THAT CITY.

(GILLEM INFORMED THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER THAT THIS SHUTDOWN VIOLATED THE REGULATIONS ON WHICH THE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS WAS ESTABLISHED AND NOTIFIED THE COMMUNIST COMMISSIONER HE COULD USE THE AMERICAN RADIO FOR NON-CODED MESSAGES.

(GEN.YEH CHIEN-YING, COMMUNIST COMMISSIONER, ANGRILY CALLED THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSATION "ABSURD." COMPETENT OUTSIDE SOURCES AGREED THAT CHANGCHUN WAS NOT IN MUCH IMMEDIATE DANGER FROM THE COMMUNIST ARMIES. PRO-GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES SAID INCONCLUSIVE FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS 55 MILES NORTH OF CHANGCHUN.)

ET/XZ302PCS NM BJT

INDOCHINA (490)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

SAIGON, JAN. 18-(AP)-(BY COURIER TO NEUTRAL TRANSMITTING STATION TO ESCAPE FRENCH CONTROL SCRUTINY)--A FOREIGN LEGION CAPTAIN TOLD OF FIGHTING VIET-MINH GUERRILLAS SUPPORTED BY JAPANESE AND GERMANS TODAY AND DECLARED THE FRENCH WOULD NEED 500,000 TROOPS TO SUBDUE ELUSIVE RESISTANCE IN INDOCHINA.

HIS PICTURE OF FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN INDOCHINA WHICH GRADUALLY HAS SPREAD FROM THE NORTH SINCE DEC. 19, WAS SUPPLEMENTED BY A VIET-MINH GUERRILLA CAPTAIN AND A YOUNG GIRL COURIER WHO WERE INTERVIEWED SEPARATELY IN A SMALL CAFE IN SAIGON'S NATIVE QUARTER.

THE VIET-MINH CAPTAIN SAID THE GUERRILLAS WERE WAGING A DESTRUCTION CAMPAIGN ON DIRECT ORDERS FROM HO CHI-MINH, LEADER OF THE VIET-MINH PARTY AND PRESIDENT OF THE VIET NAM REPUBLIC IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA.

HE SAID THE GUERRILLAS NOW ARE CONCENTRATING ON CUTTING RAIL LINES AND BURNING RUBBER PLANTATIONS AND "NEXT WE WILL BURN RICE CROPS ON FRENCH LAND--WE WILL LEAVE ONLY ENOUGH RICE FOR THE LOCAL POPULATION."

THE LEGION CAPTAIN WHO SPENT WEEKS FIGHTING GUERRILLAS SOUTH OF THE MEKONG RIVER SAID FRENCH OFFICIALS PROMISED TO HAVE 250,000 TROOPS IN THE COUNTRY BY JULY BUT "I THINK IT WOULD TAKE TWICE THAT."

THE OFFICER WHO COMMANDED A HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY MADE UP MOSTLY OF PERSONNEL RECRUITED FROM GERMAN WAR PRISONERS, SAID HE PARTICIPATED IN ONE CLASH IN WHICH THE LEGION WAS UNDER FIRE FROM JAPANESE ON ONE SIDE OF THE ROAD AND GERMAN DESERTERS ON THE OTHER.

THE GERMAN DESERTERS CALLED OUT TO THEIR FORMER COMRADES BY NAME AND URGED THEM TO JOIN THE GUERRILLAS, THE OFFICER RELATED.

"THE FRENCH HOLD ONLY THE IMPORTANT PLACES" IN THE INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN INDOCHINA, HE ASSERTED. "THE GUERRILLAS HOLD THE COUNTRYSIDE. THE FRENCH CANNOT MOVE THROUGH THE COUNTRY ANYMORE EXCEPT IN ARMED CONVOY."

HE SAID HE HAD CONCLUDED THAT THE VIET-NAMESE ARMY ACTUALLY WAS BETTER ORGANIZED THAN THE FRENCH. HE SAID HE HAD SEEN CAPTURED GUERRILLA HEADQUARTERS EQUIPPED WITH EXCELLENT MILITARY MAPS, TYPEWRITERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT. WHILE USUALLY SHORT OF AMMUNITION THEIR SUPPLIES ARE REPLENISHED BY DESERTING GERMAN LEGIONAIRES AND NATIVES WHO TAKE THEIR WEAPONS WITH THEM.

ONE LEGION REGIMENT OF 3,500 MEN LOST 300 KILLED AND 700 WOUNDED IN THE LAST YEAR, HE NARRATED. THE VIET-NAMESE USUALLY FADE INTO THE JUNGLE "SO THICK YOU CAN'T SEE ONE YARD AHEAD"--AFTER A SURPRISE ATTACK, HE SAID, AND "WHEN YOU CAN'T CATCH THEM YOU CAN'T KILL THEM."

THE VIET-MINH CAPTAIN HERE ON A SECRET MISSION SAID THE IMMEDIATE POLITICAL GOAL WAS UNION OF RICH COCHIN CHINA IN THE SOUTH WITH VIET NAM.

"WE DEMAND THAT THE FRENCH LIVE UP TO THEIR PROMISE OF A REFERENDUM HE EXPLAINED. "I AM CERTAIN 94 PER CENT OF THE COCHIN CHINESE WOULD VOTE FOR UNION."

THE GIRL COURIER SAID THE PEOPLE HAD BEEN POLITICALLY AWAKENED BY "OPPRESSION AND TAXES."

THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN CHINA, SHE SAID, LEVIED TAXES "ON EVERYTHING" AND THE LOCAL TAX COLLECTORS FREQUENTLY MEET SUDDEN DEATH.

A DAUGHTER OF A FORMER ANNAMITE OFFICIAL UNDER THE FRENCH AND ACCUSTOMED TO A SHELTERED LIFE, SHE NOW TRAVELS ON LONG JOURNEYS CARRYING MESSAGES.

SHE SAID SHE WAS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION ONCE AND TORTURED BY THE FRENCH AND ANNAMITE POLICE WHO HELD ELECTRODES TO HER TEMPLES.

RQ250PES

NIGHT LEAD MARSHALL

HONOLULU JAN. 18-(AP)-GENERAL MARSHALL, TANNED AND RESTED AFTER 10 DAYS UNDER HAWAII'S SUN, LEFT BY PLANE TONIGHT FOR THE MAINLAND AND HIS NEW POST AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

MARSHALL DEPARTED AT 7 P.M. HONOLULU TIME (12:30 A.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME) ABOARD HIS SPECIAL C-54 ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE.

A130FX

THE PLANE WILL LAND AT THE BURBANK, CALIF., AIRPORT IN ABOUT 12 HOURS.

MARSHALL PLANNED TO SPEND SUNDAY IN HOLLYWOOD WITH HIS FORMER SECRETARY, FRANK MCCARTHY.

DRESSED IN A DARK BROWN SUIT AND WEARING A PANAMA HAT, MARSHALL CHATTED WITH NEWSMEN BEFORE TAKING OFF BUT DECLINED TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

"I HAD A MOST COMFORTABLE STAY," HE SAID, "AND I AM LOATH TO LEAVE. I FEEL FINE AND I AM FAIRLY RESTED."

MRS.MARSHALL, BEDECKED WITH NLOWER LEIS

MRS.MARSHALL, BEDECKED WITH FLOWER LEIS, SMILED BESIDE HER HUSBAND BEFORE ENTERING THE PLANE.

A139FX

ASKED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THE REFUSAL OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO REOPEN PEACE TALKS WITH THE NANKING GOVERNMENT, MARSHALL REPLIED: "I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I WILL HAVE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENT ON CHINA UNTIL I TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT."

AS FOR THE ARMED SERVICES UNIFICATION PLAN, MARSHALL TOLD A QUESTIONER: "GENERAL EISENHOWER AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR CAN WORRY OVER THAT."

MARSHALL SAID HE FAILED TO GET ONE FINAL SWIM IN THE PACIFIC BECAUSE AN OVER-INDUSTRIOUS AIDE PACKED HIS SWIMMING TRUNKS EARLY TODAY AND HUSTLED THEM ABOARD THE PLANE.

UM1043PPS NM

1947

1947

30.24-7439

HONOLULU, JAN.18-(AP)-THE U.S.MARSHAL'S OFFICE SERVED A WARRANT ON THE PANAMANIAN FREIGHTER LAKESAPOR TODAY SHORTLY AFTER IT DOCKED, ORDERING IT HELD UNTIL $45,823 IN CLAIMS AGAINST IT ARE SATISFIED.

THE CLAIMS WERE FILED BY FIVE SHIP REPAIR FIRMS IN MOBILE, ALA., AND NEW ORLEANS AND BY A NEW ORLEANS STEVEDORE COMPANY. HEARING WAS SET FOR JAN.24.

COUNSEL FOR THE FIRMS SAID THEY HAD TRIED TO HALT THE SHIP AT LOS ANGELES BUT IT HAD STOPPED IN A MEXICO PORT INSTEAD. IT WAS EN ROUTE TO CHINA WITH GASOLINE AND QUONSET HUTS. THE WARRANT WAS SERVED ON REIDAR KOLSOE, THE CAPTAIN.

SD841PCS NM

KURE, JAPAN, JAN.18-(AP)-LT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, AUSTRALIAN WHO COMMANDS BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES, TODAY PRAISED NEW ZEALAND OCCUPATION TROOPS AND SAID HE WAS ESPECIALLY IMPRESSED BY THEIR EDUCATION SERVICE, OF WHICH MANY ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE.

HE ALSO COMPLIMENTED THEM FOR THEIR EFFICIENT HANDLING OF REPATRIATION AND ANTI-SMUGGLING DUTIES.

RETURNING FROM AN INSPECTION OF THEIR AREA, HE SAID THEY HAD HAD "VERY BAD" ACCOMMODATIONS BUT "CONDITIONS STEADILY ARE IMPROVING."

FR430ACS NM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 18-(AP)-THE LARGEST NUMBER OF REPORTERS TO VISIT MOSCOW IN MANY A YEAR IS PLANNING TO GO THERE BY MARCH 10 TO COVER THE WORK OF THE BIG-FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS ON GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

WHETHER ALL WILL BE ABLE TO GO DEPENDS ON WORD NOT YET RECEIVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. THE RUSSIANS HAVE EXPLAINED THAT THEY HAVE EXTREMELY TIGHT HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THEIR CAPITAL. BUT AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE EXPECTING ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE FOR A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NEWSMEN, AND ARE HOPING FOR INFORMATION BY FEB. 1.

MEANWHILE, MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, HAS RECEIVED INDICATIONS FROM MORE THAN 60 AMERICAN REPORTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD, THAT THEY WANT TO COVER THE CONFERENCE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THESE AND OTHERS WHO MAY STILL FILE APPLICATION TO GO, MCDERMOTT ISSUED THIS WEEK SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO PROCEED AND WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY GATHERED BY AMERICAN VISITORS IN MOSCOW, HE HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT WHILE THE NEWSMEN MAY GET A WARM WELCOME FROM THE RUSSIANS THEY WILL BE IN FOR A COLD AND FAIRLY EXPENSIVE TIME OF IT.

THE CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 10 AND IN MARCH "WINTER STILL PERSISTS IN MOSCOW," THE STATE DEPARTMENT MILDLY REMINDS THE PROSPECTIVE TRAVELER. "A HEAVY WINTER OVERCOAT AND RUBBERS ARE A NECESSITY."

THE DEPARTMENT'S UNDERSTATEMENT LEAVES MUCH UNTOLD, ACCORDING TO PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE MOSCOW WINTER. LONG UNDERWEAR, FLANNEL PAJAMAS, HEAVY SUITS AND SHOES AND A FUR HAT WILL NOT BE OUT OF PLACE IN THE SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES LIKELY TO PREVAIL.

AS FOR EXPENSE, COSTS HAVE TO BE FIGURED AT THE RATE OF 12 RUSSIAN RUBLES FOR $1. REGULAR DINNERS--FOR WHICH, AS AMERICAN RESTAURANTS SAY "THE PRICE OF THE ENTREE DETERMINES THE PRICE OF THE MEAL"--COST A MINIMUM OF 28 RUBLES, ABOUT $2.33. BUT FOR ONE WHO DINES IN A RESTAURANT AND ORDERS BY THE DISH, THE MINIMUM DINNER CHARGE WILL BE ABOUT 130 RUBLES, OR $10.84. TIPS WILL RUN ABOUT 10 PER CENT ADDITIONAL.

THE MINIMUM HOTEL COST FOR ROOM WITH BATH IS GIVEN AS 60 RUBLES A DAY, OR $5. THE PRICE GOES UP FROM THERE. FOREIGNERS IN MOSCOW USUALLY LIVE IN ONE OF THREE CENTRALLY LOCATED HOTELS, THE NATIONAL, SAVOY OR METROPOLE, THE LATTER ORDINARILY HOUSING NEWSPAPERMEN. A FOURTH MODERN HOTEL, THE MOSKOVA, ALSO MAY BE USED TO HOUSE FOREIGNERS DURING THE CONFERENCE.

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THE BASIS OF RUSSIAN POLICY TOWARD THE PRESS WAS LAID DOWN BY FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV DURING THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE RECENT BIG-FOUR COUNCIL MEETING IN NEW YORK. HE TOLD SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES SUBSTANTIALLY:

"THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL BE HAPPY TO SEE THE MINISTERS IN MOSCOW AND EVERYTHING WILL BE DONE IN SPITE OF THE HOUSING DIFFICULTIES TO ACCOMMODATE THE CORRESPONDENTS AND TO CREATE THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THEIR WORK.

"THEY WILL BE ABLE TO REPORT FROM MOSCOW ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE AS THEY REPORTED IN PARIS AND NEW YORK."

OFFICIALS REGARD THAT AS MEANING (1) THAT DIPLOMATS PRESENT IN EACH COUNCIL MEETING WILL REPORT THE PROCEEDINGS TO THE PRESS AS IN PARIS AND NEW YORK AND (2) THAT DISPATCHES WILL BE ALLOWED TO GO OUT OF MOSCOW WITHOUT CENSORSHIP AND OVER FACILITIES ADEQUATE TO HANDLE MANY THOUSANDS OF WORDS PER DAY.

MCDERMOTT HAS INSTRUCTED CORRESPONDENTS INTENDING TO MAKE THE TRIP TO FILE VISA APPLICATIONS--THAT IS, REQUESTS FOR ENTRY PERMITS--AT THE NEAREST SOVIET CONSULATE. HE HAS ASKED ALSO THAT HE BE ADVISED WHEN THIS IS DONE AND LATER BE INFORMED OF ACTION--APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED--TAKEN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

ON THE BASIS OF THIS INFORMATION MCDERMOTT WILL THEN ADVISE THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE EXACTLY HOW MANY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS WILL NEED CONFERENCE CREDENTIALS. THE QUESTION OF RADIO REPORTERS GOING OVER TO MAKE DIRECT VOICE BROADCASTS BACK TO THE UNITED STATES IS STILL UP IN THE AIR. AT PRESENT THE RUSSIANS DO NOT ALLOW SUCH BROADCASTS.

A129WX

SOME NEWSMEN ARE ARRANGING TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK ON THE SWEDISH LINER GRIPSHOLM ON FEB. 14 AND JOURNEY FROM STOCKHOLM TO MOSCOW MAINLY BY TRAIN. OTHERS MAY FLY THERE EITHER IN SWEDISH, RUSSIAN OR AMERICAN PLANES OR SOME COMBINATION. THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ASKED WHETHER THE RUSSIANS WOULD OBJECT TO AMERICAN PLANES FLYING GROUPS OF CORRESPONDENTS DIRECTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES OR FROM BERLIN. ROUNDTRIP COMMERCIAL AIR RATES ARE MORE THAN $1,000 PER PASSENGER.

ONCE IN MOSCOW THE AVERAGE CORRESPONDENT, JUDGING BY STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION, WILL FIND A VARIETY OF NEW EXPERIENCES AWAITING HIM IN ADDITION TO THE LANGUAGE AND THE WEATHER.

HE MAY GET A HAIRCUT IN A HOTEL BARBERSHOP FOR ABOUT 2 RUBLES BUT SHOULD TIP 5 TO 10 RUBLES. HE CAN RIDE ON A BUS, STREETCAR OR SUBWAY FOR ABOUT .20 RUBLES AND THE SUBWAY IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE BEST ANYWHERE. TAXIS WILL BE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. THE HOTELS WILL PROVIDE

LAUNDRY AND PRESSING SERVICES BUT PROBABLY NO DRY CLEANING.

MONEY REGULATIONS IN RUSSIA AS IN MANY OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE STRICT. THE TRAVELER ENTERING THE SOVIET UNION MUST DECLARE THE SUM HE IS TAKING IN, SO THAT WHEN HE LEAVES HE CAN TAKE OUT AN EQUAL OR LESSER AMOUNT.

TO FACILITATE EXCHANGE OF DOLLARS INTO RUBLES AT THE ONE-TO-TWELVE RATE, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ARRANGED FOR EACH CORRESPONDENT TO DEPOSIT A FUND WITH THE DEPARTMENT HERE AGAINST WHICH HE MAY DRAW RUBLES AT THE EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

WASHINGTON,JAN.18-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON SAID TONIGHT THAT THE ARMY'S DECISION ON WHETHER TO ASK FOR EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT WILL DEPEND ON THIS MONTH'S RECRUITING FIGURES AND HE IS "NOT SANGUINE ABOUT THE RESULTS."

A RECOMMENDATION WILL BE MADE EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE SECRETARY, IN AN INTERVIEW ON NBC'S UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR BROADCAST, SAID HIS OWN PREFERENCE WOULD BE AN ARMY OF VOLUNTEERS. DRAFT EXTENSION WILL NOT BE RECOMMENDED HE ADDED, "IF WE CAN SEE ANY OTHER WAY OF GETTING THE MEN WE NEED."

"WE ARE NOT GETTING" THE 37,000 ENLISTMENTS MONTHLY NEEDED TO MEET THE ARMY'S MANPOWER GOAL OF 1,070,000 MEN FOR THIS YEAR, HE SAID.

THE SECRETARY, ON THE GENERAL THEME OF "THE STATE OF OUR DEFENSES," MADE THESE OTHER POINTS:

1--"MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT OCCUPATION (OF FORMER ENEMY LAND) WILL CONTINUE FOR LONG TIME."

2--"WE CANNOT OCCUPY GERMANY AND JAPAN WITH ATOMIC BOMBS OR GUIDED MISSILES," SO THE NEW SCIENTIFIC WEAPONS HAVE NOT ELIMINATED THE NEED FOR BIG FORCES.

3--FURTHER, ALONG THAT LINE, "MODERN WAR, BECAUSE OF THE WEAPONS USED AND THE DISTANCES INVOLVED, DISPERSES THE FIGHTING FORCES, SO THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS ARE NEEDED IN MORE PLACES."

4--ASSERTIONS THAT THE ARMY IS STIFLING SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT ARE "NONSENSE;" THE ARMY WOULD WELCOME A NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND WOULD "WILLINGLY TRANSFER TO IT SUCH FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH CONTRACTS AS THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOW SUPPORTS; THE SERVICE HAS ALWAYS FAVORED POSTWAR CIVILIAN DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

5--THE NATION NEEDS UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PART BECAUSE AGE, DEATH AND OTHER FACTORS TAKE AWAY EACH YEAR A MILLION AND A HALF OF THE TRAINED WAR VETERANS.

6--TEN YEARS OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING WOULD NOT MAKE AVAILABLE AS MANY MEN AS WERE IN THE ARMY DURING WORLD WAR II.

7--"ALL THE WATER HAS BEEN SQUEEZED OUT" OF THE ARMY'S $6,700,000,000 BUDGET FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR "AND IF WE GET ANOTHER SUBSTANTIAL SQUEEZE WE WILL BE UNABLE TO CARRY OUT OUR TASKS."

8--ANY DISARMING THIS NATION DOES WITHOUT AN EQUIVALENT CONCESSION BY OTHER NATIONS "IS NOT THE KIND OF DISARMAMENT THAT WILL LEAD TO PEACE."

9--THE PROSPECTS FOR LASTING PEACE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE "GOOD."

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN STRONG INDICATIONS THAT NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO CONTINUE THE DRAFT BEYOND ITS PRESENT EXPIRATION DATE ON MARCH 31, A FINAL DECISION WILL BE MADE AT THE PENTAGON AND SENT TO CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BUDGET MESSAGE NOTED THAT HE WAS TRANSMITTING NO ESTIMATE FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE BECAUSE OF THE IMPENDING EXPIRATION DEADLINE.

APPROPRIATIONS COULD BE VOTED, HOWEVER, SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS DEEM EXTENSION NECESSARY.

PATTERSON TOLD REPORTERS THE ARMY HAD MADE NO DRAFT CALLS IN RECENT MONTHS BECAUSE IT WAS UP TO SCHEDULED STRENGTH, NOW ABOUT 1,300,000.

RECRUITING FIGURES ARE BEING WATCHED CLOSELY. THE SECRETARY SAID THE PRESENT WEEKLY RATE OF RECRUITING INDICATES A TOTAL OF ABOUT 26,000 FOR THIS MONTH, WHICH WOULD BE SHORT OF THE GOAL OF APPROXIMATELY 37,000.

THE CRITICAL POINT IN ARMY STRENGTH AND IN THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN, SAID PATTERSON, WILL BE REACHED NEXT SPRING AND SUMMER. THEN THE ONE AND THE ONE AND ONE HALF YEAR ENLISTMENTS UNDER WHICH MEN SIGNED UP AFTER THE WAR WILL EXPIRE. THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO RE-ENLIST WILL BE A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE ARMY'S MANPOWER SITUATION.

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PHILADELPHIA,JAN 18-(AP)-ATOMIC ENERGY "HAS CREATED MANY PROBLEMS AND HAS DIRECTLY SOLVED NONE," REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM S.PARSONS, NAVY DIRECTOR OF ATOMIC DEFENSE, DECLARED TODAY, AT THE SAME TIME EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT "MAN WILL BE INSPIRED TO SOLVE THEM."

"IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN," THE ADMIRAL SAID AT A FOUNDER'S DAY LUNCHEON AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, "THAT A MAJOR WAR IN THE FUTURE WILL END WITH ONE OR BOTH SIDES USING ATOMIC BOMBS."

"THEREFORE," HE ADDED, "IT IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PLAN FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF ATOMIC BOMBS ON MILITARY AND NAVAL EQUIPMENT AND TACTICS."

THE OPERATIONS CROSSROADS BOMB BLASTS AT BIKINI GAVE AMERICAN MILITARISTS AND SCIENTISTS "INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE," HE SAID NOTING THAT "THE RESULTS OF TEST BAKER (THE SURFACE TEST) DEMONSTRATED CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB IS NOT ONLY A MOST TERRIBLE BLAST INSTRUMENT BUT, DETONATED UNDER WATER, IT IS ALSO AN EXTREMELY POWERFUL SPREADER OF RADIOACTIVE POISON."

ADM.PARSONS SAID THAT MANY PERSONS HAVE RECEIVED "DANGEROUS" IMPLICATIONS FROM PURPORTED DISCUSSIONS OF THE ATOM BOMB AND LISTED THREE GENERAL STATEMENTS WHICH HE SAID SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND WHEN ANALYZING THE ATOMIC AGE. HE NAMED THESE AS:

1. "IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY FIELD IT IS NOT THE ATOM THAT MAY GET OUT OF CONTROL, IT IS THE HUMAN. THE SCIENTISTS AND STATESMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAVE CONCLUDED THAT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY IS TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE. TO TRANSLATE THIS TECHNICAL POSSIBILITY INTO AN ACTUAL FACT WILL REQUIRE TEAMWORK OF SEVERAL GENERATIONS OF THE WORLD'S MOST BRILLIANT SCIENTISTS AND STATESMAN, INCLUDING MILITARY STATESMEN."

2. "ATOMIC ENERGY WILL BE A GREAT BOON TO HUMANITY BY PROVIDING CHEAP SOURCES OF POWER. EVENTUALLY THIS WILL BE TRUE IN AREAS WHERE COAL AND WATER POWER ARE SCARCE, BUT IT WILL TAKE AT LEAST FIVE YEARS AND PROBABLY MORE TO DO THE ATOMIC ENGINEERING."

3. "RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN THE ATOMIC AGE WILL BE OF IMMENSE BENEFIT TO SCIENCE, PARTICULARLY MEDICAL SCIENCE."

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NEW YORK, JAN 18-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE W.AVERELL HARRIMAN SAYS THAT BOTH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN URGED THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL TO LEAD THE INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE BUT THAT THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE THEN CHIEF OF STAFF "COULD NOT BE SPARED FROM HIS POST IN WASHINGTON."

HARRIMAN ALSO TOLD THE NATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION LAST NIGHT THAT WARTIME REPORTS OF FRICTION BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND MARSHALL, SOON TO JOIN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CABINET AS SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS ONE OF THOSE "LEGENDS WHICH WERE STARTED DURING THE WAR ON WHICH FULL INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN."

CHURCHILL HELD FOR GENERAL MARSHALL," HE ADDED. "FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE I KNOW OF THE HIGH REGARD THAT MR.

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INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN."

"FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE I KNOW OF THE HIGH REGARD THAT MR. CHURCHILL HELD FOR GENERAL MARSHALL," HE ADDED. "OF COURSE, THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN MR.CHURCHILL AND GENERAL MARSHALL AS TO THE WISEST STRATEGY IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. THESE WERE HONEST DIFFERENCES AS TO HOW VICTORY COULD BEST BE ASSURED."

"I WAS AT TEHERAN AND ATTENDED THE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN," HARRIMAN SAID.

"IT WAS AT THIS MEETING THAT AN AGREEMENT WAS ARRIVED AT FOR THE INVASION OF FRANCE IN THE FOLLOWING SPRING, TO BE SUPPORTED BY A STRONG ATTACK BY THE RUSSIANS FROM THE EAST.

"IN THE DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE SELECTION OF A SUPREME COMMANDER, MR.CHURCHILL URGED THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT GENERAL MARSHALL TO THAT POSITION. HE HAD GREAT CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL MARSHAL'S ABILITIES AND HE KNEW THE BRITISH PEOPLE SHARED THIS CONFIDENCE.

"STALIN ALSO ADVOCATED THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL MARSHAL. IT WAS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHO HESITATED. THE PRESIDENT WAS FACED WITH A DIFFICULT DECISION. IT WAS A QUESTION OF WHERE GENERAL MARSHAL COULD BE OF THE GREATEST SERVICE--IN WASHINGTON OR IN EUROPE.

"AFTER WEIGHING ALL THE FACTORS, THE PRESIDENT CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT GENERAL MARSHALL COULD NOT BE SPARED FROM HIS POST IN WASHINGTON. IN REACHING THIS DECISION THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL EISENHOWER PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART.

"GENERAL EISENHOWER'S APPOINTMENT WAS WARMLY ACCEPTED BY BOTH CHURCHILL AND STALIN. I RECALL STALIN'S IMMEDIATE REACTION. HE REPLIED THAT HE WELCOMED THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, THAT EISENHOWER WAS EXPERIENCED IN DIRECTING LARGE FORCES IN COMBAT AND IN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE.

"AMONG THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORS I KNOW OF NO ONE WHO DID NOT APPLAUD THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION TO KEEP GENERAL MARSHALL IN HIS VITAL POSITION IN WASHINGTON."

DN743AES

NEW YORK, JAN.18-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE AMIR SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA WASTED NO TIME TODAY IN GETTING A GOOD LOOK AT NEW YORK.

AT 1:56 P.M. THE PRINCE AND HIS FOLLOWERS--WEARING HEAVY, JEWELLED SWORDS BELTED AROUND THEIR LONG, LOOSE ROBES, AND WITH SMALL PISTOLS IN HOLSTERS--ARRIVED AT PENNSYLVANIA STATION FROM WASHINGTON, THEIR PRIVATE CARS PULLING INTO THE "PRESIDENTIAL SIDING."

A FEW MINUTES LATER THE PRINCE WAS LEVELLING A TELESCOPE AT THE CITY FROM ATOP THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S TALLEST.

AFTER GOING DIRECTLY FROM THE STATION TO THE 86TH FLOOR OBSERVATORY AT THE EMPIRE STATE, THE PARTY PROGRESSED TO THE 102ND FLOOR TO VIEW THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK FROM 1,250 FEET IN THE AIR.

THEIR BIRD'S-EYE INSPECTION COMPLETED, THEY WERE DRIVEN IN SIX AUTOMOBILES ON A TOUR OF MANHATTAN WHILE THOUSANDS OF NEW YORKERS EYED THEM CURIOUSLY AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS CROWDED AROUND AND SNAPPED SCORES OF PICTURES.

THEN THEY WERE DRIVEN TO THE WALDORF ASTORIA, WHERE THEY WILL STAY UNTIL JANUARY 21. THEN THEY WILL LEAVE NEW YORK FOR KANSAS CITY ON A TOUR OF THE SOUTHWEST AND CALIFORNIA.

IN THE PRINCE'S PARTY WERE JAMES TERRY DUCE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ARABIAN OIL COMPANY, AND FLOYD OHLIGER, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE COMPANY'S OIL FIELDS IN SAUDI ARABIA.

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(100) ATOMIC

WASHINGTON, JAN.18-(AP)-DIRECTORS OF THE PRINCIPAL ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTERS TODAY WOUND UP A THREE-DAY SECRET MEETING, CALLED TO GIVE THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AN UP-TO-DATE REPORT ON THEIR PROJECTS.

THOSE COMPILING THE REPORT INCLUDED F.H.SPEDDING, DIRECTOR OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE; C.G.SUITS, DIRECTOR OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC RESEARCH LABORATORY AT SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; E.O. LAWRENCE, DIRECTOR OF THE RADIATION LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; P.M. MORSE, DIRECTOR OF THE BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY AT PATCHOGUE, N.Y.; EUGENE P.WIGNER, RESEARCH DIRECTOR AT THE CLINTON LABORATORIES, OAK RIDGE, TENN., AND W.H.ZINN, DIRECTOR OF THE ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY AT CHICAGO.

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BRITISH DENY PACT DROPPED

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Unusual Reply To Pravda Article Sent To Stalin

Wm E. Macklin

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—Britain formally denied tonight that she had repudiated her 20-year treaty of alliance with Russia, as charged by *Pravda*.

The Government sent word to Generalissimo Stalin that it considered *Pravda's* assertions "most misleading," and served notice that Britain does not consider that the United Nations has superseded the treaty signed in 1942.

Pravda, in an article Wednesday, had cited Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's December 22 statement that Britain "does not tie herself to anybody." The Communist paper said it was obvious that Bevin was "repudiating the Anglo-Soviet treaty of mutual aid."

Such Replies Rare

The reply was rare for the Foreign Office, which usually does not respond on diplomatic level to comments in foreign newspapers. It instructed the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Maurice Peterson, to convey to Stalin a statement saying:

"The fact that both governments wish to make the United Nations organization into an effective buttress of international security does not mean that the treaty lapses merely bec[illegible]nited Nations organization [illegible]ne into being.

"Moreove[illegible] security agreements have yet been adopted under Article 43 of the Charter such as could possibly be held to justify its supersession."

Text Of Statement

The text of the British statement:

"His Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow has been instructed to communicate to Generalissimo Stalin the following statement of the views of his Majesty's Government regarding an article which was published in *Pravda* on January 15:

"His Majesty's Government were surprised at a suggestion which was elaborated in the most misleading manner by *Pravda* in an article of January 15 that the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance and postwar collaboration might be re-

garded in London as superseded by the United Nations Organization.

"The Foreign Secretary on behalf of his Majesty's Government has several times urged an extention of the treaty and has expressed regret that his Majesty's Government's proposals to this effect have not found acceptance by the Soviet Government. His Majesty's Government's attitude has not changed and it has never occurred to them to consider that the treaty could have been superseded or suspended.

To Remain In Force

"Article IV of the treaty binds both countries to come to each other's assistance in the event of renewed aggression by Germany, and the text states that this article is to remain in force until both parties agree to supersede it. This seems to be perfectly clear and satisfactory.

"The fact that both governments wish to make the United Nations organization into an effective buttress of international security, does not mean that the treaty lapses merely because United Nations organization has come into being. Moreover no security agreements have yet been adopted under Article 43 of the charter such as could possibly be held to justify its supersession.

"*Pravda* also quoted Mr. Bevin's broadcast of December 22 as evidence that in his view the alliance was dead. There is no question of this. The broadcast was intended to show that Britain's foreign policy was not aligned in an anti-Soviet direction but on the contrary favored co-operation among all the United Nations and especially with Soviet Russia and the United States of America with the object of preserving peace and aiding reconstruction.

"Mr. Bevin's words that Great Britain 'does not tie herself to anybody except in regard to her obligations under the charter' were quoted by *Pravda* on January 15 out of their context, for he had just explained that he was answering the allegations that British relations with Soviet Russia were not so close as they should be and he went on to express his Majesty's Government's great desire for complete understanding and their readiness to co-operate with the Soviet Union.

"The logical conclusion of *Pravda's* interpretation of Mr. Bevin's remarks would be that all treaties and agreements between states are automatically superseded by the existence of United Nations organization, which would obviously be absurd."

Austria War Role Under Discussion

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Big Four foreign ministers' deputies, ready to begin the writing of the preamble to the Austrian peace treaty, were reported today to be in some disagreement over how much of the responsibility for origin and conduct of the war should be attached to that country.

In preliminary discussions the deputies agreed broadly that the preamble should neither "praise nor blame" Austria, should note that in the war Austria was dominated by Germany, and that Austria is now regarded as a liberated country.

The disagreement arose over precise phrasing of the "no praise or blame" formula. It was apparent that the Russians, who had been up against Austrian divisions on the Eastern Front, were more disposed to pin responsibility upon the Austrians than were the western Allies.

While the Russian attitude was not elaborated there was some feeling among the Soviet negotiators that Austria was to some degree tainted by war guilt.

The deputies will continue to work this week on both the German and Austrian treaties. Their recommendations will be presented to the Big Four foreign ministers when they convene in Moscow beginning March 10.

Terrorism Condemned By British Jewish Board

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Board of Deputies of British Jews today expressed "unqualified abhorrence and condemnation of acts of terrorism by irresponsible groups" in Palestine.

A resolution adopted by Britain's largest Jewish organization said "much sympathy has been lost by the violent and fanatical acts, deeds of men crazed by the sufferings and slaughter of their nearest and dearest and by the obstacles put in the paths of their surviving relatives to join them in Palestine.

"But when all that is said, their acts are criminal and must be condemned without question."

FRENCH COALITION MEETS NEW SNAG

Ramadier, Attempting to Form Cabinet, Gets Proposal from MRP.

PARIS, Jan. 19—(AP) Premier-Designate Paul Ramadier accepted formally tonight the task of attempting to form a new French cabinet, but a new move by Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement (MRP) left the ultimate success of his mission in doubt.

Ramadier's acceptance of the premiership offered to him two days ago by President Vincent Auriol indicated the Socialist leader felt he could form a coalition government which would include the Communists, Socialists, MRP, Radical Socialists and Rightist Parties.

To assure Communist support Ramadier last night announced his intention of naming a Communist to the post of minister of national defense, a portfolio the Communists have demanded.

An MRP spokesman said tonight, however, that the MRP had submitted a counter-proposal to Ramadier which would divide defense functions between a minister of armaments, who would be a Communist, and a minister of the army, who would be a member of some other party.

In disclosing this proposal, the MRP spokesman said he doubted if Ramadier would accept it, which might thwart his efforts to weld all parties into a coalition.

FRENCH OPEN NEW ATTACKS IN INDO-CHINA

Land And Sea Operations Launched To Gain Capital Of Annam

Paris, Jan. 19 (AP)—An official announcement today said that French forces yesterday launched land and sea operations aimed at wresting Hue, capital of Annam province, from the Viet Nam forces.

During the day French ground forces were reported to have advanced more than 15 miles from the naval base of Tourane, 50 miles southeast of Hue on the east coast of Indo-China, meeting little resistance.

A French press agency dispatch from Tourane said French casualties were "extremely light."

Subjected To Attacks

Elements of the French Foreign Legion and of the 23d Regiment of Colonial Infantry were reported to have occupied many localities after crossing the Namo River, between Tourane and Hue.

Previous dispatches said that the situation in Hue itself was "difficult without being tragic."

The French press agency said the entire French population of the town was gathered in a small triangular area southeast of the imperial citadel under the protection of a French battalion. This small French garrison was reported to have been subjected constantly to attacks by Viet Nam units numbering as many as 5,000 men, supported by shelling from two Viet Nam guns.

Empress Is At A Mission

The Empress of Annam was reported to have taken refuge in the Canadian Redemptorist Mission which was reached by French forces some days ago.

A Viet Nam broadcast heard today in Manila said the northeast corner of embattled Hanoi, capital of northern Indo-China, was under complete Viet Nam control. The broadcast said that section of the capital had been evacuated last Wednesday under an agreement between Yuan Tse-chien, Chinese consul, and Viet Nam military authorities. Fierce fighting was reported between French and Viet Nam forces in the Nag Tu So district of Hanoi and at a French outpost at the village of Cay Che, near Haiphong.

French Cruiser Arrives

The French press agency reported from Hanoi that no news had reached French authorities regarding the fate of some 200 French hostages, held by the Viet Nam since December 19.

The arrival in Indo-China of the French cruiser Duquesne, carrying elements of the 25th Airborne Division and war material, was reported.

The Colonial Ministry denied that the French Cabinet had decided to recall Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner in Indo-China. The statement said that no decision concerning policies in Indo-China could be taken before a new government has succeeded that of interim Premier Leon Blum.

Coal Allocation Slashed For British Steel Mills

London, *Monday*, Jan. 20 (AP)—An official of the British Iron and Steel Federation said today that coal allocations for the steel industry would be cut 25 per cent immediately as a result of Britain's critical coal shortage.

The Government previously had announced a cut in nonpriority industry coal allocations of 50 per cent effective today, but the slash to iron and steel plants came as a surprise to the industry, aiming at a record steel production of 13,500,000 tons this year.

Stating the 25 per cent coal cut "will have a most serious effect on the industry," the Federation spokesman predicted several steel factories would have to cut their work week. Some observers estimated that the cut might reduce steel output by 1,000,000 tons in 1947.

Government coal board officials have said the British fuel situation will be critical for at least another six to eight weeks. No further reduction in rations for household use is contemplated, however.

Automobile plants are expected to be among the hardest hit by the steel production slump, but the Federation spokesman said the cut would have "serious repercussions on scores of industries which depend upon steel."

BERLIN BALL ENDS AT DAWN

Allied Control Council Hosts At Lavish Event

Berlin, Jan. 19 (AP)—Berlin's most lavish ball since the war ended at dawn today when 750 guests from 14 Allied nations went home through the ruins of this once-proud city. It was the second annual Allied Control Council ball.

Generals and diplomats and their ladies, resplendent in furs and jewels, danced to the music of six bands and watched such varied entertainment as Scottish bagpipers, Ukrainian dancers, French music hall stars and an American concert pianist: Julius Katchen, of Long Beach, N.J. Toasts were exchanged in vodka, champagne, British gin and American whisky.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, American and British occupation chiefs, and Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, Russian commander of Berlin, were among the ranking guests.

Relief Parcels Reach Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP).—For the first time since the Allied occupation began, Berliners this week end received gift relief packages by parcel post from the United States and other foreign countries. This service was extended Wednesday to Berlin and the Soviet occupation zone, thus becoming country-wide.

German Unity Party Decries Zone Merger

Berlin, Jan. 19 (AP)—Officials of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party (S.E.D.) declared today that the Russian occupation zone of Germany was not ready to join the economic merger of the American and British zones but preferred holding out for "complete unity" of the country.

Otto Grotewohl, cochairman of S.E.D., addressing the Saxon state assembly in Dresden, said that the Soviet zone regarded the bizonal merger in the West as "not conductive to the strengthening of German unity."

Grotewohl and other party leaders criticized the political and economic administration of the Western zones and claimed that they were far behind the Soviet zone in "progress on democratization."

Horthy Ridicules Revolt Plot Charge

WEILHEIM, Germany, Jan. 19—(AP) Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's proud regent for 24 years, described himself yesterday as a political recluse and a financial pauper.

Ending the postwar silence imposed on him until now by authorities of the American occupation zone, the 79-year-old former chief of state said Communist allegations in Hungary of a plot to restore a Horthyist regime were "a stupidity."

Hungarian anti-Communists have declared the Communist allegations were for the purpose of forcing a purge of Parliament members belonging to the predominant small landholders party.

The ex-regent, sitting on a threadbare sofa in a cubbyhole village parlor, smiled wryly at Hungarian rumors that he was living luxuriously in a Bavarian castle secretly given him by Hitler.

Berlin Has Little City In Gas Tank

Berlin, Jan. 19 (AP)—Down by the gas works in Berlin is a thriving little city concealed under a high dome of bomb-twisted steel.

One of the city's big gas storage tanks (called gasometers here), put out of business in the war, has become a transient hotel for 600 refugees, a charity home for 60 old people, a community kitchen for 3,000 outsiders and a school for children.

Families of six persons, not counting babies, sleep in three-tiered bunks in the 6-by-9-feet cubicles they call home and where they spend their leisure hours.

Most Of Women Are Widows

Most of the women residents are widows. With their children they have come from Germany's eastern territory now occupied by Poland.

Despite the miseries of their collective past, the inhabitants of the gasometer are not too downhearted about the future. Cheerfully they point out that their shelter is better heated than most homes in Berlin, and they don't have to worry about repairing broken window panes, because there aren't any windows in their cubicles, anyhow.

Each day the interior is plunged into darkness for several hours when the electricity for the surrounding district is shut off to save coal. But the gasometer folk are stoical about that, too. They say they got used to blackouts during the war.

May Be Home For Years

Berlin newspapers show a certain pride in the ingenuity which made the wrecked gas container habitable. An article in *Der Telegraf* told of how the children held their recent holiday celebrations there with quite as much enthusiasm as in better days.

Public health authorities, surveying the vast problem of rebuilding the wrecked city, look for the gas tank to continue as a home for the homeless for years to come.

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Polish Voting Marked By Open Intimidation

1947

Eight Killed—Organizers Threaten Penalties For Ballots Against Government Bloc

Larry Allen

Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 19 (AP)—Polish voters chose their first post-war Parliament today in an election lacking in secrecy and marked by intimidation of the opposition to the Communist-supported Government bloc.

At least eight persons were killed in election-day violence, initial reports said tonight.

Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the opposition Polish Peasant (PSL) party, said tonight he would decide within a few days whether he would resign from the Government if the bloc parties scored an overwhelming victory.

Little Doubt Of Result

There seemed little doubt that the bloc would win, but Mikolajczyk clung to the hope that the PSL would be victorious if the votes were legally cast and counted.

The counting began tonight. Although official results will not be disclosed until January 31, scattered returns indicative of the election trend are expected to be announced tomorrow.

[Reports received in London from the Soviet news agency Tass on first unofficial returns from three election districts in the towns of Rogow, Kanew and Niemodlin, claimed a 100 per cent vote for the Government bloc. The Tass report, distributed by the Soviet radio monitor in London, said reports from all parts of Poland indicated the election had been held "in an atmosphere of perfect order and peace."]

Bloc organizers in cities throughout Poland, working in groups of three, went from house to house, rounded up the voters and led them to the polls. Many voters said they were told that unless they voted for the bloc candidates they would face loss of jobs, their homes, or even imprisonment.

Soldiers Killed In Clash

Reports of violence followed on the heels of the balloting. Seven Polish soldiers were killed in a clash with anti-Government underground bands at Vamosc, near Lublin. Another band of 40 tried to attack voting precincts but was driven off by militiamen. One member of the Workers party was killed by the underground in southeastern Poland.

Mikolajczyk said agitators among the bloc parties had spread reports that he was dead or was going to be arrested. He declared he did not expect arrest because there was "no reason" for the Government to take such a step.

He said he and ministers belonging to his party might step out when the election results were definitely known, but that his course of action remained to be determined.

Earlier Mikolajczyk had been jeered and booed by crowds when he emerged from the Warsaw precinct where he had voted. Militiamen broke up demonstrators who shouded "Down with Mikolajczyk" and "We don't want American and British ambassadors here."

He shook his head when asked for a prediction of the election outcome and said the voting "should have been secret."

Mild weather prevailed over most of the nation. Any hope that Mikolajczyk had for winning any sizable chunk of the 444 parliamentary seats at stake hinged on the turnout in the rural areas and whether the farmers would be permitted to vote their convictions.

Most Of Eligibles Appear

The voting was reported heavy in both cities and rural districts, and it appeared that most of the 12,000,000 eligible citizens appeared at the voting places between the hours of 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. The election came two days after the second anniversary of Warsaw's fall to the Russian Army.

The American and British embassies sent members of their staff to various parts of the country to watch the balloting. Both nations had made repeated protests to the Government against alleged anti-democratic handling of the opposition.

No. 3 On Bloc Ballot

Most of the voters who crowded into the nation's 6,726 precincts held in their hand a small white slip of paper—their ballot—bearing the number 3. That was the figure assigned to the bloc-list candidates on a uniform basis throughout the nation, compared with the figures 1, 4 and 5 assigned to the PSL.

Most Poles got their numbered slips from pro-government newspapers or bloc organizers who marshalled the voters under the shadow of rifles of 100,000 volunteer militiamen, supported by regular militia, soldiers and security police.

In the polling places the voters were identified at a table. They walked a few steps to a ballot box. In most cases an official of the election commission held open a blue envelope in which voters placed the numbered ballot. It was then dropped unsealed into a ballot box. In some precincts the envelops were handed to the voters, who inserted the ballot. Those who tried to seal the ballots were prevented from doing so by election officials.

Informed By Display Of Number

In a majority of instances election commissions were informed of how a person voted by display of the number 3 before it was placed in an envelope. Some voters, however, folded their numbered slips. There were no booths for secret voting.

President Boleslaw Bierut voted at the Mokotow district of Warsaw where he and a majority of members of the Government reside. Wladislaw Gomulka, head of the Communist-backed Workers' party, also voted there. He was greeted with cries of "Long live Gomulka."

Mikolajczyk appeared at the precinct at noon, but while other members of the Government were escorted up the stairway to cast their ballots he was wedged in a jostling mass of voters who booed him and shouted "Down with Mikolajczyk."

In Line 2½ Hours

He stood in line for 2½ hours and finally cast his ballot amid a dead silence of the throng before the ballot box.

Mikolajczyk literally fought his way down the stairway to the street. Men, women and children booed him when he entered his car.

There were no PSL watchers at the polls in Warsaw. Outside the 183 precincts white-and-red-flagged trucks, loaded with members of the Communist-backed fighting youth organization, cruised the streets. Demonstrators shouted "Mikolajchyk into the ashcan."

The PSL said it had about 100 watchers at the polls in the rural districts. Voters there appeared to be able to exercise more secrecy in casting their ballots and were able to vote with more freedom.

Army Votes In Garrison

The nation's armed forces voted mostly in garrisons. The army had actively propagandized on behalf of the bloc parties. Members of the high command, including Marshal Mihail Rola-Zymierski, were parliamentary candidates.

Kazimiers Bzowski, General Commissioner of Elections, asserted many of the people voted openly in protest against underground bands which had killed more than 100 election officials and militamen in recent days. He contended that secrecy of the ballot was preserved by placing it in the envelope.

Bishop Of Pola Said To Be Held By 'Slavs'

Rome, Jan. 19 (AP)—Ansa, Italian news agency, reported today that "Slav police" had arrested Catholic Bishop Raffaele Radossi of Pola, last Wednesday night at the Dignano road block north of Pola and had taken him to Fiume. The agency gave no further details.

Pola is near the tip of the Istrian peninsula in territory that is to go to Yugoslavia under the new peace treaty.

Rome Goodwill Meeting Is Broken Up By Riot

Rome, Jan. 19 (AP)—Police today broke up an hour-long riot of some 1,000 former Fascists and anti-Fascists who had met on the campus of Rome University for a forget-and-forgive ceremony. Ten persons were injured.

The gathering was the latest in a series of Sunday goodwill meetings at which the two extremes in Italian politics have tried to forget their differences for the good of the country.

An eye-witness reported that today's trouble started when a heckler interrupted the first speaker, a former Fascist. A fist fight developed between the heckler and the speaker's supporters, spreading throughout the crowd.

Wheat Ships Diverted In Mid-Ocean To Italy

Rome, Jan. 19 (AP)—United States wheat ships steamed toward Italian ports tonight after having their destinations changed while in the mid-Atlantic to cope with Italian hunger.

The Allied Commission announced that as of January 12, Italy had a 33-day supply of basic cereals "if these can be distributed to deficiency areas," chiefly in southern Italy. Transport is scarce because fuel is short.

Changes To Be Made In Listing Of Popes

Vatican City, Jan. 19 (AP)—Some new names will appear in the list of the Popes published in this year's Vatican Annual and some may disappear.

The Annual's editor, Angelo Mercati, explained in the Vatican Organ, *L'Osservatore Romano*, that historical research had disclosed that the list which has appeared for the last 40 years contained serious errors.

The second successor to Saint Peter, Mercati said, was listed twice, as "Cleto" and "Anacleto." Besides, he stated, some pretenders to the papacy, such as Felice II, Alessandro V, and Giovanni XXIII, were accepted as legitimate Pontiffs, and there is also a "Dono I" whose existence is disputed.

Some M.P.'s Believed Aboard

The mine presumably had eluded sweepers since the war. Mines off the coast of adjoining Albania damaged two British destroyers and killed 44 sailors last October, provoking a British complaint to the United Nations Security Council.

The Chimarra, formerly the German ship Herta which was awarded to Greece after the war, sailed from Salonika Saturday morning for the Athens port of Piraeus and struck the mine a few miles offshore from Rafina, which is fifteen miles due east of Athens on the opposite side of the coast of the Attica Peninsula. The disaster occurred near the Island of Kavaliani, south of Chalkis.

The Marine Ministry said some members of Parliament might have been aboard and lost, because Parliament reassembles tomorrow.

Packed "Like Sardines"

Swarms of people tried to force their way to the deck as the ship listed heavily to port immediately after the blast. Survivors among the first 38 reaching Athens late this afternoon said the ship had been packed "like sardines." They told of screams of horror from men, women and children while the ship lurched crazily before plunging downward.

Scores plunged into the frigid waters; others were trapped below deck. The cold and exposure apparently killed many and a heavy wind from shore drove back some trying to reach land.

400 Drown as Greek Ship Hits Mine, Sinks Off Athens

4 A.M. Explosion Blocks Efforts To Flash S O S. Only Two Lifeboats Launched From Rapidly Sinking Liner—Some M.P.'s Believed Aboard

L. S. Chakales

1947

Athens, Jan. 19 (AP)—Up to 400 persons drowned before dawn today in the icy waters of the Gulf of Petalion, about 20 miles east of Athens, when the crowded 1,800-ton Greek steamer Chimarra struck a mine and sank within a half hour.

It was the worst maritime disaster in modern Greek history.

The Merchant Marine Ministry said 200 survivors had been rescued from the 525 passengers and 87 crewmen aboard and that five ships were at the scene to pick up any others who might still live. Planes also aided the rescue.

The explosion at 4 A.M. tore off the port bow and knocked out the electric power supply, blocking efforts to send SOS calls. The ship sank so swiftly that only two of the six lifeboats could be launched. Moonless darkness added to the confusion.

Wireless Operator George Freris, 36, said he and the captain and first and second mates were the last on deck to leave the sinking ship, so far as he knew, in the "hellish" panic, heightened by the bursting of boiler pipes.

Mad Scramble For Lifeboat

Freris said passengers scrambled so madly for one lifeboat that it capsized and "I believe all aboard were drowned." He, the master and mates wore lifebelts.

"We swam for several hours before we managed to get a hold on some barrels," the radio operator recalled. "This helped save our lives. Later we were picked up by a caique. There were about 30 survivors on the caique, which was heavily loaded."

Freris estimated that about 200 women and children had been aboard the Chimarra.

Political Deportees Aboard

Some 50 political deportees were aboard, en route to an island exile. Also aboard were a number of gendarmes, who had escorted Prince Paul on his trip through turbulent Macedonia.

It was reported without confirmation that the Prince was aboard the destroyer Themistocles, which either had preceded or was following the Chimarra.

Freris said the captain tried without success to restore order after the explosion. He said there were lifebelts for all.

Another survivor said he heard pistol shots during the wild twenty minutes it took the Chimarra to sink.

Protests Declared Ignored

Freris said that crewmen of ships sailing those waters had protested to the Merchant Marine Ministry that the waters were extremely dangerous at night because of loose mines. He said the Ministry ignored the protests and ordered ships to continue their night schedules.

Demetrius Danis, a crewman who survived, told virtually the same story as Freris. He said he swam for six hours in the bitterly cold water before reaching the shore near Ravina.

Seven of the first 38 survivors reaching Athens were seriously injured and the others were treated for burns and minor injuries.

Near Historic Marathon Plain

First aid was given survivors at Rafina, which is only a few miles south of the Marathon Plain where the Greeks fought an historic battle with the Persians 2,300 years ago.

The Merchant Marine Ministry issued this statement early tonight:

"The passenger ship Chimarra left Salonika yesterday morning and stopped at Chalkis en route to Piraeus.

"At 4 A.M. [illegible] a mine south of Chalkis near the island of Kavaliani and half [illegible] later the ship sank. As so[illegible]he accident was announced. [illegible] ships, including the passenger boat Patris, were sent to the spot. As from 4 A.M. today survivors were being picked up from various points along the coast and brought to Athens and Rafina.

Minister Directs Rescue Work

"Athansios Perrotis, acting minister of Merchant Marine, personally went to the coastal area to direct rescue activities. Ambulances, doctors and vehicles were sent to Rafina for immediate removal of survivors to hospitals.

"A plane was sent to the area where the accident occurred and flew at a height of ten meters and reported five vessels at the spot picking up survivors. Rescue ships are plying along the coast and small inhabited islands, picking up survivors.

"According to general information there were 200 survivors, of whom 50 are on the island of Petali, 50 on the island of Styra and 25 on the island of Mamarri."

All Women, Young Feared Dead

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (AP)—One survivor of the sinking, a 44-year-old school teacher, estimated today that almost 200 of those drowned were women and children. He said: "I am afraid every child aboard was lost, and 95 per cent of the women."

It was the worst maritime disaster in modern Greek history.

The Merchant Marine Ministry said five rescue ships were at the scene. Planes also aided the rescue.

Aristedes Mytakis, the school teacher, said that shortly after the accident many of the passengers, still sleepy-eyed, lurched blindly into cabins and apertures, seeking exits to the deck. The deck itself was filled with a "solid wall of cursing, fighting men," he said.

Because the ship sank so swiftly, only two of her six lifeboats could be launched. Explaining that he had made his way to one of these boats, Mytakis said:

"Not a single woman was in our lifeboat when it dropped into the water. I learned that when we were pulling away from the ship, and I checked as best I could in the pitch darkness."

This moonless darkness had added to the confusion. The explosion, at 4 A. M., tore off the port bow of the Himara and knocked out the electric power supply, balking efforts to send SOS calls.

Mytakis said the ship's master had attempted to beach the vessel but had been prevented from doing so by a broken rudder control.

Swarms of persons tried to force their way to the deck as the ship listed heavily to port immediately after the blast. Survivors among the first thirty-eight to reach Athens said the ship had been packed "like sardines." They told of screams of horror from men, women and children while the ship lurched crazily before going down.

Scores plunged into the frigid waters; others were trapped below deck. The cold and exposure apparently killed many. A heavy wind from shore drove back some trying to reach land.

Wireless Operator George Freris said he, the captain and the first and second mates were the last on deck to leave the ship, so far as he knew, in the "hellish" panic, heightened by the bursting of boiler pipes. He said passengers scrambled so madly for one lifeboat that it capsized and "I believe all aboard were drowned." He and the master and mates wore lifebelts.

"We swam for several hours before we managed to get a hold on some barrels," the radio operator recalled. "This helped save our lives. Later we were picked up by a caique. There were about thirty survivors on the caique, which was heavily loaded."

Mytakis said he had heard Capt. Spiros Bilinis pleading with passengers over a loudspeaker system. He continued:

"They were racing back and forth on the deck, stumbling into each other in the darkness. The captain ordered them to keep calm and said he was going to ground the ship. I understand he attempted to do that, but the rudder control had been broken."

Grabbed By Throat in Water

Mytakis finally got into a lifeboat, which capsized twice. After the second time, he said, a man grabbed him by the throat while he was in the water but he managed to free himself and climb back into the craft.

"We sat perfectly still in fear of capsizing again," he continued. "I suggested we use hats to bail out the water, but none of the others would join me.

"A small boat passed near by when dawn came, but it did not stop to pick us up. Another came by, but it picked up some survivors who were swimming, and some floating bodies.

"Then that same boat returned and rescued us. I was so exhausted, I had to be lifted into it. Several of the others had collapsed from the bitter wind that cut into our wet bodies like a knife. One elderly man died of exposure in our boat."

Freris also said that the captain had tried without success to restore order after the explosion. There were lifebelts for all, he added.

Another survivor said he had heard pistol shots during the wild twenty minutes it took the Himara to sink.

Freris said that crew men of ships sailing those waters had protested to the Merchant Marine Ministry that the waters were dangerous at night because of loose mines. He said the Ministry ignored the protests and ordered ships to continue their night schedules.

Demetrius Danis, a crew man, told virtually the same story as Freris. He said he had swum six hours before reaching the shore near Ravina.

Seven of the first survivors to reach Athens were seriously injured. Others were treated for burns and minor injuries.

The mine that struck the vessel had presumably eluded sweepers since the war. The ship, formerly the German vessel Herta, which was awarded to Greece after the war, had sailed from Salonika yesterday for the Athens port, Piraeus, and struck the mine a few miles off Rafina, which is fifteen miles due east of Athens. The disaster occurred near the island of Kavaliani, south of Chalcis.

DEMANDS PUT TO GREEK KING

1947

7 Opposition Parties Unite For Non-Tsaldaris Regime

Athens, Jan. 19 (AP)—Leaders of seven opposition parties commanding a majority in Parliament demanded today that King George summon the Crown Council with the view of forming a new government.

The leaders signed a protocol agreeing to participate in a new government under any premier the King might designate, barring the present Populist party Premier, Constantin Tsaldaris.

The seven parties control 181 of Parliament's 354 seats. The Royalist-dominated Populists have 167 seats.

The leaders took the action as continued defections from Tsaldaris's strength in the Parliament threatened to produce a paralysis in government functions.

Lineup Against Tsaldaris

Parties aligning themselves against Tsaldaris, with their leaders and the number of seats they control, were:

Liberals, Themistocles Sophoulis, 48; Venezelist Liberals, Sophocles Venizelos, 34; National Liberals, Stylianos Gonatas, 32; Social Democrats, George Papandreou, 27; National, Napoleon Zervas, 26; National Unionists, Panayotis Kanellopoulos, 7; Reformists, Apostle Alexandris, 7.

Tsaldaris, meanwhile, rejected a suggestion of the Communist-dominated EAM that a truce be arranged between guerrillas and authorities to facilitate an investigation by the United Nations.

Tsaldaris's Answer

"It was this Government that went before the Security Council and requested it to investigate foreign-inspired disorder in Greece," Tsaldaris said in an interview. "Our extreme Left opposed the commission's coming to Greece. It is now strange that the Left should become concerned over the commission's welfare. It obviously reflects a shift in the party line."

The Premier said the Government already had offered conditional amnesty and "guaranteed protection to those wishing to surrender."

Greece To Obtain 100 Liberty Ships

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—Nicholas Avram, Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, announced today completion of arrangements between his Government and the United States for the transference of 100 Liberty ships to Greek ship owners to replace wartime losses.

Avram told a news conference that twenty of the vessels, whose value he estimated at between $550,000 and $560,000 each, already were en route to Europe with cargoes of coal and grain under the Greek flag and that contracts for thirteen others already had been signed. He said he hoped delivery of the remainder would be made within two months.

The purchase of the vessels have been financed, Avram said, through a plan whereby ship owners pay 25 per cent of the price of each ship in cash to the United States. The balance is carried on a mortgage guaranteed by the Greek Government.

Danes To Seek Return For Care Of Refugees

Copenhagen, Jan. 19 (AP)—Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen said tonight that Denmark will present the problem of caring for 210,000 German refugees within her borders when she makes known her views on the German peace treaty to the deputy foreign ministers' conference in London.

The refugees, mostly from East Prussia and Soviet-occupied Germany, fled into Denmark ahead of the advancing Soviet armies late in the war.

In a speech, Rasmussen pointed to burdens placed on Denmark's 4,000,000 population by the refugees and asked: "Is it in accord with common justice to let Denmark carry this economic burden and force on us the enormous expenses of the refugee administration?"

He said also that Denmark hoped to obtain reparations from current German production and would ask for equal treatment of all nations in respect to use of German transport and communications facilities.

Romania Gets Shipment Of Hollywood Films

Bucharest, Romania, Jan. 19 (AP). Hollywood films returned today to Romania in the first private American venture in this country since the war.

Thirty films, with such performers as Greta Garbo, Rita Hayworth and Fred Astaire, arrived and will be distributed by the Motion Picture Export Association of New York representing M.G.M., United Artists, Fox, Columbia, Universal, R.K.O., Paramount and Warner Brothers. They were produced between 1941 and 1946.

A representative of the association said the films were intended to secure the Romanian market and probably will represent a 100 per cent loss. Spectators pay an average admission equivalent to 3½ cents, compared to 30 cents before the war. Postwar American films have been distributed previously by United States Government agencies, and have played to full houses.

Cheap Hungarian films, mostly smuggled into Romania, are the leading movie attractions in quantity. The American films will also face serious competition from British and French productions.

Romanian Paper Asks U.S. Aid

Bucharest, Romania, Jan. 19 (AP). The *Jurnalul de Dimineata*, most impartial and independent newspaper in Romania, appealed to the United States today to forget the past and help alleviate the famine threatening Romania. The editorial asserted that Romania's war work alongside the Axis was against the will of the people.

Pravda Charges Pressure In Anglo-French Agreement

1947

Moscow, Jan. 19 (AP)—*Pravda*, Communist party newspaper, indicated today that a British-French agreement in London to conclude a military alliance between the two countries was being watched by Moscow with a close and disapproving eye.

"Anglo-French negotiations have shown once more that London is not inclined in the slightest degree to give up an opportunity to bring pressure on France, utilizing the dependence of the French economy on Ruhr coal for this purpose," G. A. Viktorov wrote in *Pravda*.

U.S. Pact Termed Pressure

He said that the French-American financial agreement, concluded on the eve of elections to the French Constituent Assembly, was another example of pressure on France.

Referring to the official communiqué on the London negotiations, according to which the alliance would aim at preventing future German aggression, Viktorov said that the whole question had been raised to allay the "alarm" felt by the French public over British plans for "restoring the military might of Germany."

He said results of negotiations to date were "not very consoling" to France, adding:

"The communiqué, which states it is necessary to increase coal imports for reconstruction of French economy, at the same time clearly points out that France cannot count on coal deliveries from the Ruhr in the near future."

Dulles Speech Assailed

Pravda also accused John Foster Dulles of using "cheap, slanderous phrases hostile to the Soviet Union" in a New York speech.

Viktorov said that Dulles—a member of the American delegation to the United Nations and foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the 1944 presidential campaign—employed such phrases as "Soviet expansion" and "territorial seizures."

"This speech," Viktorov continued, "will not surprise those who know this is the same Dulles who was closely connected with the German banking firm of Schroeder. In 1939 Dulles enthusiastically greeted Fascist regimes in Germany, Italy and Japan.

"The question arises, what prompted Dulles to disdain elementary decency to give vent to a wrathful speech against the U.S.S.R.? The orator himself gave the answer. He was forced to acknowledge that the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly convinced the majority of the necessity of general arms reduction and that 'the United States should disarm in the interest of international peace.'

"The chief cause of Dulles's wrath is that the General Assembly unanimously advocated a general arms-reduction regulation. Apparently, such a course of events does not correspond to the plans of Dulles and those monopolist circles whose interests he represents."

Dulles Gives Reply

In New York, Dulles said his only comment on the *Pravda* article would be a reference to the statement on Soviet-American relations incorporated in the October 11, 1946, report of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dulles quoted the statement by the commission, of which he was chairman, as saying: "We believe that every effort should be made to apply the provisions of the United Nations Charter for the regulation and multi-lateral reduction of national armaments."

Dulles pointed out that the commission's report was released prior to the disarmament proposal made by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov before the United Nations General Assembly on October 29.

"Double-Barreled Policy"

In the Friday address to which *Pravda* referred Dulles said that 1946 saw the bid of the Soviet Union for world leadership "deflected into channels more compatibel with peace."

He described Soviet policy as "double-barreled," with one barrel aimed at social revolution through-

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out the world and the other aimed at nationalistic expansion.

American foreign policy in 1946, he said, had two main elements: "negation toward Soviet expansion and relief of those suffering privation." He added that "in 1947 we shall still need the ability to say 'no.'"

Pravda Criticizes Dulles

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (AP)—Pravda, Communist party newspaper, said today that John Foster Dulles had used "cheap, slanderous phrases hostile to the Soviet Union" in a speech before the National Publishers Association in New York Friday night.

The Pravda article, signed by G. A. Viktorov, attributed such expressions as "Soviet expansion" and "territorial seizure" to Mr. Dulles, United States delegate to the United Nations Assembly and Republican party adviser on international affairs.

"The question arises what prompted Dulles to disdain elementary decency and give vent to a wrathful speech against the U. S. S. R.," Mr. Viktorov wrote.

"The chief cause of Dulles' wrath is that the General Assembly unanimously advocated a general arms reduction regulation. Apparently such a course doesn't correspond with the plans of Dulles and those monopolist circles whose interests he represents," he concluded.

Occupation-End Talk Doubted

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (AP).—There is no confirmation here of rumors that Soviet Russia might suddenly propose that all four of the occupying powers withdraw from Germany immediately.

[American State Department officials at London said Saturday they had heard the rumors but added they considered such Soviet action unlikely.]

Democrats Claim Victory In Iran

Tehran, Iran, Jan. 19 (AP)—The 77,000 votes cast in Tehran in the national parlimentary election were moved today to the Central Mosque, where they will be counted during the next week or ten days.

The secretary general of Premier Ahmed Qavam's Democrat party said "we gained an overwhelming victory." Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, leader of the opposition coalition, charged again the elections were not free but said he would serve if elected. Voting was completed here last night and will end in the Caspian port of Rescht tomorrow.

Rebel Iranian Officers Are Reported Executed

Tehran, Jan. 19 (AP)—Newspapers here reported today that thirteen former Iranian Army officers had been executed at Tabriz, Ardebil and Mahabad for alleged desertion to join the rebel Azerbaijan and Kurdistan forces last year.

It was also reported that Fereidoon Ibrahimi, public prosecutor of the former semi-autonomous government in Azerbaijan province, had been executed at Tabriz.

Communist Leader Arrested

Baghdad, Iraq, Jan. 19 (AP)—Baghdad police arrested today the leader of the Iraqi Communist party and five members of the Central Committee in a raid. Police said the group had been leading the party underground for more than ten years.

Egypt Dons Mourning On Sudan Anniversary

Cairo, Jan. 19 (AP)—Egypt observed today the forty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of British-Egyptian condominium over the Sudan as a "day of mourning."

Divided authority over the Sudan was set up by a convention between the British and Egyptian governments signed here January 19, 1899.

Some Egyptians wore black ties today and other black ribbons. Flags were flown at half staff. In Port Said the flags were bordered with black. All except English-language newspapers were black bordered and gave most of their space to articles condemning the 1899 convention, declaring it was "signed under British pressure and therefore is void."

University students demonstrated within the college grounds, shouting "Down with Britain!" and demanding immediate evacuation of British troops from Egypt and unity with the Sudan.

Viet Nam Building Used For Housing Chinese

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Chinese flag now flies over the Viet-Nam War Ministry building here, lent by French authorities to the Chinese Consulate General for housing Chinese whose homes have been destroyed during recent fighting.

A thousand homeless Chinese have already asked to be housed in the shell-battered building until mines and booby traps in their district can be removed. The Consul General has received funds from China to aid Chinese sufferers.

Chinese circles estimated that between 6,000 and 8,000 Chinese were still in the area.

King Of Trans-Jordan Returns From Turkey

Jerusalem, Jan. 19 (AP)—King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, returning from an official visit to Turkey, disembarked at Haifa this morning from Turkish President Ismet Inonu's yacht Savarona.

Mohammed Shukeiri, Trans-Jordan Foreign Minister, announced that a friendship pact between Turkey and Trans-Jordan, signed in Ankara January 11, would be for ten years.

250 Chinese Die in Clash

1,000 Wounded, 600 Missing in Dutch-Indonesian Battle

BATAVIA, Jan. 19 (AP). — The Netherlands Indies government announced tonight that 250 Chinese were killed, 1,000 wounded and 600 reported missing as a result of a battle between Dutch and Indonesians at Palembang, Sumatra, Jan. 3 to 5. It said 900 other Chinese lost their homes. The Chinese, part of a large mercantile population throughout southeast Asia, were caught in the middle and also were victims of looting and arson.

The belated announcement followed a complaint by the Chinese consul at Palembang, who estimated damage to Chinese property totaled at least $2,500,000. He estimated that the Dutch forces caused $100,000 of this damage and Indonesians the rest.

RED BLACKOUT AT CHANGCHUN, PEIPING HEARS

1947

Communists Cut Off Electricity And Water In Manchurian Capital

Peiping, Jan. 19 (AP)—In a tit-for-tat operation, the Communists today cut off the electric power and water for Changchun, Chinese Government-occupied capital of Manchuria.

For weeks the Government has withheld similar facilities from Harbin, Communist-held metropolis 150 miles to the northeast.

Pro-Government dispatches reaching Peiping did not make clear where and how the Changchun utility lines were cut, but fighting has been reported east of the capital in the area where power for much of Manchuria is fed from the Sungari reservoir.

Believed Aimed Toward Kirin

Chinese papers have speculated that the current Communist campaign north and northeast of Changchun was aimed not at that city but toward Kirin, 60 miles east, control point for Harbin's electricity.

Latest Government reports claimed defensive victories at Tehhui, Chiutai and Nungan, 50 to 30 miles north and northeast of Changchun.

As a result of Changchun's thirsty blackout, Government quarters in Peiping offered to let the Communists truce headquarters resume use of the radio at Changchun if they would call off the military operation affecting that city. The Communists countered by threatening to withdraw their members from the Changchun establishment unless the radio ban were lifted.

No Truce Headway Apparent

Using the American team members' radio, the Communist representatives at Changchun sent a long message on the Government's seizure of their own set Thursday, calling it "unreasonable and cruel treatment of the Communist staff who are in Changchun at the Government's invitation to carry out peace work."

The truce efforts long have been without visible effect on either side, however.

Chinese Co-ed Calmly Tells Court Of Alleged Attack by Marines

PEIPING, Jan. 19—(AP) A Chinese co-ed told a U. S. Marine court martial yesterday that a Marine corporal raped her twice on Christmas Eve, but a Chinese doctor testified he was unable to determine from two examinations whether this was correct.

The rape charge was made the basis of a series of anti-American demonstrations by students in Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai a fortnight ago.

Testifying rapidly and with complete poise, the complainant, Shen Chung, 19, said that Cpl. William Gaither Pierson assaulted her on the polo field in the center of Peiping and that another Marine held her. She said the two had seized her on the street as she walked to a movie. The other Marine, who has not been identified, is being held for trial later.

Asked to identify Pierson, the girl quickly pointed him out at the council table, although the defense had seated next to him another marine, Cpl. Jay Cunningham of Burley, Idaho, who somewhat resembles Pierson.

The girl said she did not know whether Pierson had offered her money, as she did not understand a word he said. Pierson contends that she solicited him and that he paid her.

The Peiping police surgeon, Dr. Kan Ho-Cheng, followed the girl to the stand and testified that when he examined her after the incident he found only a minute cut, "about a fourteenth of a centimeter long." This is approximately one thirtieth of an inch.

The doctor said that he again examined the girl nine days later and found on her leg a small cut and a bruise which he had not noticed before. He declined to express an opinion whether these injuries had been inflicted before or after his original examination.

Chinese Shipwreck Toll Up To 600

Shanghai, Jan. 19 (AP)—Sinking of the steamer Chekiang with loss of up to 600 lives yesterday caused the operators, the Tung Chi Company, to shut up shop today.

Numbers of survivors, still clutching their tickets, remained outside, demanding compensation for losses, despite a notice on the door which said the offices would be closed for one week.

Only the intervention of police prevented the offices being wrecked yesterday by a mob of angry survivors and relatives of victims.

The Chekiang, a 300-ton vessel plying between Shanghai and Yangtze ports, sank after colliding with a lighter off Woosung.

The official Chinese Central News Agency placed the death list—all believed to be Chinese—at 600. Other estimates ranged downward to 300, but the actual number probably never will be known, as authorities said there were many irregular passengers among the 1,000-odd aboard the ship.

Jap Emperor Candidate Finds Going Is Tough

1947

TOKYO, Jan. 19—(AP) Hiromichi Kumazawa is still "running" for emperor of Japan but admitted today that his campaign was losing its public appeal.

The 53-year-old grocer claims he is descended from "legitimate" rulers who were pushed off the throne several centuries ago by ancestors of Emperor Hirohito.

Tried and acquitted on charges of lese majeste, he is stumping the country.

Recently, he admitted, he attracted an audience of 400 in a town in central Japan. While he talked on and on, his listeners began to walk out, one by one.

"I don't care," he announced from the rostrum. "I'll speak to only five people if they are interested in my cause."

Then he looked again and sat down; there were only four persons left.

Manila Seeks To Halt Illegal Chinese Entry

Manila, Jan. 19 (AP)—Alarmed by a flood of illegal Chinese immigration, Philippines authorities have begun a drive to seal this Republic's coasts, which are longer than those of the United States.

The Davao edition of the *Philippine Express* reported today that two of three Chinese alleged to be masterminds of an alien smuggling ring in Mindanao had been arrested.

Engracio Fabre, immigration commissioner, is making a series of flying trips to the northern and southern ends of the islands, where most of the smugglers seem to be concentrated. He has said that several rings apparently are very active, using small, fast Moro-type outrigger canoes.

The *Express* said "co-operation of some corrupt Filipino officials was a large factor in the operations.

RIO PARLEY NOTICE GIVEN

Argentina Told Defense Talks Are Being Arranged

Buenos Aires, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office said today it had received a note from Brazil saying preliminary talks had begun on the calling of the long-projected conference in Rio de Janeiro on permanent hemisphere defense.

United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) proposed January 11 that the conference be called immediately. The Argentine Foreign Office said the Brazil note indicated that the meeting would be held the first week in March.

In Rio de Janeiro a source close to the Brazilian Foreign Office said that new consultations had begun on setting a date for the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Western Hemisphere on defense matters, and that only a definite date remained to be decided upon.

Speculate On Invitation

There was speculation in Buenos Aires over whether the note constituted an invitation to Argentina to attend the conference. The Foreign Office source in Rio de Janeiro said that the original invitation to the conference included Argentina as well as other American nations, and another invitation was not needed.

Vandenberg's proposal for calling the conference caused some senators and representatives in Washington to ask for an easing in the United States policy toward Argentina in order to give backing to Vandenburg's suggestion.

The conference was scheduled originally for last year but was postponed several times. United States refusal to sit down at the conference table with Argentina was said by some informants to have caused the postponement. The United States State Department has charged Argentina with delay in ridding her government of alleged pro-Nazi influences.

No Word In Washington

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States has no knowledge at the moment of any inter-American talks.

James F. Byrnes, retiring Secretary of State, said a week ago that

everybody in the State Department agrees Argentina has not fulfilled its international commitments to clean house of certain Nazi influences.

Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, said Friday, after a conference with President Truman, that Argentina still has "plenty" to do.

Whether Gen. George C. Marshall will follow the Byrnes policy toward Argentina after formally taking over the State Department remains an open question.

AUSTIN, MARSHALL TO DISCUSS POLICY

United Nations Representative To Fight Arms Move

Burbank, Cal., Jan. 19 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, en route to Washington to assume his duties as Secretary of State, left here tonight in his Army C-54 for the Capitol.

His transport plane left at 6.52 o'clock after a nine-hour visit in the Los Angeles area. He arrived at 10.06 A.M. from Honolulu.

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, will confer with Gen. George C. Marshall, incoming Secretary of State, within a week in Washington. The conferences are expected to lay the groundwork for a basic American policy or world-wide arms reduction.

Austin will go before the United Nations Security Council tomorrow to push for postponement of the whole arms discussion until February 4.

He was ready to resist any possible move by Russia or other countries for an interim disarmament subcommittee, and was confident of sufficient support to win the delay.

Would Take Up Other Matters

Under a slowly developing policy, still subject to Marshall's approval, the American delegation would resist suggestions for setting up a full-scale disarmament commission next month on the theory that progress first must be made on a wide series of subjects including atomic control, the German and Japanese peace treaties, and the act of Chapultepec calling for hemisphere solidarity.

After temporary disposal of the arms issue, the Security Council will turn to Great Britain's complaint that Albania sowed mines in the Corfu Channel, leading to the damaging of two British destroyers with 44 casualties last October 22.

The American delegation was reported weighing a possible suggestion that the case be referred to the International Court of Justice.

VANDENBERG'S VIEW ON RUSSIA

Senator 'Cautiously Hopeful' But Calls For 'Vigilance'

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) today said he is "cautiously hopeful" over the prospect for improving relations with Russia, "but I would never relax our vigilance for one split second."

The statement of the Senate Foreign Relations chairman drew an enthusiastic "amen" from William R. Castle, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange.

Nelson Cruikshank, of the American Federation of Labor, taking part with the other three in an "America United" broadcast, had nothing to say on the point.

Agreement On Progress

The general subject of their half-hour discussion was the question, "Are We Making Progress Toward World Peace?" All four agreed that progress is being achieved.

The business, agriculture and labor officials laid emphasis on the unity of purpose shown in subsidiary organizations of the United Nations, such as those on cultural economic and food affairs.

Vandenberg said the United Nations itself already has "tempered" several situations that easily could have started war under the old order and has initiated movements "which promise vital contribution toward the substitution of justice for force in our pursuit of a free world of free men."

"Greatest Connumdrum"

The senator aclled Russia "the world's greatest conundrum" and said the question of future Soviet relations "is the issue upon which everything else hangs."

"It is my personal opinion," he said, "that America is prepared to live and let live, in a world of peace with justice despite this rivalry (of ideology with Russia)—if we are allowed to do so.

"We can neither condone nor appease conquest. We must require reciprocal fair play on a two-way street. There is a deadline beyond which we will not compromise our ideals. The answer to this question is largely in Moscow's hands.

"But I think our present policy of firm but friendly candor is making headway."

Business And Farm Views

The Senator's description of Russia as a "conundrum" summed up comments by Cruikshank and Goss, who said business and agriculture both want to deal with the Soviet Union but are unable to get the Russians to deal or to state their position.

Castle, a former Under Secretary of State and Ambassador to Japan, said business is committed to the idea that the only real prosperity for this country is "prisperity that is everywhere." Necessary to that end, he said, are relief and rehabilitation measures after the UNRRA ends, and buying from other countries as well as selling to them.

Vandenberg expressed the opinion that "there is no longer any partisan politics in the fixed and united American foreign policy" but said he expects the newly-dominant Republicans in Congress to "ask more questions" on issues of economic co-operation.

State-Monopoly Prospect

"We are bound to inquire of the world to what extent we are to be required to face state monopolies abroad; in trading, for example," he said.

"We are bound to inquire to what extent other countries are going to continue to make bilateral trade agreements for political purposes, instead of multilateral agreements such as we are committed to undertake."

The Senator got full agreement from the other three speakers that any failure to protect the American economy would be "as great a threat to the world at large as to the United States alone."

Atomic 1947 Robot Cruise

Robt. M. Farrington

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Navy is planning to tow some of the atom bomb target fleet without crews to Hawaii and the West Coast for thorough radiological and mechanical examination.

This will require seamanship of the highest order since no man can live aboard the still radio-active ships and set their courses.

Bad weather could break the tow lines and send the empty warships blundering wildly across the Pacific.

Rear Admiral William S. Parsons revealed tonight that navy yards at Pearl Harbor, San Francisco and Puget Sound will be given experience in handling ships that survive atomic bombardment.

"Samples" To Stay At Kwajalein

Some "sample" ships will remain at Kwajalein, where the fleet is now anchored, he said.

The Admiral denied reports that some of the ships which rode out two atom-bomb blasts last summer at Bikini will be scuttled soon as too "hot" to handle.

"These ships are very valuable as radiological studies," he said.

"We can't expect to get ships and atom bombs together every year, and it is up to us to make maximum use of these target ships.

Final Disposition Long Way Off

"No decision will be made as to scuttling or final disposal of any of the ships for quite a few months—six, anyway, and probably longer."

Parsons is chairman of the joint "Crossroads" committee handling followups on the atom-bomb test operation conducted under that code name.

The decision as to scuttling, while legally up to the Secretary of the Navy, will be made with the concurrence of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the admiral believes.

Just how to haul the stricken ships across thousands of miles of the Pacific Ocean will be quite a problem, he acknowledged.

They'll Need Good Weather

"We may have to put inspecting parties on from time to time," he said, "but no one will be living aboard. Then, the weather will make a lot of difference. We will need good weather."

The bulk of the technical report on the atom bombed ships has been completed and given to the joint chiefs of staff evaluation board, Admiral Parsons said.

What steps will be taken to protect the United States Fleet from A-bombs will be decided by this board.

The most apparent lesson of the Bikini test is the need to reconsider United States defense bases policy, the Admiral said.

Instead of several large bases, it may be necessary to have a number of small ones that cannot all be crippled at the same time by an atom-bomb attack, Parsons said.

M'MAHON SEEKS DATA ON HUNGARIAN LABOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn) announced today he has asked the State department for a statement on "reports that Hungarian nationals are being used for forced labor by the Czechoslovakian government."

McMahon made his request after receiving telegrams from the Rev. Stephen Chernitzky, pastor of St. Stephen's church, Bridgeport, Conn., and Dr. Tibor Kerekes, executive secretary of the American Hungarian Federation, Washington.

The Senator said Dr. Kerekes informed him many Hungarians had been "rounded up" in Czechoslovakia and sent into the Sudetenland for forced labor and some were sent to Russia.

Truman Outlines Plan to Obtain Truer Figures on Pay-Price-Profit

Norman Walker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) President Truman hopes to dovetail the work of all government agencies which keep figures to give the nation a better picture of wage-profit relationships, it was learned today.

The President announced his intention in a letter to Harvey W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, an independent union, last month in reply to a suggestion from Brown that various government agencies, including the OPA, have "adequate information" to show the relation of labor cost and profits to actual total production cost.

Brown wrote that by assembling and publishing this data, the government "can and should turn the spotlight on manufacturers, processors, wholesalers and retailers who are placing artificial prices on consumer goods and farm implements."

In reply Mr. Truman steered clear of any comment on Brown's charge of "artificial" prices but expressed "appreciation" for Brown's views and added:

"What I am hoping to do is to get the Federal Trade Commission figures, the Budget Bureau figures, the OPA and Labor department figures coordinated.

"All statistical activities of the government should be consolidated and that is what I hope to do eventually."

Besides the agencies Mr. Truman mentioned, others which collect important statistics relating to business costs and profits include the Commerce department, Federal Reserve board and the Securities commission.

During the war a number of these agencies reduced their figure-kepeing activities because the OPA required firms to submit confidential reports on their financial situations, including labor costs. These OPA files have been turned over to the Federal Trade Commission where they are now being analyzed.

Rather than actually merge the various statistical agencies, Mr. Truman apparently wants to correlate their findings so as to present a more readily understandable and detailed picture.

The Commerce department assembles figures generally relating to trade and production quantity, the Labor department to prices and wages, the Federal Reserve board to savings and income, the Securities Commission to the fiscal condition of its listed firms—each getting part of the complete story.

EFENSE MERGER CHANGES CABINET

1947

Would Alter Succession Line To Presidency

D. Howard Oliver

Washington, Jan 19 (AP)—Congressional leaders said today the 61-year-old law which provides for Cabinet officers to succeed to the Presidency would have to be revamped if the Army-Navy merger plan is enacted.

When Gen. George C. Marshall is sworn in tomorrow as Secretary of State, he will be next in line to succeed President Truman under the law passed in 1886, since there is no Vice President.

Under the law the next in the presidential succession line, in order, would be the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, and the Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior. This is the order in which their departments were created. Agriculture, Commerce and Labor are not affected since they were established after the law was passed.

New Post Provided

But the Army-Navy unification plan provides for a new Cabinet post, that of Secretary of National Defense. It also eliminates Cabinet rank for the Secretaries of War and the Navy, enjoyed since 1789 and 1798, respectively, and withholds Cabinet status for the proposed new Secretary for Air.

This would create a problem for congressmen drafting a new succession bill. For one thing, if they followed the seniority theory of the old law, the new Secretary of National Defense would be at the bottom of the succession list, making the sixth, despite the importance of his post. There are now seven in line, but the merger plan would reduce the Cabinet by one.

Ninth In Line

If the Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor posts were recognized in any new succession legislation and lined up in the order of their creation, then the Secretary of National Defense would be ninth to take over the White House.

"Eventually there will have to be a revamping of the succession law," commented Chairman Michener (R., Mich.) of the House Judiciary Committee. "But compared with many other things demanding attention, it is academic now. It is not immediately pressing."

Michener's committee soon will be organized into subcommittees. One of them will take up bills and constitutional amendments on the presidency.

Two-Term Limit Proposed

One proposed amendment, by Michener, would limit the presidency to two terms.

Another pending bill would provide for the House Speaker, now Republican Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, to succeed to the presidency in event both the President and Vice President died. This was suggested last year by Mr. Truman before the Republicans captured control of Congress.

ROBERTSON SEEKS CHANGES IN ARMY, NAVY UNION PLAN

Edwin B. Hankinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — (AP) Senator Robertson (R-Wyo), criticizing the new service unification plan, announced today he will move to substitute a council for the proposed secretary of defense and keep the secretaries of the army and navy in the cabinet.

"I would not oppose a secretary for air in the cabinet too," he told an interviewer, "but I believe air is relegated to a less important status under the unification plan."

He explained that the Army, Navy and Marines "must retain their own air support," in his view, leaving the independent air force only strategic heavy bombing and guided missiles.

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The proposal which President Truman submitted to Congress yesterday calls for a secretary of national defense as the services' lone representative in the cabinet. The army, navy and air force would be organized as individual departments headed by secretaries not of cabinet rank.

Hits Concentration of Power

Robertson, who helped block the merger plan last session and now is a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, declared that the proposed secretary of defense would have "too much power for one man."

Instead the senator plans an amendment to set up a "national defense council" composed of the secretaries of state, war, navy and air (if a new department is created) together with chairmen of the four senate and house committees on foreign affairs and appropriations.

"The President for someone designated by him should preside over this national defense council," he said. "This would give congress an intimate knowledge of world conditions upon which to form policy. It would meet often enough to keep congress appraised of the world situation."

Robertson claimed "quite a little support" for his suggestion from military leaders as a result of experiences in the Pearl Harbor disaster and the "immediate Russian situation."

"I fear Russia not because of her territorial expansion but because of her infiltration of Communism into countries that are bankrupt and disorganized because of the war," he said. "Congress must be kept constantly informed on this."

U.S. INTERESTS PLACED AHEAD OF REFUGEES'

Sinclair

Early Lowering Of Immigration Bars Unlikely, Michener Indicates

1947

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Representative Michener (R., Mich.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today that American interests must come ahead of those of European refugees in any move to lower the immigration bars.

His opinions were advanced amid diminishing likelihood that Congress will act on President Truman's recommendation for speedy action to "fulfill our responsibility" to the hundreds of thousands made homeless by the war, many still in emergency camps. The State of the Union message avoided any specific recommendation on relaxing the immigration laws.

"Extremely Controversial"

Michener said a Judiciary subcommittee on immigration will be named this week, but termed the problem "extremely controversial" and said he favors approaching it in a deliberate and judicial manner.

"The interests of the United States must be considered first," he declared. "I am against the elimination of barriers generally to permit admission of anyone who wants to come here in the hope of making a better living. But I am uncertain as to what should be done to meet this situation."

Registering opposition to breaking the immigration dam altogether, he commented:

"Water seeks its own level. I am in favor of keeping the United States a little higher than the rest of the world so that we can help pull the others up. You can't do that if you stand on the same level."

Immigration And Housing

Increasing the likelihood of a delay in any decision on the issue is the Congressional Reorganization Act, under which the Judiciary Committee took over the functions of the old House Immigration Committee. Only one member of the old committee was assigned to Judiciary.

Congressmen have reported a swelling volume of mail—particularly from veterans and their organizations—opposing increased immigration at least until housing difficulties are ended and uncertainty over steady employment is eliminated. They are also hearing from pleaders for the homeless refugees.

DEMOCRATS JOIN IN G. O. P. DRIVE TO SLASH BUDGET

Jack Bell

Coalition Develops as Committees Prepare to Tackle Fiscal Problems.

DOUGLAS IN PARLEY

Former Budget Director Fears National Income Will Not Reach Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) A Republican - Democratic coalition aimed at slashing President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget appeared to be developing today in advance of Congress' first official action on it.

Representatives of the four committees which hold the purse strings in the two chambers meet tomorrow to begin the brand new task assigned them under the congressional reorganization act of making government spending fall within income—with something to spare for debt reduction.

That meeting takes top billing in a congressional week which will see:

The Senate voting Wednesday on whether to continue its War Investigating committee, and its Labor committee holding the first hearings on a flood of bills;

The House set to pass a measure continuing indefinitely the wartime "luxury" taxes otherwise due for reductions July 1.

Democrats Seek Economy

Even before the budget session, there were clear signs that some influential Democrats are ready to go along with Republican for substantial cuts in spending. The question of any immediate drop in income taxes remained in dispute.

A bi-partisan group of senators discussed general financial conditions with Lewis Douglas, former diector of the budget, at a Capitol meeting arranged yesterday by Senator Byrd (D-Va).

Besides Byrd, those present included Senators Vandenberg (R-Mich), George (D-Ga), Taft (R-Ohio), Robertson (R-Wyo), Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), White (R-Me), Butler (R-Neb) and Chairman Millikin (R-Colo) of the Senate Finance committee.

It was represented as being Douglas' opinion that there may be a drop in the people's earnings below the $166,000,000,000 figure upon which the Treasury's tax revenue estimate is based. This might cut tax receipts substantially and force deeper slashes in the budget if there is to be anything to pay on the debt.

Byrd, a long time economy advocate, told a reporter that Douglas merely had discussed fiscal matters with the group, adding that there had been no talk of concerted action on the budget.

Will Support G.O.P.

However, another veteran Democratic senator, who declined use of his name, told this reporter he is prepared to support the G.O.P. economy demand to the tune of a $2,500,000,000 slice off the total fixed by the President.

This senator, who has had long experience in fiscal matters, said he is satisfied the country can operate efficiently in the next year on a maximum of $35,000,000,000.

Beyond that, he predicted that tax revenues under present laws would run $1,000,000,000 larger than the Treasury's $37,700,000,000 estimate in the budget "if strikes don't stop production." He is willing to reduce taxes, the senator said, but he wants the budget cutting to come first so there may be a substantial payment on the debt.

Republicans have been talking of a budget cut ranging upward from the $3,500,000,000 that Senator Taft (R-Ohio) estimated could be made to beyond the $5,000,000,000 figure Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota insisted could be substracted. Taft and some others have called for a 2 percent slice in personal income taxes, although they expect to go along with the House in continuing the wartime excise levies as Mr. Truman recommended.

How many Democrats will go along with the Republicans in the economy program still is undetermined, but G.O.P. legislators said they are confident of sufficient support to make substantial reductions even if some of their own members won't stay put.

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) reportedly has told lieutenenants he intends to stand on Mr. Truman's $37,500,000,000 figure as being "rock bottom." Barkley is one of the Democrats who will meet with the G.O.P.-controlled Senate-House budgetary committee tomorrow.

At that time the Senate resumes debate on a Democratic proposal to kill off the War Investigating committee and turn its work over to the Senate Expenditures committee headed by Senator Aiken (R-Vt) There appeared to be no week-end change in a lineup the Republicans claimed will give them enough votes Wednesday to keep the special investigating committee alive with somewhat restricted authority.

HOUSE GROUP PACKED WITH MUCH POWER

Doug Cornell

Expenditures Committee Converted Into Main Investigating Agency

1947

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Republican leaders disclosed today that the once minor House Expenditures Committee has been packed with power and converted into their main investigating agency in the new House.

One member who did not want his name used said the State Department and some people in it may get "quick attention" when the investigation surge gets under way.

For years the committee was inactive. It went for months without meeting.

It is supposed to keep an eye on government agencies, see that they don't waste money and that they do their jobs as Congress intended. Republicans have yelped about the way some bureaus operate. Now they intend to investigate.

Group To Be Kept Busy

Party leaders were not calling the shots in advance. But House Republican Leader Halleck (Ind.) asserted:

"That committee is going to have much to do with scrutinizing executive departments, spending, and what can be done to improve the Government."

The new chairman is Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.), never noted for pulling any punches.

"Our committee," said Representative Clarence Brown (R., Ohio), "never paid much attention to expenditures under the Democratic regime. But we are going to check up and see if the money is being legally and wisely spent.

Committee Has Power

"We might deem it necessary to look into quite a few things. The committee has all kinds of power if it wants to use it."

As another member, Representative Chenoweth (R., Col.), sized things up, the idea is to "do away with a lot of special investigating committees and let this committee do most of the work."

The GOP turned the committee into a power house by assigning to it six of the eight Republican members of the key Rules Committee. These six—Brown and Chenoweth among them—can use their talents on legislation and investigations in the Expeditures Committee while blocking creation of special investigating bodies as members of the Rules Committee.

Besides Brown and Chenoweth, the Rules Committee Republicans assigned to the expenditures group are Rich (Pa.), Wadsworth (N.Y.), Rizley (Okla.) and Harness (Ind.).

Rules Group Must Approve

The Rules Committee has to approve creation of special committees. Its main job is to direct the flow of legislation through the House.

Hoffman has called a first Expenditures Committee meeting for tomorrow to organize. He plans a conference with Chairman Aiken (R., Vt.) of the Senate Expenditures Committee to see if they can figure out a way to keep from covering the same ground.

Senate Republicans seek to continue the special War Investigating and Small Business committees for some inquiries. Democrats are virtually solid in opposing the continuance of the War Investigating Committee but Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) reported Democrats split on the question of continuing the Small Business Committee.

Stewart said he and some other Democrats are going along with the Republicans in an effort to re-establish the small business group formerly headed by Senator Murray (D., Mont.).

'Progress Report' On Congress

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Urging abolition of the filibuster along with other reforms, the National Planning Association said tonight the modernization of Congress is only half done.

Removal of barriers to rapid legislation is particularly urgent now, it declared, to prevent a stalemate resulting from a Republican Congress and a Democratic Administration.

Of "vital necessity," said the report, is the creation of a majority policy committee in each House made up of the Republican chairmen of each major standing committee, and a minority committee made up of the ranking Democrats on the same committees.

For Control Of Money Matters

"The present steering committee system is not strong enough to assure productive co-operation between the Republican and Democratic leaders, no matter how well-meaning they may be," the report stated. It suggested that a prime task of the proposed bodies should be to determine policy on taxation, appropriations and the national budget.

"Since the policy committees would be responsible for general management of Congress, it would be necessary that they control money matters, just as in the case of any general management," it added.

The report was written by Robert Heller, of Cleveland, industrial engineer, who drafted the association's 1945 recommendations for congressional streamlining. Many of the earlier proposals were embodied in the Reorganization Act.

Applauds Changes Made So Far

The association is a private, non-profit planning organization having representation from labor, business and agriculture.

The new document, described as a "progress report," applauded the changes made so far as "no small achievement particularly the reduction of the number of Senate committees from 33 to 15 and House committees from 48 to 19.

In releasing Heller's report, the association noted that "events following the convening of the

Eightieth Congress" — presumably the dispute over seating Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) — "re-emphasize Mr. Heller's point that 'it is time for the elimination of the filibuster.'"

No Time Now For Filibustering

"The primary danger in the next two years is that of legislative inactivity resulting from a Democratic Presidency and a Republican Congress," the association said. "It, therefore, becomes imperative that any obstructions to the enactment of legislation by majority vote be removed.

"It is noteworthy that the filibuster or threat of filibuster has been used in recent years almost entirely for the obstruction of legislation generally regarded as desirable and progressive."

Focusing of responsibility upon the two parties—through the proposed policy committees — would avoid a possible two years of "legislative sterility," Heller declared, and would enable the people to "determine intelligently the accountability of each party."

Heller criticized the seniority system of picking committee chairmen and suggested that some means of choosing chairmen for their ability be worked out "within the congressional family."

"Extremely Desirable" Moves

He listed these as "extremely desirable" measures:

1. Self-government for the District of Columbia, to "reduce the workload of a Congress still burdened with time-consuming details."
2. More help for congressmen and establishment of an Office of Congressional Personnel to modernize staff operations.

"Less pressing but still desirable" are several recommendations made in the 1945 report, Heller said, including:

1. Greater use of "provisional legislation," which empowers the President to propose actions some time in advance of their effective date, with Congress retaining the right to veto them. This would unload minor matters on the executive agencies, leaving Congress free for major issues.
2. "Question periods," in which Government officials would be interrogated on their operations and plans by either house in full session.
3. Formal inquiries into basic national affairs—such as the study of labor-management relations asked by President Truman.

Staff College Control Shifted

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Control of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been transferred from the War Department to the Army Ground Forces. Announcing this today, the department said the action was another step in decentralization of War Department activities, adding that there would be little or no change in operation of the school.

382 Ships Bring $1,702,628

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Maritime Commision announced today the Government got $1,702,628 from sale of 382 small vessels during September. This brought its total returns since June, 1944, to $36,892,148 for 3,009 small vessels.

PARIS, JAN.19-(AP)-LEADERS OF GEORGES BIDAULT'S POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP) MET FOR THREE HOURS TODAY WITHOUT ANNOUNCING A DECISION WHETHER TO ENTER THE PROPOSED COALITION CABINET OF SOCIALIST PREMIER-DESIGNATE PAUL RMADIER. RAMADIER, THEREFORE, ONCE AGAIN POSTPONED A REPORTED TO PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL ON WHETHER HE COULD FORM A GOVERNMENT.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT FRENCH POLICY TOWARD GERMANY HAD BECOME AN ISSUE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. MRP CIRCLES INTIMATED THAT BIDAULT, OFFERED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, IS WORRIED ABOUT IMPLICATIONS OF LEON BLUM'S RECENT LONDON TALKS ABOUT A FRENCH-BRITISH TREATY.

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION THAT THIS PROPOSED TREATY, FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF FORESTALLING GERMAN AGGRESSION, MAY ENTAIL AN ALIGNMENT OF FRENCH POLICY ON GERMANY WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

BIDAULT IS REPRESENTED AS BEING RELUCTANT TO ABANDON THE HITHERTO STEADFAST INSISTENCE ON SLICING OFF TERRITORY FROM WESTERN GERMANY.

FH907AES

(230)

LONDON, JAN. 20-(AP)-BRITISH-ARAB TALKS ON PALESTINE, DUE TO BE RESUMED AT ST.JAMES'S PALACE TOMORROW, WERE POSTPONED TODAY UNTIL AT LEAST THURSDAY BECAUSE NOT ALL THE ARAB DELEGATIONS HAD REACHED LONDON.

1947

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PALESTINE ARABS WERE AMONG THE NON-ARRIVALS, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID. HE ADDED IT WAS SAFE TO ASSUME THE CONFERENCE WOULD NOT OPEN BEFORE JAN. 23 OR 24.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN INTENDS TO ADDRESS THE ARAB DELEGATES WHEN THE CONFERENCE RESUMES. BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AN ARAB CALL, MADE WHEN THE TALKS WERE OPENED LAST YEAR, FOR THE IMMEDIATE DECLARATION OF PALESTINE'S INDEPENDENCE WILL BE ELABORATED FURTHER BY COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES.

APART FROM BEVIN'S PLANNED REOPENING OF THE TALKS, NO FORMAL AGENDA HAS BEEN FRAMED. TWO PROPOSALS EXIST AT THE MOMENT: THE BRITISH ("MORRISON") PLAN FOR SEMI-AUTONOMOUS ARAB AND JEWISH PROVINCES UNDER A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, AND THE ARAB COUNTER PROPOSAL FOR AN INDEPENDENT HOLY LAND STATE, WITH SPECIAL GUARANTEES FOR JEWISH RIGHTS BUT WITH A PROHIBITION OF FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

OF THESE TWO PLANS, THE BRITISH PROPOSAL IS CONSIDERED DEAD IN EVERY SENSE BUT THE TECHNICAL, HAVING RECEIVED SPEEDY AND UNEQUIVOCAL REJECTION BY ARABS AND JEWS ALIKE. THE ARAB PLANS AWAITS OFFICIAL BRITISH COMMENT. HOPE OF ITS ACCEPTANCE IS CONSIDERED BY OFFICIAL BRITISH SOURCES TO BE FAINT. BEVIN IS EXPECTED TO CONVEY THIS VIEW TO THE ARAB DELEGATES WHEN HE ADDRESSES THEM THIS WEEK.

JRR743AES

LONDON, JAN.19-(AP)-REPORTS FROM THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS ON FIRST UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM THREE ELECTION DISTRICTS IN POLAND CLAIMED A 100 PER CENT VOTE FOR THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT BLOC.

THE TASS REPORT FROM WARSAW, DISTRIBUTED BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR HERE, SAID REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF POLAND INDICATED THE ELECTION HAD BEEN HELD "IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF PERFECT ORDER AND PEACE."

THE 100 PER CENT GOVERNMENT BLOC VOTES WERE REPORTED IN THE TOWNS ROGOW, KANEW AND NIEMODLIN.

PS84PES

1947

UNDER THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION A PREMIER-DESIGNATE WITHHOLDS HIS ACCEPTANCE UNTIL HE RECEIVES ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT FROM ALL THE PARTIES HE WANTS IN HIS CABINET. THEN HE MUST RECEIVE A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEFORE FORMALLY NAMING THE MINISTERS.

THE MRP PROPOSAL FURNISHED A CLUE TO THE PARTY'S TACTICS WHICH OBSERVERS HAVE INERPRETED AS TENDING TO PREVENT A COALITION GOVERNMENT, PREFERRING INSTEAD AN ALL-SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT UNDER LEON BLUM.

MEANWHILE, EDOUARD HERRIOT, FORMER RADICAL SOCIALIST PREMIER, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LEFTIST RALLY SAW RAMADIER LATE TONIGHT AND EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE OVER THE SUCCESS OF RAMADIER'S UNDERTAKING.

A DEPUTY OF MRP ETC., THIRD GRAF.

HJ816PES

1947

PARIS, JAN. 19-(AP)-SOCIALIST PAUL RAMADIER AGREED TONIGHT TO FORM A CABINET, AND IS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE THE MINISTERS TUESDAY.

NOMINATED PREMIER TWO DAYS AGO, RAMADIER DELIVERED A FORMAL ACCEPTANCE TO PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL FOLLOWING NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS OF ALL FACTIONS. UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION A PREMIER-DESIGNATE WITHHOLDS HIS ACCEPTANCE UNTIL HE RECE

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VES ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT FROM ALL THE PARTIES HE WANTS IN HIS CABINET. HE THEN MUST GET A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEFORE FORMALLY NAMING THE MINISTERS.

A DEPUTY OF THE MRP (MOUVEMENT REPUBLICAIN POPULAIRE) SAID GEORGES BIDAULT HAD BEEN ASSURED THAT NRENCH POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY REMAINS UNCHANGED, AND THAT HE WILL HAVE A FREE HAND TO EMPLOY THAT POLICY AT THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL. RAMADIER HAS OFFERED BIDAULT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

BIDAULT TOLD RAMADIER HE WAS FRANKLY UPSET BY TALK THAT LEON BLUM, IN HIS RECENT TALKS IN LONDON ON A FUTURE FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIANCE, HAD ENVISAGED A MODIFICATION OF THE FRENCH POSITION ON GERMANY WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICIZED SHARPLY BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

"BLUM, VINCENT AURIOL AND RAMADIER ALL SOLEMNLY PROMISED BIDAULT THAT THE FRENCH POSITION RESTS INTACT, "THE M-R-P SOURCE SAID AFTER AN AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE PARTY.

JK427PES

SCORES OF GENERALS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS AND WIVES CROWDED AT THE SIX BARS AND BUFFET TABLES IN THE FLOODLIGHTED AND BEDECKED HALL. MAJ. JAMES A. RILEY OF ALBRIGHT, W.VA., AND POTTSBORO, TEXAS, WAS ONE OF THE LEADING ARRANGERS.

KATCHEN, STUDYING IN PARIS, WAS BROUGHT TO BERLIN FOR THE BALL.

JK431PES add Berlin — Ball

THIS SERVIC[E] WAS EXTENDED TO BERLIN AND THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE, THUS BECOMING GERMAN WIDE, LAST WEDNESDAY. HUNDREDS OF PACKAGES FOR BERLIN AND THE RUSSIAN ZONE, ACCUMULATED AT FRANKFURT IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE IN ANTICIPATION OF THE AUTHORIZATION, HAVE BEEN FORWARDED FOR DISTRIBUTI[ON] THROUGH GERMAN POSTAL CHANNELS.

DN728AES add Berlin - Relief

IN A SPEECH [redacted] A MEETING OF FOREIGN C[orrespondents]

RASMUSSEN POINTED OUT THE [redacted] BURDEN PLACED ON DENMARK'S 4,000,000 POPULATION BY THE REFUGEES AND ASKED: "IS IT IN ACC[ordance] WITH COMMON JUSTICE TO LET DENMARK CARRY THIS ECONOMIC BURDEN AND FORCE ON US THE ENORMOUS EXPENSES OF THE REFUGEE ADMINISTRATION?"

HE SAID ALSO THAT DENMARK HOPED TO OBTAIN REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION AND WOULD ASK FOR EQUAL TREATMENT OF ALL NATIONS IN RESPECT TO USE OF GERMAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES.

HE DECLARED THAT DENMARK WAS [redacted] ANXIOUS THAT THE KIEL CANAL BE KEPT OPEN TO SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS.

1947

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 19--(AP)--FOREIGN MINISTER GUSTAV RASMUSSEN SAID TODAY THAT DENMARK WILL [redacted] THE PROBLEM OF CARING FOR 210,000 GERM[an] REFUGEES WITHIN HER BORDERS WHEN SHE [redacted] VIEWS ON THE [redacted] GERMAN PE[ace] TREATY TO THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

1947 PRESENT MAKES KNOWN HER

THE REFUGEES, MOSTLY FROM EAST PRUSSIA AND SOVIET-OCCUPIED GERMANY, FLED INTO DENMARK AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING SOVIET ARMIES LATE IN THE WAR.

MIKOLAJCZYK APPEALED TO ALL POLES TO VOTE SECRETLY, BUT MANY TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THEY COULD NOT VOTE THEIR CONVICTIONS. THEY SAID THEY HAD FAMILIES AND OBLIGATIONS, AND ADDED IT WAS EITHER VOTE FOR THE BLOC PARTIES OR LOSE EVERYTHING.

THE BLOC PARTIES--THE WORKERS, SOCIALISTS, INDEPENDENT PEASANTS AND DEMOCRATS--AND THE PSL WERE IN AGREEMENT ON GENERAL PROBLEMS, SUCH AS NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, BETTERMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

THEY DIFFERED STRONGLY, HOWEVER, ON THE ISSUE OF HUMAN LIBERTIES. MIKOLAJCZYK PROMISED "REAL FREEDOM OF MAN" IF HIS PARTY EMERGED VICTORIOUS WITH AN END TO WHAT HE CHARGED WAS COERCION BY THE SECURITY POLICE AND SUPPRESSION OF HIS PARTY MEMBERS.

THE BLOC PARTIES CONTENDED THAT ANY REPRESSIVE MEASURES TAKEN WERE NECESSARY FOR MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY.

THE PSL WAS DENIED CANDIDATES IN 10 OF THE MOST POPULOUS RURAL DISTRICTS ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY HAD CONNECTIONS WITH THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT UNDERGROUND BANDS. MIKOLAJCZYK DENIED THE CHARGES.

FS-FH140PES Larry Allen 1st add Warsaw - elec

(BISHOP RADOSSI LAST AUG.20 CRITICIZED THE ALLIES FOR FAILING TO DISARM FLOATING MINES THAT HAD WASHED UP ON A NEARBY BEACH AND EXPLODED, KILLING 62 PERSONS.)

DN641AES

add Rome - Beals

ROME, JAN.19-(AP)-ROME NEWSPAPERS TODAY SAID THAT THE "MYSTERIOUS POLITICAL TESTAMENT" OF ONE OF THE ACCUSED MURDERERS OF GIACOMO MATTEOTTI, SOCIALIST MARTYRED 23 YEARS AGO, WILL FIGURE PROMINENTLY AT A TRIAL OPENING WEDNESDAY OF SOME OF MATTEOTTI'S ALLEGED KILLERS.

THE TESTAMENT, "IL MOMENTO" SAID, WAS FORMERLY HELD BY A SAN ANTONIO TEX., LAWYER NAMED ARNOLD, WHO TURNED IT OVER TO THE FBI IN WASHINGTON.

"IL MOMENTO" SAID THE FBI PROMISED TO DELIVER EITHER THE ORIGINAL OR A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY IN TIME FOR THE TRIAL, AND THAT IT MAY CONTAIN "SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS." IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE AN ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE MURDER BY FASCISTS OF THE PROMINENT SOCIALIST DEPUTY WHO IN 1924 CARRIED ON A ONE-MAN WAR AGAINST MUSSOLINI. AMERIGO DUMINI, ONE OF THE FOUR MEN WHO WILL GO ON TRIAL WEDNESDAY, IS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT THE ACCOUNT FOR SAFEKEEPING TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE DOCUMENT ABROAD IS SAID TO HAVE SAVED DUMINI ONCE WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED BY FASCIST POLICE TWO OR THREE YEARS AFTER MATTEOTTI WAS MURDERED. DUMINI REPORTEDLY INFORMED HIGH FASCIST AUTHORITIES THAT IF ANYTHING HAPPENED TO HIM "THE FULL TRUTH" ABOUT MATTEOTTI'S DEATH WOULD COME OUT IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUR OTHER FORMER FASCISTS ACCUSED BY POST-WAR ITALIAN INVESTIGJTORS OF THE MURDER ARE MISSING.

ONE OF MATTEOTTI'S TWO SONS, MATTEO, WHO WAS THREE WHEN HIS FATHER WAS KILLED, IS NOW LEADER OF AN ANTI-COMMUNIST ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY. MATTEO AND CARLO, 18, THE OTHER SON, ARE BOTH DEPUTIES IN ITALY'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

1947

FH953AES

ROME, JAN. 19-(AP)-ROMAN NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY THAT A "MYSTERIOUS POLITICAL TESTAMENT" BY ONE OF FOUR MEN TO BE TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF SOCIALIST DEPUTY GIACOMO MATTEOTTI WOULD BE INTRODUCED AT THE TRIAL, OPENING WEDNESDAY.

MATTEOTTI, WHO STRONGLY OPPOSED MUSSOLINI DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE FASCIST REGIME, WAS SLAIN IN 1924.

AMERIGO DUMINI, A DEFENDANT, IS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT HIS ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SAFEKEEPING AS A GUARANTEE OF HIS OWN SAFETY AFTER THE MURDER. THE NEWSPAPER IL MOMENTO SAID THAT THE TESTAMENT, FORMERLY HELD BY A SAN ANTONIO, TEX., LAWYER NAMED ARNOLD, HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON. EITHER THE ORIGINAL OR A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY WILL BE INTRODUCED AT THE TRIAL AND MAY CONTAIN "SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS," THE PAPER SAID.

(IN WASHINGTON, THE FBI DECLINED ANY COMMENT ON THE REPORT THAT IT HAD RECEIVED THE DOCUMENT).

THE FACT THE DOCUMENT WAS HELD ABROAD WAS SAID TO HAVE SAVED DUMINI ONCE WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED BY FASCIST POLICE TWO OR THREE YEARS AFTER MATTEOTTI WAS KILLED. DUMINI REPORTEDLY INFORMED HIGH FASCIST AUTHORITITES THAT IF ANYTHING HAPPENED TO HIM, "THE FULL TRUTH" ABOUT MATTEOTTI'S DEATH WOULD COME OUT IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, JAN. 20-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM VENEZIA GIULIA SAID TODAY THAT BISHOP RAFFAELE MARIO RADOSSI OF PARENZO AND POLA, DETAINED BY YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES LAST WEDNESDAY AT THE VIGNANO ROAD BLOCK, HAD BEEN FREED AND HAD RETURNED TO PARENZO.

(THE BULK OF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA, WHERE PARENZO AND POLA ARE LOCATED, IS TO PASS FROM ITALIAN TO YUGOSLAV CONTROL UNDER AN ALLIED TREATY WITH ITALY TO BE SIGNED IN PARIS FEB. 10.)

JR708AES

A61

add Moscow - Dulles

IN NEW YORK, DULLES SAID HIS ONLY COMMENT ON THE PRAVDA ARTICLE WOULD BE A REFERENCE TO THE STATEMENT ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS INCORPORATED IN THE OCT. 11, 1946 REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA. DULLES QUOTED THE STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION, OF WHICH HE WAS CHAIRMAN, AS SAYING: "WE BELIEVE THAT EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO APPLY THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER FOR THE REGULATION AND MULTI-LATERAL REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS."

DULLES POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMISSION'S REPORT WAS RELEASED PRIOR TO THE DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL MADE BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M.MOLOTOV BEFORE THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OCT. 29.

IN THE FRIDAY ADDRESS TO WHICH PRAVDA REFERRED DULLES SAID THAT 1946 SAW THE BID OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR WORLD LEADERSHIP "DEFLECTED INTO CHANNELS MORE COMPATIBLE WITH PEACE." HE DESCRIBED SOVIET POLICY AS "DOUBLE-BARRELED," WITH ONE BARREL AIMED AT SOCIAL REVOLUTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND THE OTHER AIMED AT NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN 1946, HE SAID, HAD TWO MAIN ELEMENTS: "NEGATION TOWARD SOVIET EXPANSION AND RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING PRIVATION." HE ADDED THAT "IN 1947 WE SHALL STILL NEED THE ABILITY TO SAY 'NO.'"

JK441PES

MOSCOW, JAN.20-(AP)-G.LAPTEV, PROMINENT SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPERT, CALLED TODAY FOR FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM SYSTEM AS A MEANS OF OVERCOMING WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS THE "GRAVE CONSEQUENCES" OF THE 1946 DROUGHT IN RUSSIA.

1947

WRITING IN PRAVDA, LAPTEV SAID IT WAS NECESSARY "VIGOROUSLY TO SUPPRESS ALL MANIFESTATIONS OF PETTY BOURGEOIS SURVIVALS ON THE PART OF BACKWARD COLLECTIVE FARMERS WHO ATTEMPT TO GET RICH ON THE LABOR OF HONESTLY WORKING COLLECTIVE FARMERS."

COMPARING THE PROSPECTS OF RUSSIA'S SOCIALIZED AGRICULTURE WITH THE OUTLOOK IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, LAPTEV SAID ALL SIGNS POINTED TO "AN APPROACHING ECONOMIC CRISIS OF OVER-PRODUCTION" IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

BD604AES

MOSCOW, JAN.20-(AP)-A.SHAROV, A LEADING OFFICIAL OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, ANNOUNCED IN PRAVDA TODAY THAT THE U.S.S.R.'S POST-WAR HOUSING PROGRAM WILL BE STEPPED UP IN 1947.

SHAROV SAID THAT HOUSING WILL BE INCREASED ESPECIALLY IN AREAS WHICH UNDERWENT ENEMY OCCUPATION AND IN PARTS OF SIBERIA WHERE THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ARE ENGAGED IN BUILDING UP THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

30.24-7451

HE CRITICIZED THE HEADS OF SEVERAL MINISTRIES FOR NOT DEVOTING SUFFICIENT ATTENTION TO HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, WARNED THAT THE WORKERS' EFFICIENCY WAS PARTLY DEPEND-UPON THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS.

BD606AES

1947

V WITH PEIPING WARFARE

SHANGHAI,MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND 15 OTHER PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS APPEALED TODAY TO PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND COMMUNIST LEADER MAO TSE-TUNG TO STAY IN THEIR PRESENT MILITARY POSITIONS, RESUME PEACE TALKS AND REORGANIZE THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE APPEAL, A CIRCULAR TELEGRAM, ASKED ALL PUBLIC BODIES TO HELP END CHINA'S GROWING GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST STRIFE.

THE SIGNATORIES EXPRESSED REGRET THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE INSISTING ON TWO CONDITIONS BEFORE RESUMING PEACE TALKS: RESTORATION OF MILITARY POSITIONS OF JANUARY, 1946, AND NULLIFICATION OF CHINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION.

THE APPEAL SAID PROLONGED CIVIL STRIFE WOULD BRING TOTAL ECONOMIC COLLAPSE AND WOULD MAKE CHINA IMPOTENT IN ALLIED DISCUSSIONS ON A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

PY938PPS NM

TOKYO,MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS AGAIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES--BUT ON A LIMITED AND CLOSELY-SUPERVISED SCALE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PRODUCTION OF MORE THAN 13,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES THIS YEAR HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO MEET VITAL CIVILIAN NEEDS--IN COAL AND METAL MINING, QUARRYING, AND CONSTRUCTION.

J.Z.REDAY, WASHINGTON, D.C., CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, SAID MANUFACTURE OF "A SMALL QUANTITY" OF AMMUNITION FOR WHALING AND HUNTING ALSO WOULD BE PERMITTED. A SYSTEM OF CONTROLS AND LICENSING WILL CHECK ALL EXPLOSIVES PRODUCTION, HE SAID.

UM753PPS NM

WAR TRIALS

TOKYO,MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-THE FRANK STORY OF MILITARIST PLOTS TO PUSH PRE-WAR JAPAN INTO A TOTALITARIAN REGIME WAS READ IN THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY--FROM A 1934 CONFESSION BY A NOW-INSANE WAR CRIMES DEFENDANT.

THE DEFENDANT, PROPAGANDIST SHUMEI OKAWA, MADE THE CONFESSION IN A TOKYO CRIMINAL COURT WHEN FACING CHARGES IN THE MAY 15, 1932, ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER INUKAI. HE WAS ACQUITTED, ALTHOUGH ADMITTING HIS TOTALITARIAN AIMS.

MOST OF HIS TIME IN THE 1920'S AND EARLY 1930'S, OKAWA'S CRIMINAL-COURT CONFESSION RELATED, WAS SPENT IN PLANNING THE OVERTHROW OF JAPAN'S TWO-PARTY SYSTEM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT.

NAMED IN HIS STATEMENT AS ALSO INTERESTED IN SUCH PLANS WERE THREE OTHER WARTIME JAPANESE LEADERS, NOW WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS: SADAO ARAKI SEISHIRO ITAGAKI AND KINGORO HASHIMOTO. KINGORO, HIS STATEMENT SAID, ACTIVELY PLOTTED TO SEIZE POWER IN MANCHURIA.

OKAWA WAS ADJUDGED INSANE AFTER THE CURRENT WAR CRIMES TRIAL BEGAN HE HAD STARTLED THE COURTROOM BY SLAPPING DEFENDANT HIDEKI TOJO, WARTIME PREMIER, RESOUNDINGLY ON THE HEAD.

WAR CRIMES

TOKYO,JAN.20-(AP)-COL.KINGORO HASHIMOTO, WHO ORDERED THE SHELLING OF THE BRITISH GUNBOAT LADYBIRD ON THE YANGTZE RIVER IN 1937, WAS HONORED AT A RECEPTION ON HIS RETURN TO JAPAN IN 1939 --- NOT PUNISHED AS THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED AT THE TIME -- THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HEARD TODAY.

£-'£8.959, ONE OF 26 DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL AS WARMONGERS, SAID IN A STATEMENT TAKEN IN SUGAMO PRISON LAST FEBRUARY THAT THE RECEPTION, STAGED BY THE DAI NIPPON SEINENTO SOCIETY, WAS CALLED "AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL RESTORATION."

THE COLONEL IN 1937 COMMANDED AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT AT WUHU, ON THE YANGTZE ABOVE NANKING. HE SAID THE JAPANESE GENERAL COMMANDING THE AREA INFORMED HIM NANKING WAS UNDER SIEGE AND ORDERED HIM TO SINK ALL VESSELS FLEEING UP THE YANGTZE "WITHOUT REGARD TO NATIONALITY."

HASHIMOTO TOLD INTERROGATORS HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF AN EARLIER AIR ATTACK ON THE U.S. GUNBOAT T PANAY. THE LADYBIRD WAS GOING TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE PANAY WHEN THE BRITISH SHIP WAS SHELLED AND CAPTURED.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, JAN.19)

(ADVANCE)...TOKYO,MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-DESPITE A WAVE OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES WHICH COST THE LIVES OF AT LEAST 44 POLICEMEN AND 39 RIOTERS, SOUTHERN KOREANS MADE "REAL PROGRESS IN OCTOBER TOWARD GREATER PARTICIPATION IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT," GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED TODAY IN THE LATEST OF HIS MONTHLY OCCUPATION REPORTS.

SUMMARIZING UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN KOREA DURING OCTOBER, MACARTHUR NOTED "VIOLENCE AND DISORDER IN WIDELY SCATTERED PLACES DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MONTH." HE ACCUSED "AGITATORS AND PROPAGANDISTS" OF PROMOTING RIOTS, ATTACKING POLICE STATIONS AND STEALING ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

IN SEVERAL PLACES POLICE WERE OVERTHROWN AND MARTIAL LAW HAD TO BE DECLARED.

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IN THE SAME MONTH, HOWEVER, HE SAID THE SOUTHERN KOREANS (THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY IS RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED) HELD THEIR FIRST ELECTIONS SINCE THE JAPANESE ANNEXATION OF 1910, WITH RIGHTISTS WINNING 31 OF THE 45 ELECTIVE SEATS IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. INDEPENDENTS WON 12 AND LEFTISTS TWO. ANOTHER 45 WERE NAMED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, WHO ON OCT.18 EXPLAINED THAT THE ASSEMBLY ENACTMENTS WERE SUBJECT TO HIS VETO IF THEY ENDANGERED KOREAN ECONOMY.

THE REPORT ALSO NOTED THAT DESPITE FLOODS AND SHORTAGE OF FERTILIZER, CROPS WERE 70 TO 83 PERCENT NORMAL. THROUGH THE END OF SEPTEMBER, AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO KOREA TOTALLED $16,000,000.

THE MACARTHUR REPORT AGAIN NOTED STRIKES IN KOREA IN OCTOBER, PARTICULARLY A MARITIME STRIKE IN PUSAN THAT TIED UP SHIPPING FOR A WEEK.

LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, U.S.COMMANDANT, BLAMED STRIKES AND RIOTS ON "PROFESSIONAL TROUBLE-MAKERS WHO HAVE INFILTRATED INTO SOUTHERN KOREA." HE URGED THE PEOPLE TO "PUT AN END TO THE DISGRACEFUL, AGITATED RIOTS THAT ARE NOW PREVALENT IN YOUR COUNTRY."

THE UNREST HAMPERED INDUSTRY BUT IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF SEOUL IT WAS POSSIBLE TO INCREASE THE RICE RATION WITH A RESULTANT DROP IN BLACK MARKET PRICES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY JAN. 19; MOVED JAN.18).

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, JAN.19)

(ADVANCE) TOKYO, MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF THE JAPANESE SCHOOL SYSTEM, INCLUDING COMPLETE REVISION OF THE CURRICULUM FOR THE FIRST 12 YEARS, WILL BEGIN WITH THE NEW TERM APRIL 1, MARK T. ORR, CHIEF OF THE OCCUPATION'S EDUCATIONAL DIVISION, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN A STATEMENT ORR SAID THE CHANGES, DESIGNED TO DEVELOP A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, WOULD TAKE SOME TIME TO INFLUENCE THE COUNTRY AND WOULD DEPEND TO SOME EXTENT UPON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC CONDITION.

THE PROGRAM, TO BE HANDLED THROUGH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, WILL EXTEND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FROM SIX TO NINE YEARS. SCHOOLS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE CENTRALIZED CONTROL OF THE EDUCATION MINISTRY AND NEW TEACHING METHODS AND TEXTS WILL BE EMPLOYED IN AN ATTACK ON THE PROPAGANDIZED ROTE INSTRUCTION OF THE PAST.

TRAINING OF NEW TEACHERS WILL BE NECESSARY, BUT ORR SAID SOME PROGRESS ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE IN ELIMINATING ULTRA-NATIONALIST ELEMENTS EITHER BY THE RECENT "PURGE" OR BY RESIGNATIONS WHICH ANTICIPATED IT.

THE JAPANESE PRESS RECENTLY REPORTED THAT ABOUT 400,000 OF THE COUNTRY'S 500,000 TEACHERS HAD BEEN "SCREENED" BUT THAT ONLY 2,827 HAD BEEN FIRED.

COEDUCATION, FORMERLY FORBIDDEN, HAS BEEN LEGALIZED AND SEX INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ELIMINATED.

THE NEW TEXTS AND CURRICULA PLACE EMPHASIS "ON AN OBJECTIVE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS" AND ON THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, ORR SAID.

FROM 1937 TO 1941 ORR WAS ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WITH HEADQUARTERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. HE JOINED THE ARMY AS A PRIVATE, WOUND UP AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, AND TOOK HIS PRESENT CIVILIAN JOB UPONGGI PMUCOHCVN

1947

WOUND UP AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, AND TOOK HIS PRESENT CIVILIAN JOB UPON DISCHARGE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.,EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, JAN. 19)

CKK216PPS NM

YOKOSUKA,JAPAN,JAN.20-(AP)-AN 11-MAN U.S. NAVY AND M48,3 -))-STAR BASKETBALL TEAM LEFT FOR SHANGHAI TODAY TO PLAY AN OUTFIT OF CHINA-BASED CAGERS IN QUARTERFINALS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE WINNER LATER WILL PLAY THE CHAMPION OF THE MARIANAS-PHILIPPINES CONTEST FOR THE CHANCE TO GO TO HAWAII TO MEET THE CHAMPIONS OF THE WEST COAST AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TOURNAMENT FOR THE AREA TITLE.

FROM THAT TOURNEY WILL EMERGE THE TEAM TO PLAY AT GREAT LAKES,ILL., IN THE NAVY'S WORLD-WIDE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SEAMAN 2/C FREDRICK HIATT,JR., PARIS,ILL.; SEAMAN 2/C ROBERT J. FRAZER, PORT HURON,MICH.; SEAMAN 2/C GERRIT VAN OYEN, RIVERSIDE,N.J.; AVIATION RADIOMAN 1/C HARRY Q.SIKES, PEMBROKE,GA.; STOREKEEPER 3/C ALFRED ZERVOLAKAS, MIDLAND PARK,N.J.; STOREKEEPER 3/C RICHARD G. CONDON, ALTOONA,PA.; MARINE PFC JAMES M.PATRICK, WINCHESTER,IND.; SEAMAN 2/C FRANK J.SARACCO, CHICAGO AND SEAMAN 2/C ROGER D.PLOOSTER, SIOUX FALLS,S.D.

THE TEAM IS COACHED BY COMDR.E.H.HALE OF FALL RIVER,MASS.

EJ615ACS

MANILA,MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-FIFTY-ONE HUKBALAHAPS (ARMED, ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PEASANTS) WERE KILLED AND MANY OTHERS WOUNDED BY FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE IN A WEEK END SKIRMISH 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA, M.P. OFFICERS REPORTED TODAY. THEY DID NOT ANNOUNCED M.P. CASUALTIES.

THE MANILA TIMES SAID TODAY THAT SCORES OF FORMER GUERRILLAS WHO FAILED TO RECEIVE PAY FOR WARTIME SERVICES WERE JOINING HUK RANKS. THE NEWSPAPER PREDICTED MAJOR FIGHTING WHEN HARVESTING ENDS, THE LAST OF JANUARY, FREEING BOTH M.P. CROP GUARDS AND PEASANT HARVESTERS FOR BATTLE.

UM751PPS

MANILA,MONDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS ASKED AN AUDIENCE OF 20,000 AT SAMAR TODAY WHETHER THE UNITED STATES NAVY SHOULD RETAIN ITS BIG BASE ON SAMAR ISLAND, AND THE CROWD THUNDERED APPROVAL.

THEN HE ASKED, "IS THERE ANYONE AMONG YOU WHO IS AGAINST BASE RETENTION?" NO ONE RESPONDED. ROXAS CALLED IT UNANIMOUS.

ADDRESSING FILIPINO PERSONNEL AT THE SMAR BASE, ROXAS

ADDRESSING FILIPINO PERSONNEL AT THE SAMAR BASE, RXOAS DECLARED THAT "SERVICE TO AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES IS SERVICE TO YOUR COUNTRY."

IN MANILA, MEANWHILE, DR.CAMILO OSIAS, PUPPET MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION AND NOW ON TRIAL ON TREASON CHARGES, BITTERLY ATTACKED PARITY PROVISIONS OF U.S. REHABILITATION GRANTS.

HE ASSERTED IN HIS ADDRESS THAT TALK OF $400,000,000 IN BENEFITS FROM AMERICA, IF PARITY FOR AMERICANS IN BUSINESS HERE WERE APPROVED, "HOODWINKED THE PEOPLE." THE FUNDS, HE SAID, WERE NOT COMING FROM UNCLE SAM'S POCKETBOOK, BUT FROM WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN GET FROM JAPAN. AND THE PHILIPPINES, NOT AMERICA, SHOULD RECEIVE EVERY CENT OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS, HE CONCLUDED, BECAUSE JAPAN MADE THE PHILIPPINES A BATTLEGROUND.

1947

UM632PPS NM SPT

MANILA, MONDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-NINETEEN HEROES OF RESISTANCE IN THE PHILIPPINES--FILIPINOS, SPANISH AND BRITISH--WILL BE HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FOR THEIR SERVICES TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES OF THE JAPANESE.

AMONG THOSE TO BE RECOGNIZED WAS CARROLL ~~C.~~GRINNELL, SELKIRK, N.Y., GENERAL ELECTRIC PHILIPPINES MANAGER WHO WAS TORTURED AND KILLED BY JAPANESE IN JANUARY, 1945.

AS A SANTO TOMAS INTERNMNENT CAMP COMMITTEEMAN, GRINNELL WAS A KEY FIGURE IN AN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION WHICH SENT FOOD, MONEY AND MEDICINES TO PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE.

JQ1011

(EDS: ABOVE PLS MAKE DATE MONDAY, JAN.20 (NOT 30)

JQ1012PCS

3024-7453

MANILA,JAN.19-(AP)-THE U.S.EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT FRANCIS GIRARD JARVIS OF NEW YORK HAD ASSUMED HIS DUTIES AS FIRST AIR ATTACHE. JARVIS, A VETERAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICIALS, WILL HANDLE DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS OF UNITED STATES AIR LINES IN THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA, AND ELSEWHERE IN EASTERN ASIA.

SD558PCS NM

MANILA, JAN.19-(AP)-THE VIET-NAMESE RADIO TODAY BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF EMBATTLED HANOI, CAPITAL OF NORTHERN INDOCHINA, WAS UNDER COMPLETED VIET-NAM CONTROL.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT SECTION OF THE CAPITAL HAD BEEN EVACUATED LAST WEDNESDAY UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINESE CONSUL YUAN TSE-CHIEN AND VIET-NAM MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

FIERCE FIGHTING WAS REPORTED BETWEEN FRENCH AND VIET-NAM FORCES IN THE NGA TU SO DISTRICT OF HANOI AND AT A FRENCH OUTPOST AT CAY CHE VILLAGE NEAR HAIPHONG.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19-(AP)-FARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, LEFT FOR LONDON LAST NIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCES ON THE PALESTINE PROBLEM. SYRIA IS A MEMBER OF THE ARAB LEAGUE.

EL KHOURY WAS EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN LONDON FOR TWO WEEKS AND IN HIS ABSENCE DR. CESTI K. ZURAYKBUST IT

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BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,JAN.19-(AP)-AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT IT IS A CERTAINTY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL DISAPPROVE THE CONDUCT OF POLAND'S RIOTIOUS NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

INDICATIONS ARE, HOWEVER, THAT NO DECISIONS WILL BE MADE AS TO THE EXACT LINE OF ACTION TO BE TAKEN UNTIL FULL REPORTS ARE IN FROM AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE AND OTHER OBSERVERS IN POLAND AND UNTIL GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, TACKLING ONE OF HIS FIRST ISSUES AS SECRETARY OF STATE, HAS OPPORTUNITY TO SURVEY THE SITUATION.

REPORTS FROM WARSAW THAT VICE PREMIER STANILAUS MIKOLAJCZYK IS PROTESTING THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA BROUGHT THIS QUICK REACTION FROM DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE:

RUSSIA WILL REJECT MIKOLAJCZYK'S CRITICISMS IF THEY WIN ANY KREMLIN RECOGNITION AT ALL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WILL SUPPORT MIKOLAJCZYK BUT WILL BE IN SOMETHING OF A PREDICAMENT AS TO WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. PREDOMINANT THINKING HERE RUNS TO SOME SORT OF ECONOMIC POLICY ON THE PART OF THE WESTERN POWERS WHICH WOULD BE UNFRIENDLY TO THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED WARSAW GOVERNMENT.

WHILE THE BALLOTS HAVE NOT BEEN COUNTED, ALL WASHINGTON THINKING STARTS WITH THIS ASSUMPTION OF AN ELECTORAL VICTORY BY THE LEFTIST BLOCK BACKING THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON HAS ALREADY MADE ITS RECORD OF CRITICISM OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S POLITICAL METHODS IN THREE STATEMENTS SENT TO WARSAW DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE UNITED STATES ACCEPTED AS TRUE, AND AS SUFFICIENT BASIS FOR FORMAL PROTESTS, INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY MIKOLAJCZYK THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DENIED POLITICAL FREEDOM TO THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, EVEN GOING TO THE EXTREME OF MURDER AND TERRORISM TO DEFEAT IT.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION, POLISH GOVERNMENT DIPLOMATS AND OFFICIALS BOTH HERE AND IN WARSAW CLAIMED THAT THE TERRORISM WAS BROUGHT ON BY A FASCIST UNDERGROUND WHICH HAD INFILTRATED INTO THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY AND WAS USING IT AS A SCREEN TO TRY TO WRECK POLAND'S PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

LT641PESNM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN.19-(AP)-CHAIRMAN CAPPER (R-KAS) OF THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT CONDITIONS FOR FOOD PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS CAN BE "MATERIALLY IMPROVED" AND "MEASURABLY STABILIZED" THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

THE KANSAN SAID IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST FROM HIS RADIO STATION IN TOPEKA, KAS. THAT HIS COMMITTEE WANTS TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONTROL BOARD "TO CARRY OUT A MANAGED WORLD FOOD ECONOMY."

ALTHOUGH TERMING THE OBJECTIVE OF THE FAO "MOST WORTHY," HE SAID HE BELIEVES "MANAGING THE WORLD IS A PRETTY BIG UNDERTAKING."

"HOWEVER," HE SAID, "THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION I AM CONFIDENT THAT CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCERS AND FOR CONSUMERS CAN BE MATERIALLY IMPROVED, AND, I HOPE, MEASURABLY STABILIZED."

THE FOOD CONTROL BOARD PLAN, HE CONTINUED, WOULD PROVIDE A WORLD MARKET FOR SURPLUS FOOD BUT THE COST WOULD HAVE TO BE PAID "IN A LARGE MEASURE BY COUNTRIES FURNISHING THE SURPLUS FOODS AND FEEDS." WHETHER PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE WILLING TO FINANCE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COST OF OPERATION "IS SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN," HE SAID.

DISCUSSING THE EXPANSION AND MAINTENANCE OF DOMESTIC MARKETS, CAPPER SAID HIS VIEW IS THAT FARMERS AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO THE DOMESTIC MARKET "TO THE LIMIT OF THEIR ABILITY TO SUPPLY IT." THIS, HE SAID, WOULD CLASH WITH ANY STATE DEPARTMENT PROPOSALS TO REDUCE TARIFFS AND OPEN THE UNITED STATES TO COMMODITIES PRODUCED WITH CHEAPER LABOR.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN.20)

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WASHINGTON,JAN.19-(AP)-THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY IT IS TAKING STEPS TO RELAX ITS CONTROLS OVER IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS OF FACILITIES BY NATURAL GAS COMPANIES.

THE COMMISSION HAS RECEIVED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A NUMBER CHANGES IN THE CERTIFICATE PROCEDURES REQUIRES OF COMPANIES PLANNING IMPROVEMENTS OR ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR FACILITIES. THESE ARE BEING SUBMITTED TO THE INDUSTRY AND WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A FORMAL COMMISSION ORDER.

LT404PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 19-(AP)-SENATOR WHERRY OF NEBRASKA, THE GOP WHIP, DEMURRED TODAY AT THE WILLINGNESS OF OTHER REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO GO ALONG WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECIPROCAL TRADE PROGRAM AND DEMANDED ACTUAL TARIFF INCREASES.

WHERRY TOLD A REPORTER HE IS NOT GOING TO BE SATISFIED UNLESS SOMETHING IS DONE TO INCREASE SOME OF THE TARIFFS NOW IN EFFECT.

HIS VIEWS APPEARED TO DIFFER FROM THOSE OF CHAIRMAN TAFT (OHIO) OF THE REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE. TAFT TOLD INTERVIEWERS LAST WEEK HE THINKS THE REPUBLICANS WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT BY WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT LOWERS OR RAISES RATES WITHOUT COSULTING CONGRESS, "IF THE DEM

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WITHOUT CONSULTING CONGRESS, "IF THE DEMOCRATS DON'T GO TOO FAR IN CUTTING TARIFFS."

PREVIOUSLY, SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), THE SENATE'S PRESIDING OFFICER, HAD SAID THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM SHOULD BE CONTINUED IN SOME FORM.

BUT WHERRY SAID HE WOULD NOT BE SATISFIED EVEN IF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AGREES TO GO SLOW ON FURTHER TARIFF CUTS. IT HAS AUTHORITY FROM THE LAST CONGRESS TO REDUCE CURRENT RATES AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT FOR COUNTRIES WHICH AGREE TO CUT THEIR CHARGES A LIKE AMOUNT.

"THERE ARE SOME RATES ALREADY IN EFFECT THAT ARE PINCHING THE LIFE OUT OF SOME OF OUR INDUSTRIES AND WORKING AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF OUR FARMERS," WHERRY DECLARED.

"IF THE STATE DEPARTMENT INSISTS ON THOSE RATES, I'M GOING TO DO WHAT I CAN TO GET CONGRESS TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER AND SEE IF WE CAN'T RESTRICT THE AUTHORITY THAT HAS BEEN GRANTED."

VANDENBERG AND CHAIRMAN MILLIKIN (R-COLO) OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORTEDLY ARE AWAITING A PROPOSAL FROM WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMICS, BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO FORM ANY PARTY POLICY ON THE MATTER.

THE TWO SENATORS DISCUSSED THE WHOLE FIELD WITH CLAYTON LAST WEEK. WHILE THEY WOULD NOT COMMENT, OTHER SENATORS SAID THE PAIR CAME AWAY WITH THE BELIEF THAT THERE MIGHT BE SOME GROUNDS FOR COMPROMISE BY PROVIDING FOR APPEALS FROM TARIFF DECISIONS THAT INDUSTRY OR CONGRESS DISLIKE.

GG155PES

U. N. Arms Talks Put Off to Feb. 4, Gromyko Objects

Security Council Overrides Russia Also On Albanian Case

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Overriding Russian and Polish opposition, the United Nations Security Council today approved an American request to put off consideration of world-wide arms reduction for two weeks.

The 9-to-2 vote on the arms motion came after the Soviet Union lost a fight to keep British charges against Albania off the Security Council's agenda. The ballot there was 10 to 0 with Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, abstaining.

Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate asked for the arms postponement because of Gen. George C. Marshall's taking over as Secretary of State and to enable the delegation to study more carefully a series of preliminary proposals already submitted by other countries.

Austin emphasized that he was not attempting to delay a decision but felt that a period of consideration might in the long run hasten consideration of a final plan.

He declared that the United States regarded "disarmament as one of the most important ways of putting an end to war."

Demands Immediate Move

Gromyko indicated that the United States merely wanted more time to prepare to push its original suggestion that control of atomic energy be given priority over arms reduction plans. He demanded that the Security Council immediately continue the arms debate.

Dr. Oscar Lange, the Polish delegate, did not speak but voted with Russia.

After Gromyko lost the fight to keep the Albanian case off the calendar, a debate developed over when the Security Council should take up the complaint. The delegates agreed that Albania, not a member of the United Nations, should be invited to send a representative to take part in the debate and Gromyko insisted that the case be held up until such an envoy arrived.

Makin To Settle Date

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, asked that the case be opened Wednesday, whether Albania was present or not. Gromyko renewed his objection and Chairman Norman J. O. Makin, of Australia, finally called for a "vote of confidence" on his proposal to set the date himself. Makin was upheld, 10 to 0, with Gromyko abstaining, and the time of the next session thus was left in the hands of Makin—probably Friday.

In its complaint, Britain charged Albania with responsibility for sowing mines in the Corfu Channel just off the Albanian coast. Last October 22 two British destroyers struck mines there with 44 casualties.

Gromyko Accuses Britain

The British contended that they had made fruitless efforts at direct negotiations with the Albanian Government, which rejected the charges and in turn accused the British of invading territorial waters.

In his argument against consideration, Gromyko held that London had failed to take advantage of mediation which he said had been offered by Albania. The Russian delegate then accused Great Britain of violating the charter by bringing such a complaint before the Security Council without first attempting private settlement.

Meanwhile, two commissions of the Economic and Social Council opened two-week meetings by selecting officers.

The Economic and Employment Commission named Prof. Ragnar Frisch, of Norway, chairman and the Social Commission selected Dr. Frantisek Kraus, of Czechoslovakia, as its head.

The Corfu Mines

These plans, of course, were subject to review by Marshall.

Following the arms motion, the Council faces British charges that Albania was responsible for sowing mines in the Corfu Channel, leading to the damaging of two British destroyers with 44 casualties last October 22.

Albania rejected the complaint and in turn accused the British of violating territorial waters. The American delegation, it was reported, may suggest referring the case to the International Court of Justice.

Arms-Cut Delay, Asked By U.S., Likely At U.N.

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—An American motion to postpone United Nations discussion of world-wide arms-reduction plans for two weeks appeared assured of passage today by the Security Council.

Only Russia stood opposed on the basis of past arguments as the delegates reassembled after a week-end recess prompted by the death of the Brazilian delegate Pedro Leao Velloso.

Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, asked the delay until February 4 because of James F. Brynes's resignation as Secretary of State and to allow more time for studying a series of preliminary proposals tossed into the Council hopper by Russian, France, Colombia and Australia.

To [illegible] Marshall

He was believed opposed to any compromise setting up immediately a subcommittee to start the work of a suggested eleven-nation disarmament commission.

Within a week Austin plans to confer with George C. Marshall, the incoming Secretary, and lay the groundwork for a basic American policy on arms slashing

Having lost its fight to get priority for atomic-energy control, the United States planned to resist setting up a disarmament commission even next month. Austin might, however, agree to such a body if other delegates insisted, but would demand that all weapons of mass destruction be considered by the presently functioning Atomic Energy Commission and not by any new arms commission.

U.S., Britain Urged to Aid Other Nations in Atomic Research

LONDON, Jan. 20 — (AP) The United States, Britain and Canada, the "know how" nations, were urged today by the British Atomic Scientists Association to aid other countries in setting up non-military atomic research plants as a step in achieving world control of atomic energy.

A 2,400-word report issued by the council for the association, made up of 150 of Britain's leading atomic scientists, suggested a world accounting of fissile materials as a means of reconciling differences between Russia and the United States over control of the atom bomb.

A[illegible] Inventory

Commenting on the Soviet proposal to require destruction with a limited time of existing stocks of bombs as against the U. S. plan to postpone such action until international safeguards are established, the council said:

"On this question it is easy to understand the reasons for either point of view, but we think it would be reasonable to ask at least for a declaration by all countries of the amounts of fissile materials in their possession and of the production rates in existing or projected plants.

30.24-7455

"Such a declaration might materially contribute to a spirit of confidence, while not appreciably impairing the security of the United States. We hope, in particular, that it may be possible to make these valuable materials available for productive uses rather than to destroy them.

"It is unlikely in any event that nations would agree to the destructoin of precious fissile materials, and without this the mere dismantling of existing bombs would be of no value, since the fabrication of bombs from fissile materials is not likely to be the bottleneck in the production of weapons."

The statement said that "it would be a generous and helpful measure if the nations now possessing the most advanced knowledge of atomic energy were to offer to the other nations collaboration in setting up small atomic reactors" (ovens which produce heat, radioactive rays and new atoms).

Such reactors are "of little use for military purposes," it said, "but are valuable for the purposes of of scientific research and for the production of tracer elements for research in medicine and other fields."

The report recommended that plans and personnel for such plants be offered by the "know how" nations, defined by officials of the association as the United States, Britain and Canada.

Give Control Views

Concerning proposals for international control of atomic energy, the statement said that it was unfortunate that the question of United Nations veto powers "reached such prominence" in the early stages of the discussion.

The scientists said they believed that the relations of the Atomic Development Authority, the UN organ for supervising control of atomic energy, to the rest of the United Nations would have to be clarified.

"As long as the UNO charter provides for the right of veto in certain decisions of the Security Council," the statement said, "we do not see how the application of sanctions in matters which concern the ADA can be made independent of this right."

The report said that possibly control measures might fail in view of the "present state of distrust between nations" because any effective scheme "must contain, at least in embryonic form, a measure of world government."

The association, organized less than a year ago, has a membership of 150, all scientists who worked in the development of atomic energy, said Dr. W. J. Arrol, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the official spokesman.

The members include Prof. M. E. Oliphant, chief of Britain's research team which co-operated in the atom bomb project. N. F. Mott, of Bristol University, is the president.

Atom Research 1947 Plants Urged

Ian Williams

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—The British Atomic Scientists Association urged today that the United States, Britain and Canada immediately give other nations help in setting up atomic research plants "of little use for military research."

"It would be a generous and helpful measure if the nations now possessing the most advanced knowledge of atomic energy were to offer to other nations collaboration in setting up small atomic reactors," a 2,400-word statement by the association's council said.

Atomic reactors are ovens which produce heat, radioactive rays and new atoms. The association said they "are of little use for military purposes but are valuable for the purposes of scientific research and for the production of tracer elements for research in medicine and other fields."

Suggests Plans Be Defined

It suggested that plans and personnel be offered by the "know-how" nations—defined by officials of the association as the United States, Britain and Canada.

As for military control of atomic knowledge, the association said:

"We are impressed with the strength of the case made in the Lilienthal report for giving to ADA (Atomic Development Authority) positive responsibility for production and ownership" (of atomic plants).

Amplify Baruch Proposals

It recommended that Bernard M. Baruch's American proposals for control be "amplified by making it clear that a definite succession of steps should be laid down from the outset and be accepted by each nation participating in the scheme."

Just what countries have atomic "know how" is a matter of dispute While British and Canadian scientists participated in work preliminary to construction of the atomic bomb, American officials have denied that the actual secrets of the bomb were known outside the United States.

Two Dissenters

Two members of the council, the foreword added, "have felt unable to support the whole of the memorandum." The dissenters were not named.

The council examined both the Baruch and Gromyko proposals for international control of atomic energy and the memorandum observed:

"The most important objection to the Baruch plan from the point of view of other nations is probably that it envisages in its first stages measures which may be construed as maintaining the dominance of the United States in the field of atomic energy, whereas the concessions which are to be made by that country appear mostly in the later stages.

Ratification Question

"If these later stages are not to be ratified until the previous ones have been achieved, technically Congress could withhold ratification at any stage."

Noting United States proposals to postpone immediate destruction of atomic weapons, as demanded by the Russians, the statement declared:

"We think it would be reasonable to ask at least for a declaration by all countries of the amounts of fissile materials in their possession and of the production rates in existing or projected plants.

Veto Called Unfortunate

The council said it was unfortunate that the question of United Nations veto powers "reached such prominence" so early in the discussion of schemes for atomic-energy control, "before other features of the plans had been adequately considered."

The scientists said they saw the need of an atomic development authority free to conduct its own day-to-day management, but added:

"The line between administrative problems which are the province of the ADA and policy problems to be settled by the Security Council is, of course, difficult to draw. There remain borderline cases in which the question of procedure will have to be settled by the Security Council, or possibly by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

Calls For ADA Ownership

The report said "it is an important feature of the Baruch plan that all 'dangerous production facilities,' i.e., all those that are easily adapted to the production of military weapons, should be owned by ADA. (AP)

PALESTINE PARLEY AGAIN POSTPONED

Arthur Gaer Shon

LONDON, Jan. 20—(AP) Britain deferred the Palestine conference for the third time today as Arab and Jewish leaders hurried to London by sea and air to share in shaping the Holy Land's future.

A spokesman for the British government said that the conference, which had been due to reconvene tomorrow after a three-month adjournment, was unlikely to open before next Monday because all Arab delegates had not arrived.

Some diplomatic observers suggested that Britain, still seeking to persuade Jewish representatives to participate in the discussions, might be "playing for time." These representatives, although not formally taking part in the conference, will be in London.

Observers noted that even if Arab representatives had arrived in London, the talks could not have started tomorrow because the St. James' palace conference rooms were not ready for use by the delegates. Workmen today were installing heating, lighting and communication facilities.

A government spokesman confirmed earlier reports that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones would address the Arab delegates when the talks are resumed.

Informants said Bevin and Jones will explain why Britain cannot accept the Arab League State's proposals for the creation of a sovereign, independent Palestine. Under this plan, Jewish rights would be guaranteed, but all further Jewish immigration would be prohibited.

Diplomatic sources said that before any new proposals are tabled, British leaders probably will call upon the Palestine Arabs—newcomers at the forthcoming session to the conference—for their views on a Holy Land settlement. Their leader, Jamala Effendi Husseini, vice-chairman of the Palestine Arabs' Higher Executive, is expected to amend the Arab League plan. (AP)

Jewish 1947 Call To End Terrorism

Jerusalem, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Jewish National Council, in a resolution condemning terrorism, tonight called on Jews to "resist with all means the threats of dissident groups designed to extort money or to extend their activities."

The resolution said that "Palestine Jewry and the Zionist movement condemn all terrorist methods" and reiterated a demand for recognition of Jewish institutions as the "supreme bodies" of Jewry.

David Remez, council chairman, in a statement prefacing the resolution, said, "As we have no police power or other state functions in Palestine, as we do not want fratricidal war among Jews, and as there are now but limited possibilities of co-operating with the Government in curbing terrorism, we again demand the stoppage of the activities of these dissident elements in our midst."

"Blackmail and Coercion"

After a long council session, Remez said, "Yishuv (the Jewish community of Palestine) will use force to oppose acts of blackmail and coercion and threats of intimidation by terrorist groups.

"We shall use force," he continued, "to prevent intimidation practiced for the purpose of obtaining funds for terrorism, for the coercion of teachers and youngsters, for threats against drivers with the intent to steal vehicles."

Remez emphasized that the "discipline of the Zionist movement and of Yishuv must be supreme in the struggle to tear asunder the White Paper policy of 1939, to open Palestine's gates to every Jew wishing to come here, and to guarantee our future as a free people in a free state."

"Outside Scope Of Planners"

Another council spokesman said that for "twenty months our problem has been outside the scope of the planners of the postwar world."

"We wish to continue our creative work of rebuilding Palestine, and we plan to call on the United States, Britain, Russia, or any other power for help," he said.

Referring to the forthcoming London conference on Palestine, which Jewish representatives have not yet agreed to attend, the spokesman said:

"If the talks are designed for a real solution, we have the right to demand to be able to take part in the knowledge that, while the talks are in progress no hostile acts by the authorities will take place, no Jews will be deported from Palestine, and responsibility for the acts of individuals and small groups will not be placed on the whole of Yishuv." (AP)

Congress Urged To Aid Palestine Immigration

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Representative Javits (R., N.Y.) member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, urged Congress today to help in setting up a Palestine commonwealth.

Reporting on a trip through Palestine and Greece last fall, he told his colleagues "the situation of the Jews in Europe and Palestine will grow worse on all counts the longer a solution is deferred."

Javits recalled that the Senate and House last year approved a resolution which provided that the United States should "use its good offices" to obtain free entry of Jews into Palestine.

In line with this, Javits suggested the United States send a special mission to Palestine "to aid the British in supervising increased immigration and land settlement and the resumption of land purchase by Jews."

BRITISH WORKERS URGED TO SPEED NATION'S OUTPUT

William Phillips

LONDON, Jan. 20—(AP) Britain's Labor government appealed tonight to the country's 20,000,000 working men and women—backbone of the government's support—to shoulder voluntarily the burden of industrial speedup as the only means of economic salvation.

Prime Minister Attlee's peacetime version of Winston Churchill's wartime call for "blood, toil, tears and sweat" was published as a white paper, on the eve of tomorrow's reopening of Parliament.

"The position of Great Britain is extremely serious," said this document, addressed to employers as well as workers and issued with the admitted hope of becoming a propaganda "best seller" that will reach every executive office and assembly line in the country.

Ask Production

"The answer, in the end last, is increased production," it said, after detailing three great dangers:

The threat of inflation on the home front, an export balance short of imports by $1,312,000,000 in 1946, and a grave manpower shortage with no relief in sight "for some years to come."

"The American and Canadian loans only give us a short breathing space," the document said.

But it fought shy of laying down a national wages policy, for which agitation reached a peak during the recent "unofficial" transport strike.

Instead, the white paper, prepared in consultation with trade union and employers' representatives, recommended in effect a British adaptation of Russia's incentive speedup system, to be carried out voluntarily by both sides.

Program Is Advanced

Under this, in normal collective bargaining proceedings, the government indicated that it would like:

1. Employers to agree to higher wages and better conditions in industries regarded as seriously undermanned, largely manufacturing.

2. Employes' representatives not to press for improvements in industries relatively better off as to manpower.

3. This virtual "freezing" of conditions in certain industries—they were not named for what a Ministry of Labor spokesman called "obvious reasons"—would be broken only by pay increases linked to higher production.

The last point was stated only as "raising the level of output per head without prejudice to earnings," but the spokesman indicated it referred to such means of boosting production, without raising basic wages, as piece rates and incentive bonuses.

As its part the government pledged itself to "maintain, control and ensure that no unregulated increase in the prices of essential goods and services occurs."

Subsidies to keep down food and other prices will be continued.

Other Points

Some of the document's points were:

That the danger of inflation is based on an annual national income of $28,000,000,000 after taxes, against $24,000,000,000 worth of goods and services available to be purchased.

That at least 500,000 more workers are needed in export industries in order to reach prewar exports needed to attain a balanced trade figure.

That the present shortage of men is 675,000 in a group of seriously undermanned industries that includes coal mining, textiles, iron foundries, bricks and tiles and tinplate and sheet steel. Clothing, footwear, furniture, paper and printing, and laundries come also in this seriously short category.

Loan 'Not Aid To Tsaldaris'

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—The British Foreign Office confirmed today that Britain had lent Greece £5,000,000 ($20,000,000), but rejected suggestions that the loan was designed to strengthen Premier Constantin Tsaldaris's hand in the Greek Cabinet crisis.

Asked in Athens Saturday whether the loan constituted British indorsement of his regime, Tsaldaris said "you may form your own conclusion."

A Foreign Office spokesman said the purpose of the loan was to help the Greek nation and added "you might as well suggest that the purpose of the American loan to Britain was to help Mr. Attlee," British Prime Minister.

Premier's Ouster Asked

Athens, Jan. 20 (AP) — King George II was confronted today with a demand by the leaders of seven opposition parties that he summon the Crown Council with a view to dismissing Premier Constantin Tsaldaris and forming a new government.

FRENCH CABINET ISSUE REMAINS DEADLOCKED

PARIS, Jan. 20—(AP) The MRP party announced tonight it would vote tomorrow to confirm the nomination of Socialist Paul Ramadier as premier of the Fourth Republic, but was withholding a decision on participating in any coalition cabinet which gave the national defense ministry to a Communist.

In view of the MRP attitude, Ramadier was still far from certain of forming a cabinet taking in Communist, Socialists, the MRP, Radical Socialists and Independents. There was a strong possibility he might ultimately form an all-Socialist cabinet, which the MRP would approve but the Communists oppose.

After a long session tonight, the MRP, headed by former President-Premier Georges Bidault, made it clear that support for Ramadier would not bind its members to participate in his government. They deferred any decision to participate until they could discuss the defense post further with Ramadier.

The first item on the National Assembly's agenda tomorrow will be the election of a new assembly president. Radical-Socialist Edouard Herriot is the only candidate.

Politicians said today that Ramadier would give his Socialist party seven Cabinet positions, although it is outranked by both the Communists and the MRP. Both those parties and the Radical Socialists would get five posts each and two would go to independents, it was said.

Ramadier rejected an MRP proposal to split the National Defense Miinstry and was reported to be planning to give the intact position to a Communist, either Francois Billoux or Charles Tillon.

Other Posts For Reds

The Communists also were listed in political speculation for the Labor, Public Health, Veterans' Affairs and a Ministry of State post. The latter position was earmarked for Maurice Thorez, who spent part of the war in Russia.

Bidault was slated for the Foreign Affairs post. His MRP party also was scheduled to obtain another Ministry of State and the Justice, War and Population portfolios, politicians said.

Ramadier, two days after his nomination, notified Socialist President Vincent Auriol of his formal acceptance of the task of setting up the first permanent Government of the new Fourth Republic.

MRP Raises Issue

This indicated that he was sure of support of the MRP, Socialists, Communists, Radical Socialists and Rightist parties. The constitution says a Premier-designate must be guaranteed the backing of all the parties he wants in his government before he agrees to form the Cabinet.

However, an MRP spokesman later reported an MRP proposal that defense be handled in the Cabinet by a minister of armaments, chosen from the Communist ranks, and a minister of the army from some other party.

The night before, Ramadier—to get Communist backing—had said that he would give the Communists the top defense post—Minister of National Defense. In view of this, the MRP source expressed doubt that Ramadier would accept the MRP proposal.

Preferred To Coalition

Other sources said the MRP's object was to bring about continuance of Leon Blum's all-Socialist Government in preference to a coalition setup.

Earlier, an MRP parliamentary deputy reported that Bidault, offered the Foreign Ministry, had been reassured as to French policy toward Germany.

Bidault, this source said, had feared that Blum in recent London talks looking toward a French-British alliance had promised to change this policy. The deputy reported, however, that "Blum, Vincent Auriol and Ramadier all solemnly promised Bidault that the French position rests intact."

FRENCH WIDEN LINES IN HANOI SUBURBS

PARIS, Jan. 20—(AP) French troops have widened their lines in the suburbs of Hanoi, driving hard-fighting Viet-Namese nationalists back about 60 yards along a front several miles wide west of the city, press dispatches from Indochina said tonight.

At Nam Dinh, 50 miles from Hanoi, and at Langson, 80 miles north of the city, small scale fighting continued, the dispatches added.

A report from Hanoi said three Roman Catholic priests, including a Msgr. Drapier, apostolic delegate at Hue, had been seized by the Viet-Namese and still were in their hands.

Earlier dispatches said French troops were closing in on Hue in an effort to relieve the isolated and embattled town, which has been holding out against repeated Viet-Nam attacks since Dec. 19.

Meanwhile, the French liner Sontay arrived at Marseille from Saigon, bringing 723 passengers and 350 military personnel being repatriated from Indochina.

brisk week-end fighting between French and Viet-Nam forces in the Nga Tu So district.

French forces in Indo-China, meanwhile, were augmented by the arrival of the cruiser Duquesne carrying elements of the 25th Airborne Division.

Anti-Cartel Efforts Bared

Berlin, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American Military Government said today a anti-cartel policy has barred eight executives of a Luxembourg steel combine from entering the United States zone of occupation in Germany.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay said in a review of military government operations:

"Non-German Europeans closely affiliated with German cartel interests are endeavoring to renew their ties with their old German associates.

Aloi Meyer Included

Thus, eight top executives of Arbed (Luxembourg steel combine), including its head, Alois Meyer, who is also permanent president of the International Steel Cartel, have unsuccessfully sought entry into the United States zone.

"Likewise, Germans have been prevented from accepting appointment and from serving as directors of Swiss firms."

The AMG recently threatened legal prosecution of foreign business firms which it said had appointed Germans to their boards of directors, contrary to prohibitions established by the Allied Control Council.

Decartelization Planned

The AMG announcement said such appointments interfered with Allied efforts to confiscate all German assets abroad and place them in custody of the control council.

Meanwhile, the military government has prepared a decartelization law requiring the breaking up of any enterprise in the United States zone employing more than 10,000 persons as an excessive concentration of economic power.

PENALTIES FACE GERMANS

40 Guilty of Conducting Death March to Hear Verdict Soon

DACHAU, Germany, Jan. 20 (AP)—A United States Military Court said today it would hand down a decision this week on penalities for forty Germans convicted of having committed atrocities in the Flossenburg concentration camp, including a forced march of death just before the war ended.

The European version of the Bataan-like march was in May of 1945. Witnesses testified the defendants, operators and workers at the camp, had forced emaciated prisoners to march from Flossenburg to Dachau and that several thousand had died en route. Hundreds were shot when they became exhausted.

The Germans were convicted after a trial of seven months in which William D. Benson of Birmingham, Ala., was chief prosecutor. Five were acquitted.

Richard Strauss Called By Denazification Court

Munich, Germany, Jan. 20 (AP)—The composer Richard Strauss has been summoned by a denazification court in Garmisch to determine whether he profited under the Hitler regime.

Strauss, 82, has obtained Austrian citizenship and exoneration there of any taint. His German trial, within two weeks, may be in absentia. Before Germany collapsed, Strauss usually spent his summers in the Bavarian Alps at Garmisch and his winters in Vienna. Friends contended he would be acquitted.

DE GASPERI QUITS, FORCING ITALIAN CRISIS SHOWDOWN

Expected to Form New Government; May Bear Down on Leftists.

CALLS FOR UNITY

Political Situation Further Complicated by Protest to Big 4 on Treaty

ROME, Jan. 20 — (AP) Premier Alcide de Gasperi, bringing to a head a governmental crisis which developed during his recent visit to the United States, submitted his resignation tonight. He was expected, however, to form a new government—perhaps one in which the leftists would have less voice.

Almost simultaneously, the Italian political situation was further complicated with the announcement by the foreign minister that Italy had filed a strong protest with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France against terms of the proposed Italian peace treaty. The pact will be signed at Paris Feb. 10.

To Post-Fascist Regime

De Gasperi's resignation was handed to President Enrico de Nicola, who said in a communique that consultations had begun to form the new government. The first person the president is scheduled to see is De Gasperi himself.

Twice in the last year, the 55-year-old De Gasperi, leader of the centrist predominantly Catholic Christian Democratic party, has been called to form a government. Each lasted about six months.

In his resignation today, the premier elected to precipitate a crisis which developed when the Italian Socialist party broke apart over the question of collaboration with the Communist party.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE ON GREEK PREMIERSHIP

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Greek parliament adjourned today until Thursday in order to permit further negotiations by the seven parties demanding that King George appoint a Crown Council with the view of dismissing Premier Constantin Tsaldaris and forming a new government.

Leaders of the seven parties, which control 181 of the 354 seats in parliament, have advised the king they will join in a new government under any premier he may designate with the exception of Tsaldaris.

Ramadier Is Due To Pick Cabinet Despite MRP

Paris, Jan. 20 (AP)—Premier Designate Paul Ramadier is expected to appear before the National Assembly tomorrow for confirmation of a coalition Cabinet containing five Communists, regardless of whether former Premier President Georges Bidault's MRP party supports him.

French Try To End Siege

Paris, Jan. 20 (AP)—French troops were reported closing in on the Indo-China town of Hue today in an effort to relieve the isolated and embattled garrison, which has been holding out against repeated attacks by Viet-Nam Nationalists since December 19.

Launching of the relief operation was announced in a communiqué which said that a French column already had advanced more than 15 miles in the direction of Hue from the naval base of Tourane—about 50 miles southeast of the besieged capital of Annam province.

Elements of the French Foreign Legion and the 23d Regiment of Colonial Infantry were reported among the troops in the relief column.

Dispatches from Hanoi reported

12,000 Fifths Of Incentive

Berlin, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American Military Government announced today that it is releasing approximately 12,000 bottles of "schnapps" (hard liquor) for coal miners in the United States zone's program to spur production. Those doing the heaviest work will get one bottle (one-fifth gallon) per month under this plan.

The Military Government also announced the allocation of 28,000 cubic meters of lumber to the Ruhr for the housing of miners—an amount sufficient for the construction of about 2,000 dwellings or for the repair of several thousand.

30.24 — 7457

This break up was followed by two resignations: Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the insurgent Socialists, said he would step down as president of the constituent assembly. Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader accused by Saragat of taking orders from the Communists, subsequently announced his intention of quitting as foreign minister.

In an "order of the day" issued Saturday the Communists also called on De Gasperi for a clarification of the obligations of the four parties which form his coalition government.

The premier, at a news conference shortly before his resignation, gave an impression of confidence which led some observers to believe that the new government—when formed—would be more centrist than at present.

The cabinet now is composed of nine Christian Democrats, the largest party in Italy; four Socialists; four Communists and two Republicans.

Several Rome newspapers speculated that De Gasperi might take back the foreign affairs portfolio, which he held prior to Nenni's appointment.

Refers to U. S. Aid

De Gasperi stressed the importance of national unity. Referring to concessions and promises obtained during his American trip he said "all this is bound to the stability and consolidation of our democratic regime."

Nenni wound up his affairs in the government by delivering Italy's new protest to the ranking diplomatic representatives here of the Big Four powers.

The document said Italy found it necessary to "formulate the most express reserves" to the treaty's terms, and asked the victorious powers to "recognize the principle of the revision of treaties on the basis of bilateral accords with the interested states and under the control and within the scope of the United Nations."

The foreign office announcement gave no hint that Italy would balk at accepting the treaty, but quoted the note as saying that the treaty "offends the national conscience, especially by its territorial clauses."

These clauses would strip Italy of her African colonies and the Dodecanese Islands, and give Yugoslavia and France territory on her northeastern and northwestern frontiers.

Cabinet Resigns In Italy

Rome, Jan. 20 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Government resigned today.

President Enrico de Nicola accepted the resignation but immediately scheduled a conference with Gasperi tomorrow in the first of the consultations that will lead to a new Government. Gasperi was generally expected to be asked to resume the premiership.

Simultaneously Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni announced that Italy was protesting to the Big Four powers against the terms of the Italian peace treaty to be signed at Paris February 10.

Just Back From U.S.

A note to the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and France said found it necessary to "formulate the most express reserves" to terms of the treaty. The pact reduces Italy's prewar territory and cuts her navy and armaments potential.

The Cabinet crisis came only a few days after Gasperi's fruitful trip to the United States. His four-party government has served six months.

Sees Admiral Stone

Gasperi said he was seeking to clarify the situation. He mentioned specifically the division in the Socialist party, headed by Nenni. One branch of the party has broken off, protesting that Nenni had collaborated too much with the Communists. Nenni offered his resignation as Foreign Minister on Saturday. Gasperi adheres to the Christian Socialist party.

Gasperi, after conferring with Nicola, talked with United States Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief Allied commissioner.

The Premier had announced his resignation in a statement whose tenor led many of his hearers to believe he was confident of coming out on top in the crisis.

Power Needs to Shut Italian Shipyards

Rome, Jan. 20 (AP)—(A. P.).—Dispatches from Trieste reported today that the Monfalcone Shipyards—the largest in Italy—would close down from February 4 to 20 because of a shortage of electric power resulting from an unprecedented cold wave.

Bishop Released By Yugoslavs

Rome, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Venezia Giulia said today that Bishop Raffaele Mario Radossi of Parenzo and Pola, detained by Yugoslav authorities last Wednesday at the Vignano road block, had been freed and had returned to Parenzo.

RED BLOC SWEEP GROWS IN POLAND

100,000 Militiamen Stand Guard as Election Boards Continue Count.

WARSAW, Jan. 20—(AP) Landslide votes in cities and heavily populated industrial areas gave a mounting majority tonight to the pro-Communist government bloc parties, apparently assuring them of 80 per cent of the seats in Poland's new parliament.

More than 100,000 volunteer militiamen stood guard as election boards continued canvassing the ballots from yesterday's voting—Poland's first parliamentary election since 1935. A near-maximum vote of 12,000,000 was indicated.

138 Killed

A compilation of election violence, meanwhile, showed that 138 persons were killed in anti-government underground attacks during the campaign, including 23 on election day. Numerous attacks were reported driven off yesterday in the Lublin, Poznan, Rzeszow and Bialystok districts.

Although complete official returns from balloting will not be published until Jan. 31, unofficial results indicated that the bloc had captured about 355 of the 444 parliamentary seats.

Most of the remaining seats were won by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant (PSL) party, the Labor party, and the new Liberation party.

The provisional government expressed itself as "quite satisfied" with the results, and said balloting was orderly despite "numerous attempts by the underground to break up elections and terrorize people, which did not succeed."

A spokesman for the government said it also was significant "that in the 10 districts where the Polish Peasant party called for a boycott, the vote was very heavy."

Mikolajczyk, however, said the boycott was effective, and that the only Peasants who voted were "those forced to do so by security police and militia."

The government spokesman also described as "astonishing" an announcement by Mikolajczyk that he would demand that the elections be declared void because of alleged irregularities.

The spokesman said he wondered who could declare elections invalid, and whether the vice premier planned to appeal to the big three powers. Mikolajczyk declared the appeal would be made to the supreme court from each of the 52 election districts.

Mikolajczyk previously had accused the government of arresting his candidates, intimidating his followers, striking the names of his candidates from election lists and packing the polls with pro-government elections officials.

The returns showed that the government bloc had piled up overwhelming majorities in the land taken over by Poland from eastern Germany. Unofficial figures gave the bloc 91 percent in lower Silesia, compared with six percent for the Polish Peasant Party.

Partial returns from Krakow, considered a stronghold of Mikolajczyk's strongholds and often referred to by the bloc as the "capital of the black reactionaries," showed the bloc received four times as many votes at the Mikolajczyk party.

In Katowice, the Pittsburgh of Poland, 52 precincts gave the bloc 86,437; Polish Peasant party, 17,090; Labor, 6,482, and new Liberation, 1,111.

Labor Party Shows Powers

A representative cross-section of unofficial returns in Warsaw showed that the bloc was receiving about 66 per cent of the capital's ballots.

The Labor party, which claims the support of many Catholics, showed surprising strength in some sections and may recapture as many seats as the Polish Peasant party, perhaps more.

Most of a list of fifteen Catholic candidates running as a group without party designation appeared assured of seats.

The Communist-backed Workers party and the Socialists—the two most powerful organizations in the bloc—will control the next session of Parliament, which is expected to convene early next month.

Bierut Reelection Expected

Shortly thereafter President Boleslaw Bierut and his Government will resign and Parliament will elect a new president. Bierut is expected to be re-elected, and he probably will reappoint Edward B. Osubka-Morawski as Premier.

Mikolajczyk and his two ministers in the provisional régime may quit the Government permanently as soon as election results are announced.

Mikolajczyk himself is regarded as certain to win a parliamentary seat, but his representation of 53 deputies in the provisional parliament, which has existed since the Warsaw régime was formed, may be considerably reduced.

Polish Reds May Have Won 80% Of Parliament

Warsaw, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Communist-dominated Government bloc parties appeared tonight to have won up to 80 per cent of the seats in yesterday's parliamentary elections.

Landslide votes were cast in the big cities and heavily populated industrial areas, where Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL) was at its greatest disadvantage.

It appeared that the PSL and its offshoot, the New Liberation party, were likely to share the remaining twenty per cent of the 444 seats in Parliament, somewhere around 90 places.

Will Appeal To Court

Mikolajczyk virtually abandoned hopes for victory by announcing he intended to ask the Supreme Court to nullify the election, charging irregularities and violations of secrecy.

The first eighteen precincts in Warsaw gave the Government bloc candidates 20,633 votes to 5,576 for the PSL, 4,222 for the Labor party and 1,409 for others.

More than 100,000 volunteer militiamen aided the security police in guarding the ballot boxes against possible attack from the underground. It was estimated that 12,000,000 votes were cast. The Government asserted that the election was legal and orderly throughout Poland.

American and British Embassy staff employes watched the voting in the heaviest centers of population.

Toll Put At 133

Campaign and election day attacks by the underground on poll commissioners and militamen appeared meanwhile to have cost 133 lives.

The Government said 35 poll commission officials were killed outright and another 24 were kidnapped and presumed slain. At least 16 underground fighters were killed, along with 58 members of the volunteer citizens militia and the regular militia.

Numerous attempted attacks were reported beaten off yesterday in the Lublin, Poznan, Rzeszow and Bialystok districts.

Complete Result Soon

Complete unofficial returns are expected within 48 hours. The official result will be announced January 31.

The Bloc parties—the Communist-backed Workers party, Socialists, Democrats and Independent Peasants—rolled up topheavy majorities in all sections, election counters said.

The territories that Poland absorbed from eastern Germany were reported to have given tremendous majorities to the Bloc candidates.

Krakow Backs Bloc

Government informants said unofficial returns showed that Lower Silesia gave the Bloc 91 per cent and the PSL six per cent. The same sources said that partial returns from Krakow, one of Mikolajczyk's strongest centers, gave the Bloc nearly four times as many votes as the PSL.

Mikolajczyk, who was booed at the polls, charged that a constitutional guarantee of the secret ballot had been violated and expressed belief that if the votes were counted fairly his party would get a majority of the 444 seats in Poland's one-house Parliament, which is to draw up a new Constitution and elect a President.

Commissions Guarded

Election commissions in 6,726 precincts, guarded by the Army, security police and militia, began counting ballots yesterday soon after the end of the twelve-hour voting period at 7 P.M.

In most big cities, voters, taken to the polls in tens of thousands by house-to-house campaigners for the Bloc, were said in many cases to have made known how they balloted by showing election officials their white No. 3 (Bloc) slips before putting them in envelopes designed to insure secrecy.

In many country districts, on the other hand, farmers were said to be insisting upon a secret ballot. In Warsaw's 183 precincts, the PSL said it had no poll watchers; in the country, however, it reported it had about 100.

In many Warsaw precincts, foreign correspondents saw citizens throw away the secret-ballot envelopes. Some staff members of the United States and British embassies also reported many instances of open voting.

British Contemplate Action In Polish Vote

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Britain will consider withdrawing recognition from the Polish Government on the ground that Sunday's elections were not free, responsible sources said today, but less drastic action is ultimately likelier.

Two other courses lay open:

1. The British, in deliberations on the German peace treaty, might oppose Poland's claims to former German territory east of the Oder and Niesse rivers.

2. Britain might withhold millions of dollars' worth of gold brought here in wartime by the Polish Government in exile and not yet turned over to the present Moscow-supported regime.

Poland's gold deposits in Britain have been estimated by the Polish Government at $40,000,000. The British Foreign Office has fixed the sum at $28,000,000.

Russia Watches Elections.

Moscow, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Polish elections held the spotlight in the Soviet press and radio today, with reports emphasizing the high turn-out, organized character of voting and the festive atmosphere of the balloting.

A Pravda correspondent reported from Warsaw that the voting was calm and orderly throughout Poland except for "isolated efforts of reactionaries to disorganize and compromise the elections."

"The tallying of votes will show," wrote the Pravda correspondent, "to whom the Polish people have intrusted power in

these first genuinely democratic elections in Poland. But the very organized manner in which it was voted speaks of the people's great, unbreakable faith in its Government."

BOMB POSSIBILITY PROBED IN SINKING OF GREEK VESSEL

L. S. Chafee

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The possibility that a time bomb sank the Greek steamer Chimarri, sending an estimated 392 panic-stricken persons to their deaths yesterday in the frigid waters of the Gulf of Petalion, was being investigated tonight by officials of the Merchant Marine Ministry.

The original announcement of the sinking, the worst maritime disaster in modern Greek history, said the 1,800 ton former German vessel hit a mine. The Ministry did not rule out a floating or magnetic mine as a cause, but said it also was inquiring into whether a passenger might have been carrying explosives.

NIGHT

The ministry said 500 passengers and a crew of 87 were aboard the vessel when it left Salonika on Saturday. Of these 229 were saved and 16 others, at first believed lost, were found later to have disembarked at Khalkis, a seaport 30 miles north of Athens, three hours before the explosion.

A search was continuing for additional bodies. Some victims were trapped below the decks. Divers were being sent to the scene in an attempt to inspect the wreckage and ascertain the cause of the explosion.

The ministry of public order said 45 political prisoners bound for exile were aboard the vessel. They were being guarded by 12 gendarmes, nine of whom were missing. The prisoners were not in chains, but were permitted to move in a limited space. Their fate, however, was not immediately ascertained.

Survivors who were taken to Khalkis were ordered isolated by the harbor master, who said they would be questioned. (1200)

437 On Greek Ship Dead Or Missing

1947

L. S. Chafee

Athens, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Merchant Marine Ministry today increased to 437 the list of persons missing and believed dead in the sinking of the 1,800-ton Greek steamer Chimarra, which went down 20 miles east of Athens yesterday after an explosion officially blamed on a mine.

The latest figures radioed here from shipping offices in Salonika indicated that the doomed vessel was carrying 548 passengers and a crew of 87 when she left there Saturday.

Thus far, the Marine Ministry said, only 198 survivors are definitely known.

DAY

Silent On Sabotage Talk

Officials of the Ministry, which said last night that the former German passenger ship had struck a mine, declined to comment on a report that the vessel was a victim of sabotage. There was no indication, however, that they gave any credence to the report.

Aristides Mytakis, a 44-year-old schoolteacher who survived the disaster, estimated that almost 200 of the casualties were women and children.

The Chimarra hit the mine a few miles off shore from Rafina.

Lifeboat Is Capsized

George Freris, wireless operator, said the passengers fought so madly to get into one lifeboat that it capsized.

The passengers included some 50 political deportees en route to an island exile.

Some of the first survivors reaching Athens were seriously injured. Many others were treated for burns and minor injuries.

BELGIUM'S 1947 ARMY

BRUSSELS, (AP)—The Belgian army in 1947 will have 73,500 men—24,900 professional soldiers and 48,600 recruits—according to a report from the Senatorial Commission for National Defense.

Yugoslavs Accuse Vatican

Red Newspaper Says Traitors Are Hidden in Monasteries

BELGRADE, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Yugoslav Communist party newspaper "Borba" today accused the Vatican of sanctioning the hiding of Yugoslav war criminals in monasteries throughout Italy, and of sponsoring intrigue and "propaganda undermining the freedom of the people of Yugoslavia."

A two-column editorial charged that the Vatican is working actively on "strengthening clerical influence" with members of the outlawed Ustachi and Chetniks who have fled Yugoslavia. The paper declared the Brotherhood of St. Geronimo in Rome is made up of Ustachi elements. In Rome, where, it charged, former Ustachi ministers and followers of Ante Pavelic, former puppet Croatian leader, have found refuge. It charged that Eugene Cardinal Tisserant is the link of "the Quisling Milan Nedic."

Russia to Step Up Housing Program

Moscow, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A. Sharov, a leading official of the State Planning Commission, announced in Pravda today that the U. S. S. R.'s post-war housing program will be stepped up in 1947. Sharov said that housing will be increased especially in areas which underwent enemy occupation, and in parts of Siberia.

DAY

G. Laptev, Soviet agricultural expert, also writing in Pravda, called for further strengthening of the collective farm system as a means of overcoming what he described as the grave consequences of the 1946 drought in Russia.

TRIAL OF MARINE NEARS ARGUMENTS

PEIPING, Jan. 20—(AP) The court martial of a United States Marine charged with twice raping a 19-year-old Chinese co-ed neared the final argument stage today as threats were heard that more anti-American student demonstrations would follow any verdict short of conviction.

NIGHT

In concluding defense testimony, witnesses for Corp. William G. Pierson testified to details aimed at refuting the girl's story she struggled for three hours against the Marine's advances. A Navy doctor said abrasions found during an examination of the girl, Miss Shen Chung, were those which could have been made during a normal sexual relation.

The defense said more than 200 persons, unaware of any untoward incident, walked across the well-illuminated polo field of National Peking University within three to eight yards of the spot where the girl testified she was attacked on Christmas Eve despite her struggles and her screams.

A spokesman for university students in Shanghai said that students there might renew anti-American demonstrations if the U. S. navy tribunal trying Pierson should fail to convict him and mete out a severe sentence.

The spokesman said the students regard the court martial as "one-sided."

Girl's Complaint Called Tardy

Ed Masterson

Peiping, Jan. 20 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Richard C. O'Doud, of Kinston, N.C., today told a naval tribunal trying Marine Corporal William G. Pierson on a rape charge that neither the alleged victim nor Chinese police complained to marine military police the night of Pierson's arrest.

O'Doud, who was MP officer of the day, testified that the Marine Corps was not informed until the following day that Miss Shen Chung, 19-year-old National Peking (Peiping) University coed, had charged she had been raped. The charge set off a series of anti-American demonstrations by Chinese students.

DAY

Rape Not Mentioned, He Says

The lieutenant, who speaks Chinese, told the court that no mention of rape had been made by either Miss Shen or Chinese police on Christmas Eve, when the girl and Pierson were brought to MP headquarters.

Chinese police explained only that Pierson "had been caught with the girl on the polo field," O'Doud related.

Miss Shen and several Chinese policemen previously testified that rape charges were made at MP headquarters the night of the alleged incident.

Testifying for the defense, O'Doud and eight other witnesses said Pierson was intoxicated Christmas Eve.

Doctor's Testimony

Lieut. (jg) Percival I. Clark 3d, of Oklahoma City, naval doctor who examined Miss Shen on Christmas Day, testified he found only three tiny abrasions, which could have been made during a previous medical examination by two Chinese doctors.

The girl's injuries would have been greater had the girl struggled, he said. Miss Shen has testified she fought for three hours.

Traffic Statistics Introduced

Seeking to break down Miss Shen's testimony that she shouted and struggled to get away from Pierson, the defense introduced the results of a pedestrian traffic count showing 229 persons walked across the polo field within three to eight yards of the alleged rape spot in a comparative three-hour period.

It also sought to prove the field was well illuminated and normally quiet enough so that any outcry could be heard for some distance.

One army and three Marine military policemen testified that when Pierson and Miss Shen were brought into M.P. headquarters the girl did not object to being embraced, nor did the Chinese policemen with her interfere.

The defense concluded its case today.

MINORITY AIDS CHINESE REDS

Spokesman Urges Communist Role In Reorganization

Spencer Moosa

Shanghai, Jan. 20 (AP)—Strong opposition to any Government reorganization which would omit the Communists was voiced today by a spokesman for China's alliance of minority parties known as the Democratic

NIGHT

Lo Lung-chi, the spokesman, disagreed at his press conference with the prevailing view that Communist prerequisites for a resumption of peace talks are "impossible." These are (a) a restoration of military positions to those of January 13, 1946, when the Communists held vital positions since lost in civil war actions; (b) nullification of the new constitution approved by an assembly which the Communists shunned.

Lo said that any reorganization which left out the Communists would only prolong civil war and perpetuate the national split, currently involving the Kuomintang (Government party) and the Chinese Reds.

Policy Of U.S. Criticized

He deemed the mission of General Marshall a failure, blaming it on the "wrong policy" of the United States.

Lo disclosed the secession of the Social Democratic party, headed by Dr. Carson Chang, from the Democratic League, the second such action within a year. The Young China party seceded last year to branch out for itself. The league was formed in 1941 of six minor political groups.

Manchuria continued to be the focal point of military activity and inter-party wrangling. The central Government press reported, without confirmation elsewhere, that 300,000 Communist troops have been trapped in an area 48 miles northeast of Changchun. That Manchurian capital city is the object of a Communist drive which already has resulted in cutting off its electric power and water. (400)

New Order Follows Chinese Ship Sinking

Shanghai, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Shanghai Navigation Bureau today forbade further transportation of passengers in steamers with wooden hulls, after the river ship Chekiang sank Saturday with a loss of 300 to 600 lives.

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Steps to prevent overloading also were being taken, the Navigation Bureau reported. Capacity of the Chekiagn was 300, but she carried more than 1,000, bureau officials said.

Medan Shelled By Indonesians

1947

Batavia, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Indonesian Nationalists shelled the European residential section of Medan, Sumatra, during a week-end flareup of fighting between Dutch and Indonesian forces. Five Dutch soldiers were reported killed. (1400)

Japs Get Cotton From United States

Tokyo, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A total of 777,811 bales of raw cotton arrived in Japan from the United States as of last Sunday, the Japan Raw Cotton Import Association reported today. Another 20,000 bales are expected at Kobe the end of this month.

By the end of February Japan should have received the full 890,000 bales allotted from the 1946 crop, the association said.

Flyer Killed In Japan.

Tokyo, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The death of Lieut. Sidney Malcolm Brown, 24 years old, of Cincinnati, in the crash of a P-51 fighter plane at Nagoya last Wednesday was announced today by the United States Fifth Air Force.

Norwegians Visit Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Norwegian ship "Stela Polaris" arrived in Rio de Janeiro as the first ship from Norway to South America on a good neighbor mission since the war. Bankers, artists, businessmen, sportsmen, professors and industrialists were aboard.

SOVIET DEMAND REJECTED

Brazil Refuses to Pay Damages Charged to Envoy in Moscow

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Brazil has rejected categorically a Russian demand for compensation for damages allegedly caused by a Brazilian Embassy aide in a fight in the National Hotel of Moscow, it was announced today.

The Brazilian Foreign Office said a note to the Soviet Government had been delivered in which Brazil refused to pay any indemnity for the alleged damages and accused Russia of unfair treatment of Brazilian diplomats in Moscow. The Russian demand for indemnity followed the recall from Moscow of João Batista Hoares de Pinna of the Brazilian Embassy staff.

The Soviet Embassy here recently announced that Senhor de Pinna had been asked to leave Moscow because, while intoxicated, he damaged furniture in the National Hotel and assaulted Russian citizens. The Brazilian note said that Senhor de Pinna struck back after Soviet officials had assaulted him and that he acted "not from drunkenness but from defensive anger."

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The note said also that the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow was in a "precarious" situation because of the Soviet Government's failure to house the Brazilian diplomats in the same manner as Soviet diplomats in Rio de [illegible]

Marshall Oath Is Delayed 24 Hours

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—The swearing in of Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State was delayed 24 hours today after bad weather interrupted his flight to the Capital.

The plane bringing the wartime army chief of staff from the West Coast was forced down at Chicago this morning. A few hours later, he transferred to a train to complete the trip to Washington. He is due at 7.35 A.M. tomorrow.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the White House oath-taking ceremony will be held at 11 A.M. tomorrow, exactly 24 hours after it was originally scheduled.

DAY

Given Special Car

Marshall arrived on the West Coast yesterday from Hawaii, where he rested for a few days after a plane trip from China. He was in China as President Truman's special envoy.

Delayed four hours in Chicago, Marshall's party departed in a railroad business car attached to the Pennsylvania Railroad's Manhattan Limited. The special car was added to the train, railroad officials said, because all regular space had been sold.

Fur Coat Is Returned

As the General, Mrs. Marshall and his aides walked down the ramp at Union Station, a bellhop raced up with a fur coat for Mrs. Marshall. She had left it in a closet at the Stevens Hotel during the brief stopover. Marshall posed for photographers but declined to make a statement on national affairs.

"I can comment about your weather if you want me to," he said.

The Army's Air Transport Command headquarters reported there was "no possible chance" of Marshall completing the trip by air today. Weather conditions here were described as "rotten." Marshall originally was scheduled to arrive about 9.30 A.M. on the flight from Burbank, Cal.

Byrnes's Last Action

Retiring Secretary of State Byrnes, as his last official act, signed the peace treaties with Hungary, Romania, Italy and Bulgaria at a ceremony in the State Department.

Byrnes had expected to leave for his Spartanburg (S.C.) home tonight, but postponed his departure until tomorrow as a result of the delay in Marshall's arrival. He explained that he wanted to be on hand in the event he could be of assistance to his successor.

There is plenty of work ahead for Marshall, including preparation for the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference at Moscow in March on German and Austrian peace settlements. The American delegation will leave in about a month for the Soviet capital.

Three Big Problems

Diplomatic authorities said at least three major problems were confronting Marshall: yesterday's Polish elections, the future American attitude toward China, and the Argentine situation.

Strong American disapproval of the Polish Government's conduct of the election and pre-election campaigning was considered certain because of previous protests to the reported oppression of the Polish Peasant party, which opposed the Communist demoniated Government bloc.

More Support For Chiang?

The form of the United States disapproval, however, is not expected to be determined until after the receipt of reports from Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane at Warsaw. These were expected to bear out officially yesterday's press reports of Government coercion.

The China and Argentine situations appeared little less urgent.

With Marshall's return, American policy is expected still to seek to avert full-scale civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists. But Marshall himself appears to have laid the basis for stronger support of Chiang Kai-shek's Central Government at Nanking, provided that Government is reorganized to include a greater number of "liberals."

Messersmith Vs. Braden

The Argentine problem is urgent chiefly because Ambassador George Messersmith, the envoy to Buenos Aires, who is now in Washington, has disagreed sharply with Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden on the best way to deal with Argentina. Marshall may have to decide whether he wants to keep one or both of these men in their present jobs.

Messersmith is known to feel that the United States would get along better in Latin America if it assumed a friendlier attitude toward President Juan Peron. Braden demands that Peron rid the country of its remaining Nazi elements.

Marshall Takes Train As Storm Halts Plane

General Will Take Over Secretariat of State in White House Ceremony of 1947 Swearing In Tomorrow.

Chicago, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, forced down by bad flying weather en route from the Orient to Washington, transferred to a train today for the remainder of the trip to the capital, where he will be sworn in as Secretary of State.

After a four-hour delay in Chicago, the general's party left in a railroad business car attached to the Pennsylvania Railroad's Manhattan Limited, due in Washington tomorrow at 7:35 A. M. Eastern Standard time. The special car was added to the train, railroad officials said, because all regular space had been sold.

DAY

Comment on Weather.

As the General, Mrs. Marshall and his aids walked down the ramp at the Union Station, a bellhop raced up with a fur coat for Mrs. Marshall. She had left it in a closet at the Stevens Hotel during the brief stopover. The general posed for photographers, but declined to make a statement on national affairs.

"I can comment about your weather if you want me to," he said.

"We were en route to Washington, flying east of St. Louis, when we ran into bad weather," Marshall told newspaper men at the hotel. "The weather was icing."

Marshall did not explain why the plane flew on to Chicago, instead of returning to St. Louis. Marshall said that he received weather reports at the Douglas airport and learned that no airports between here and Washington were open.

Swearing-in Is Delayed.

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The swearing in of Gen. Marshall as Secretary of State was delayed twenty-four hours today. Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, told reporters that the White House oath-taking ceremony will be held tomorrow at 11 A. M. (Eastern standard time), exactly twenty-four hours after it was originally scheduled.

Marshall arrived on the West Coast yesterday from Hawaii, where he rested a few days after a plane trip from China. He was in China as President Truman's special envoy.

Marshall, who left Burbank, Cal., last night, had been scheduled originally to arrive in the nation's capital at about 9:30 A. M.

Heavy Schedule Ahead.

There is plenty of work ahead for Marshall, including preparation for the Big Four foreign ministers' conference at Moscow in March on German and Austrian peace settlements. The American delegation will leave in about a month for the Russian capital.

Diplomatic authorities said that at least three problems were certain to claim Marshall's early attention: (1) American policy toward yesterday's national elections in Poland, (2) the future American attitude toward China, and (3) a study of the Argentine situation.

Strong American disapproval of the Polish Government's conduct of the election and pre-election campaigning was considered to be certain because of the protests already voiced here. They took sharp exception to the reported oppression of the Polish Peasant party, which opposed the Communist-dominated bloc supporting the Government.

Exactly what form United States disapproval would take, however, is not expected to be determined until after the receipt of reports from Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane, at Warsaw.

BYRNES SIGNS 4 PEACE PACTS

1947 Are With Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes, as a final act, signed peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria today.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), who took part in the sixteen months of negotiations on the compacts, were at Byrnes's side in the ceremony at the State Department. There will be a second signing of the treaties at Paris on February 10 when representatives of the enemy satellite States will affix their signatures.

DAY

Other allies will sign the treaties at the same time. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery will act then for the United States.

Today's ceremony was arranged chiefly to permit Byrnes to sign the treaties before turning over his office to Gen. George C. Marshall. The actual ceremony required only two minutes; as Byrnes signed the documents at a table, Vandenberg was on his right and Connally at his left.

The Secretary signed the Italian treaty without changing pens. Several associates called to him to switch writing implements, and in signing the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Romanian pacts in that order, he used several pens. These he distributed among the two Senators and the diplomats who had worked with him for almost a year and a half on the writing of the treaties.

These included Dean C. Acheson, Under-Secretary of State; Assistant Secretary Willard Thorp, Ben Conen, State Department counselor; H. Freeman Mathews, head of the European Division; Samuel Reber, chief of the Southern European Division, and Charles E. Bohlen, Byrnes's special Adviser for Russian affairs. At the end of the ceremony, Byrnes grinned at the crowd and remarked: "If anybody wants to make a speech, he can have about five minutes right up here."

Byrnes himself made no statement. He did not sign the Finnish treaty because Finland, though at war with Russia and Britain, was not formally at war with the United States.

GEN. EISENHOWER FAVORS STRONGER OCCUPATION UNITS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today declared that strong occupation forces in Germany, Japan and Korea are "absolutely essential to the peace of the world" and in his view the American forces now there "are dangerously low" in strength.

Addressing the United States conference of mayors, the general of the Army and chief of staff begged recruiting assistance for the regular army. He said a strong America is essential for these two reasons:

NIGHT

Strong America Needed

First, to "make sure of our protection" until "the United Nations and world order prevail."

Second, to support the United Nations program.

"If we are strong, in a rounded way, we can really assist the United Nations in developing toward its goal of world peace," Eisenhower went on.

"Weakness, nakedness and poverty cannot cooperate with anything, but strength, with courage and humanity can cooperate to achieve that great goal."

Referring to the task of occupation, Eisenhower reminded the mayors that the "purposes for which we went to war were not fully achieved when the last shot was fired in the Pacific." The occupation forces already have been reduced, he declared, "until from my viewpoint they are dangerously low. They cannot go lower."

Eisenhower declared he would not attempt to advise Congress and the President on the "high and hazy developments" toward unification of the armed forces.

The type of integration he desires, the general said, is the one in which a youth entering the service realizes that he is serving not the Army or the Navy but the United States. He added:

"This kind of integration compels integration at the top."

High Court Ruling on World War I 'Vet' Affects 250,000 Draftees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) A Supreme Court ruling today saved the government $16,800,000 in potential claims, attorneys said, from more than a quarter million World War I draftees who did not actually don uniforms before the armistice.

The court held unanimously that James John Lamb of Davenport, Ia., who went through the draft board induction procedure on Nov. 11,1918, but never got to camp, is not entitled to an Army discharge and the veterans benefits it would carry.

Attorneys said that if Lamb had won, more than 250,000 men in similar circumstances might have entered claims for the $60 discharge payments the Army gave them.

NIGHT

Other Decisions

In other decisions the cout:

1. Stuck closely by the rule that one state must give "full faith and credit" to court decisions in another, holding that a Missouri judgment against assets of an Illinois insurance company in liquidation must be recognized in Illinois.

2. Required the state of New Jersey to put its $15,000,000 tax claim against the Central Railroad company into the pot with other claims against the line, for adjudication by the U. S. District court in reorganization proceedings.

3. Classed persons threatened with eviction from living quarters as "subject to" the Price Control Act and therefore eligible to attack in court an OPA review to block eviction. The ruling put them in a different category from the general public, which, for instance, cannot sue on a price ruling even though it has to pay.

Lamb has been in court about the discharge since 1940 when the Iowa Supreme Court held that he was not entitled to the $500 state income tax exemption he had been getting on his "discharge from draft." The state court ruled that exemption is only for men with regular "honorable discharges" from the Army.

Lower Court Ruling Reversed

Lamb sued in Federal District court here for an Army discharge but lost. Then, in the court of appeals, he won. The Army carried the case to the Supreme Court which reversed the appeals court.

The records showed that Lamb reported as ordered on Nov. 11, 1918, and went through the draft board procedure. News of the Armistice and President Wilson's cancellation of calls for men came while his draft class was being entertained at luncheon by the board, preliminary to being sent to Camp Dodge for actual entry into the Army.

Lamb said he was advised at the time that his discharge from draft had the same effect as an Army discharge. He argued that he was subject to Army discipline after the board accepted him, and pointed to $4 he received later as four days Army pay. He said that payment showed the Army had taken him in.

Justice Black, delivering the court's opinion, pitched the ruling on the question whether a man had actually "performed military service after having become fully and finally absorbed into that service."

He said the court is convinced the War Department was within its rights in providing a different type of certificate for men turned loose before that had occurred. He noted that Lamb, and others like him, still could have been rejected after reaching camp.

Court Rules '18 Draft Issue

1947

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that a draftee who reported for induction on Armistice Day in 1918 but was sent back home is not entitled to a certificate of honorable discharge from the Army.

The major import of the decision is that persons who had that experience are not veterans and hence not entitled to any of the rights and privileges Congress has provided for veterans.

DAY

Jehovah's Witness Loses

In an order, it upheld conviction of Thomas Balogh, a Jehovah's Witness, in United States District Court in Brooklyn on charges of refusing to report for induction in the farmed forces. Balogh was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He had claimed exemption as a student preparing for the ministry.

The order attracted attention because the court in several cases has reversed convictions of Jehovah's Witnesses. It gave no reasons for today's findings, simply announcing the order with a notation that Justice Murphy disagreed with it.

Balogh had won a reversal from the United States Circuit Court in New York. The high tribunal's order set that aside.

The ruling that the draftee who is never inducted is not entitled to an "honorable discharge" was given on an appeal by James John Lamb, of Davenport, Iowa. Lamb contended he was entitled to such a certificate instead of what he did get—a "discharge from draft" certificate.

The court's opinion by Justice Black said that the justices were satisfied "that the War Department was within its power in granting a discharge from draft, rather than the type of discharge it granted soldiers who performed military service after having become fully and finally absorbed into that service."

Lost Tax Exemption

Lamb told the high court that up to the year 1940 he received under the tax laws of Iowa a $500 exemption granted on property of any "honorably discharged soldier." But in that year the Iowa Supreme Court decided that a man holding only a "discharge from draft" was not entitled to the exemption.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had ordered the Secretary of War to issue to Lamb an honorable discharge certificate. The War Department then appealed to the high court, stating that the lower court's action created a potential demand for issuance of more than a quarter of a million such certificates.

Justice Black said that when the "extraordinary situation" developed on Armistice Day "it was certainly within the province of the War Department to provide for its solution by issuing to those returned home an appropriate form of certificate. . . ."

Won't Review Pennroad Case

The court today refused to review protests by two stockholders of the Pennroad Corporation against a 1945 agreement by the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay $15,000,000 in settlement of litigation between the two concerns.

The review was asked by Julia A. Perrine and Matilad J. Feldman. They appealed from decisions by the Supreme Court of Delaware and the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia.

The Delaware court approved the agreement. The Circuit Court dismissed a complaint by Matilda Feldman which asked appointment of a receiver for Pennroad and urged that Pennroad be prevented from making a settlement with Pennsylvania.

Reverses Self In Schine Case

The court reversed itself and agreed to review a decision by a lower court that the Schine Chain Theaters, Inc., have violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The court last December 16 refused to consider the case. The corporation later asked reconsideration of the refusal. The tribunal, in announcing today that it would hear the case, stated that Justice Jackson had taken no part in the deliberations.

AIKEN OPPOSES RETENTION OF PROBING GROUP

Democrats Capture One GOP Vote Against Special Body

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Democratic senators opposing continuation of the Special War Investigating Committee picked up at least one Republican vote today, and credited President Truman with an assist.

NIGHT

Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) said he has decided to vote against extending either the Special War Investigating or Special Small Business Committee. The Republican leadership wants to continue both. A vote is set for Wednesday.

Aiken is chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. This group would get the job of looking into war frauds and expenditures if the Special War Investigating Committee were not continued.

GOP Argument

One of the Republicans' chief arguments for extension of the special committee's authority is that it has White House permission to examine income-tax returns in connection with its work.

That argument got a body blow when Aiken told the Senate he had talked with Mr. Truman and had assurance the President would grant his committee the same authority.

The main Democratic argument is that the Congressional Reorganization Act adopted last year was intended to abolish special committees.

Wide Jurisdiction

Pressing it in debate today, Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) contended that the jurisdiction of the fifteen standing committees is so all-embracing that "there is nothing that can be presented to the Senate by way of resolution or bill that some of these fifteen committees cannot consider or investigate."

He declared it is "sheer balderdash, pure tommyrot, and worthless political poppycock" to insinuate that the Democrats are trying to block any investigations for fear of what might be turned up against the Administration.

"Fulminate And Fumigate"

"You can fulminate and fumigate to your hearts' content, with only your political conscience as your guide," he told the Republicans. "You can smear, smell, fish and hunt, and the Senator from Illinois will interpose no objection so long as it is done under the spirit and the letter of the Reorganization Act.

"I want to know today whether you meant what you said last year (in the Reorganization Act), or whether you were just kidding the people for political reasons."

Opening the debate, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) told the Senate he had noticed that special investigating committees often produced "elements of sensationalism and politics that seldom crop out when regular committees do the work."

Joint Defense Talks Urged

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.), of the new House Armed Services Committee offered today to cut in its Senate counterpart in on a projected review of the nation's diplomatic difficulties.

Andrews said he will propose a joint meeting of the House and Senate Armed Services committees to hear—first of all—a review of foreign policy by State Department officials. Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), head of the Senate group, was not available immediately to state his reaction.

DAY

Some Pending Questions

Andrews made it clear that upon this review will depend his committee's decisions on some of the more ticklish questions confronting Congress, among them:

1. The size of the armed forces.
2. Whether the expiring Draft Act should be extended.
3. The amount of military appropriations.
4. The outline of a peacetime security program.

His proposal for a joint hearing, Andrews said, is designed to eliminate the past double-feature aspect of Capitol Hill appearances by top-ranking administrative officials. In that legislative shuttle system witnesses appear first before a House committee and then before one of the Senate to repeat their testimony.

Plans Hearings Soon

The New Yorker said his committee hopes to start hearings early next week.

Aside from its immediate problems, the committee will tackle such questions as the need for universal training, the necessity for changing the complexion of the armed forces to meet the challenge of atomic energy and the advisability of disarmament.

Although there has been no official discussion of the question, members of the committee also have indicated a desire to discuss standardization of arms.

Awaits Army's Opinion

The committee is due to get the Army's official verdict on draft extension early next month.

Secretary of War Patterson said in a week-end radio broadcast that January recruiting figures will determine whether the Army thinks it can afford to let the Selective Service Act expires March 31.

SERVICE ARMS ASK GREATER TRAINING

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Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy asked Congress today for authority to provide more specialized and advanced training for officers and enlisted men. The requests from the two departments were filed with the House Clerk.

The Army asked to be allowed to send an unlimited number of officers and men to civilian schools for study of personnel management, industrial practices and legal matters. They would be retained on active duty at least four years after finishing school.

The Army now can send 2 per cent of its officers and enlisted men to schools, Secretary of War Patterson explained in a letter. It wants that limitation removed, and the number left to the judgment of the department. Patterson estimated the cost at $1,209,000 in the next fiscal year.

The Navy submitted a proposed bill to establish its United States Naval Postgraduate School. It previously asked authority to locate the institution at Monterey, Cal.

The school would give bachelor of science degrees, and advanced degrees in engineering. It would cost about $2,549,887 a year to operate, the Navy estimated.

Another proposal by the Navy called for an increase in its appointments of enlisted men to the Naval Academy. It now may appoint 100 a year. It asked that this be increased to 160.

U. S. Will Seek A Bigger Share In India's Trade

Clayton Sees Negotiations for Treaty as Soon as British Privileges End

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The United States is preparing to bid for a larger share of the trade of India's 400,000,000 population, the State Department disclosed today, while India's future political status is being worked out with great [illegible]

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Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton said the government is ready to negotiate a commercial treaty with India just as soon as special privileges which British firms and individuals have enjoyed since 1935 are wound up.

In the meantime, a new counselor for economic affairs is en route to the American Embassy in New Delhi. He is Samuel H. Day, a veteran of both State and Commerce Department foreign service.

Under Secretary Clayton, in a letter to Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, indorsed plans of private American associations to promote greater trade with India.

Representative Celler has suggested a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with India, such as the United States has with many nations. Under Secretary Clayton said in reply the proposal has been discussed with Indian government officials and is favored, provided the United States receives "most favored nation" treatment. This means that American firms and individuals would be placed on an equal status with those of other nations.

The principle stumbling block, the Under Secretary said, is the "commercial safeguards" sections of Britain's 1935 government of India act, which gives Britons the same rights in India as local residents.

Another barrier to greater United States-India trade is India's frozen war-time $5,000,000,000 sterling balance with Great Britain.

MAYORS HEAR TAFT URGE EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) Senator Taft (R-Ohio) today supported the extension of rent control beyond June 30 "in some form" and renewed his backing for a Federal public housing program.

Replying to questions after addressing the United States Confer-

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ence of Mayors, the chairman of the Senate Republican Steering committee declared he would be "perfectly willing" to see another year of rent control if "the evidence shows there would otherwise be a general rise in rents."

"In general," he added, "I think rent control should be extended in some fo[illegible]NIGHT

Sees Need For Adjustments

The Republican legislator said, however, that he believes there should be an "adjustment" to remedy "injustices." He declared that many owners have been caught by rent ceilings frozen "at a level where they do not get a fair return."

Senator Taft said the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill, of which he was a co-sponsor in the last Congress, will be reintroduced with his support. It passed the Senate in the last session but never emerged from committee in the House.

Questioned by reporters after the address to 350 mayors of American cities, the Senator said he thinks the measure would "get through" if it could be brought to a vote in both Houses in the next session.

"But to get it through, we might have to make some changes," Taft added.

Says Government Must Aid

The Senator said he does not see how the "lowest ten-to-twenty" per cent of the population can have decent housing unless the Federal government pays part of the freight in the form of appropriations for public housing as provided in the housing bill.

He made the reservation, however, that the government should see that not more than one-tenth of all building materials should be channeled into public housing. The rest, he said, should be made available to private enterprise.

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft measure provides for a permanent national housing agency to coordinate all Federal housing functions, lower-cost mortgage insurance to promote private building, and funds to assist the construction of about 100,000 public housing units annually, with the Federal government paying two-thirds of the cost.

Taft's qualified endorsement of continued rent control was touched off by a question from Mayor W. A. Church of New Rochelle, N. Y. Subsequently Church proposed that the conference pass a resolution endorsing continued rent ceilings. The motion was referred to the resolutions committee for action expected Wednesday.

Mayors Advised To Oppose Cut In U.S. Aid

1947

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Former Mayor Walter C. Chandler of Memphis, Tenn., urged the United States Conference of Mayors today to request Congress "most earnestly" not to curtail Federal aid for airports, highways, hospitals and education.

Expressing concern over what may happen to these projects in the current congressional drive for economy, Chandler declared:

"Any drastic curtailment of projects designed for the security and protection of the nation cannot be justified on the theory that the budget must be balanced at once regardless of the consequences."

DAY

"[illegible]al Lobby" Hit

Chandler also told the 350 municipal leaders attending the three-day conference that a nation-wide campaign must be organized to obtain pasesage of long-distance legislation for Federal-aid housing.

Chandler said enactment of such a measure was being stalled by "the powerful lobby organized by private interests."

"Serious blight and slum conditions already have overtaken approximately one fifth of the area of cities, creating tremendous health and social problems affecting the well-being of more than 25,000,000 people," he went on.

"It is difficult to understand the opposition of the real-estate and mortgage-loan groups when it is obvious that they themselves cannot solve the problem," he said.

Three "Pressing Problems"

Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, president of the conference, urged his colleagues to address themselves to three "pressing problems" confronting all cities:

1. Obtaining a larger share of tax revenues collected by the states, to which city dwellers contribute heavily and, he said, receive so little in return that municipal governments are forced to resort to sales taxes and other "new and novel" forms of taxation.

2. The "more or less universal" problem of traffic and parking. Unless it is solved, Kelly observed, the central areas of many cities will suffer.

3. Rehabilitation of city plants and buildings, neglected during the war.

Labor Issue Tomorrow

Labor problems will be taken up tomorrow. Speakers will include Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Motors Corporation and former vice chairman of the War Production Board; Representative Francis Case (R., S.D.), author of labor disputes legislation, and William Green and Philip Murray, AFL and CIO presidents, respectively.

At other sessions, the mayors will be addressed by Robert M. Littlejohn, War Assets administrator, on the sale of war surpluses to cities; William Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, on the Federal airport program, and by Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans Administration.

Delegations from Canada and Mexico are among those registered for the sessions.

O'DWYER URGES CONTINUED AID IN CITY HOUSING

Sees Federal and State Help as Necessary to Provide Needed Homes.

FAVORS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Says It Can Furnish 75 P. C. of Abodes—Message Read at Mayors' Conference.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Private enterprise can and must be permitted to undertake the major portion of New York's housing needs, Mayor O'Dwyer declared today in a message to the annual meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors.

The city's needs embrace 150,000 families, almost all of whom are veterans' families, who can find no homes of their own, and 600,000 families now living in slums and obsolete buildings, O'Dwyer said. He estimated private enterprise will be able to provide for about three-fourths of these families. The job of providing living quarters for 200,000, however, remains the responsibility of the Government, he said.

DAY

Butler Reads Statement.

O'Dwyer telegraphed the conference that "most urgent city business" prevented his attendance at the session, and Edmond Borgia Butler, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, represented him and read the statement he had prepared.

Citing that health and family life is jeopardized by the housing shortage, O'Dwyer said it is the duty of the chief executives of cities to plan the steps necessary to solve the problem.

"It avails us little," O'Dwyer said, "to blame the war; the low rate of construction before the war, the lack of proper planning to avoid deterioration and decay of entire neighborhoods, or a dozen other things. What matters is that there is a job to be done now."

Pointing out that there is an absolute shortage of 150,000 apartments here, he said it means that 500,000 persons are living under the crudest and most difficult conditions.

"Our first concern, of course, is to provide decent homes for veterans and other families who are living under makeshift arrangements," he declared.

The problem of replacement and rehabilitation of deteriorated areas requires the utilization of all resources, private and public.

"Only that portion of the job which cannot be done privately must be undertaken by government," O'Dwyer said, refuting those who advocate a broad governmental program. The governmental responsibility, providing 200,000 apartments, requires an active partnership of the Federal, State and local governments, he said.

Federal Aid Imperative.

Under such a partnership in the past decade, the city has provided apartments for 17,000, but, he added: "It is a sad commentary on this nation's ability to overcome great obstacles that we have been able barely to scratch the surface in housing.

"In plain language, to solve this housing crisis within the reasonably near future, our cities need substantial sums of money now. The public housing requirements are of such magnitude that the Federal Government must continue as a major partner in this enterprise."

O'Dwyer called upon the mayors to support the Federal housing bill which is expected to be reinforced at the present session of Congress. Further, support must be extended to a general housing bill which would encourage the construction of rental housing by private enterprise.

Secondly, the States must be full partners in the program to the full extent that financial resources permit. In New York State, he is urging a continuance of State aid by means of an additional $300,000,000 for loans to municipalities.

Thirdly, the cities, although in a less favorable financial position to assume added obligations for public housing, must explore every means by which they may contribute toward the solution of the overall problem.

Mayors Cite Needs.

Later former Mayor Walter C. Chandler of Memphis, Tenn., urged the conference to request Congress "most earnestly" not to curtail Federal aid for airports, highways, hospitals and education. Expressing concern over what may happen to these projects in the current Congressional drive for economy, Chandler declared:

"Any drastic curtailment of projects designed for the security and protection of the nation can not be justified on the theory that the budget must be balanced at once regardless of the consequences."

Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, president of the conference, urged three "pressing problems" confronting all cities.

1. Obtaining a larger share of tax revenues collected by the States to which city dwellers contribute heavily and, he said, receive so little in return that municipal governments are forced to resort to sales taxes and other new and novel forms of taxation.

2. The "more or less universal" problem of traffic and parking. Unless it is solved, Kelly observed, the central areas of many cities will suffer.

3. Rehabilitation of city plants and buildings, neglected throughout the war.

House Vets Bar Bonus, Push Housing

1947

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—A sample survey among House members who were in uniform in World War II today turned up a heavy demand for housing for their fellow veterans and strong sentiment against a soldiers' bonus.

Many also felt that:

Terminal-leave bonds of former enlisted men should be cashed at once. Under present law, they mature five years after the issue date.

Ceilings on allowances to students and those learning jobs by working at them should be lifted or removed. The ceiling now is $175 a month for single men and $200 for the married.

More hospital facilities are needed for veterans.

Former soldiers should be given more time to pay up back income taxes.

Congress should go the limit on helping disabled veterans get back on their feet.

DAY

Cross Section of Opinion

These ideas came from House members with war records, questioned at random by a reporter. They represent every branch of the service, every section of the country and both major parties.

They are among the 60 or 70 representatives who served in the last war. There are upward of 200 House members who are veterans of all wars.

Representative Javits (R., N.Y.) was one who hammered against the idea of a bonus, Saying it would place "a cash fee on going to war to protect yourself, your family and all you hold dear."

Sees Working Vets Paying

Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) said 35 per cent of the population already is made up of veterans and their families, and the figure might reach 50 per cent.

"That would mean," Nixon said, "that those veterans who work for a living would be paying for those who don't."

Taking the other side, Representative Preston (D., Ga.) declared himself in favor of a bonus "big enough to do some good and not just enough to buy a second-hand car." He said it should be paid while the country is in a prosperous condition."

Preston said a bonus bill introduced by a fellow Georgia Democrat, Representative Pace, would be "all right with me," even though it might cost $12,000,000,000 or $15,000,000,000. That bill would give a veteran $4 for every day of service at home and $5 a day for time spent overseas.

Housing Called "A Must"

Jackson described the housing problem as "a terrific headache in my part of the country." Nixon agreed. So did Representative Blatnick (R., Minn.).

"I feel awfully keen about this housing situation," Blatnick said. "It's got to be hit hard. It's a must. Labor legislation, budgetary economy, taxes—none is as critical as housing, and that isn't limited to homes for veterans."

But as to a solution for housing difficulties, none of the new congressmen had any on tap.

U. S. Loss Is $33,911,000 For Housing Built in '18

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The Government closed its books today on twenty-eight years of housing woes left over from World War I.

The final check-up showed a loss of $33,911,000 on an original investment of $66,500,000.

A report to Congress by Commissioner John H. Fahey of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, told of the final liquidation of the United States Housing Corporation, which was created in 1918 to provide quarters for war workers.

While the bulk of the housing was sold in the first few years after the armistice, some 450 houses were left. They became involved in drawn out court battles over taxes and property rights, with the result that for many years they were occupied practically rent free.

In 1942, however, the corporation was transferred to the Home Loan Bank Administration, which began collecting rents and selling the properties. This resulted in a net return to the Treasury of $1,322,521.

Wilson Predicts Wide Benefits From Building

Allied Industries to Feel Effects of 21-Billion Program, Realtor Declares

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP).—Robert M. Wilson, president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board, predicted today that the $21,000,000,000 national building program this year will have a tonic effect on scores of allied industries.

Addressing a session of the Classified Advertising Conference of the Northeastern States and the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association, Wilson declared that while housing will take up a large part of the money in building construction, much also will go for the repair and renovation of commercial and industrial structures. At the same time, Wilson added, a substantial amount will be spent for new commercial construction.

Veterans, he declared, have been treated shamefully in the matter of housing. "The situation," he said, "must improve with the easing or rent controls but a proposed 10 to 15 per cent increase in rent will not solve the problem.

"Many veterans paid outlandish prices for homes just to get a place in which to live," Wilson said.

The 100 delegates attending the meeting, which opened yesterday and concludes tomorrow, were welcomed at the opening business session by Leslie J. Cummings of the Vancouver, British Columbia, "Daily Province," president of the conference, and D. P. Barnhart of the McKeesport (Pa.) "Daily News," on behalf of the state publishers' group.

WYCHE IS NAMED INSPECTOR GENERAL

Truman Nominates Marvin Jones For Bench Promotion

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Maj. Gen. Ira Thomas Wyche for inspector general of the United States Army to succeed Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, who died last week.

A field artilleryman, Wyche now holds the temporary rank of major general. Under his new appointment, he will hold the rank of major general in the regular Army during his four-year term.

The President also nominated Marvin Jones, former 'war food administrator and member of Congress for 24 consecutive years, to be Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims.

Jones served in Congress from 1917 to 1940, when he was appointed to the United States Court of Claims by President Roosevelt. He is a Democrat.

On leave from his Federal judgeship during the war, Jones served as assistant to James F. Brynes, then Director of Economic Stabilization, and in 1943 was appointed chairman of the American delegation to the United Nations Food Conference and president of the conference.

Jones succeeds Richard S. Whaley, of South Carolina, who recently announced his retirement as chief justice.

Marines Change Identity In Iwo Jima Flag Photo

Texan's Claim for Son Wins Official Recognition

WASHINTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A father who recognized his son's back in the famous picture of the United States flag being raised over Iwo Jima, brought about today an official change in the identification of one marine in the group.

The man at the extreme right of the historic picture had been identified by the Marine Corps as Sergeant Henry O. Hansen, of Somerville, Mass.

But E. H. Block, of Weslaco, Tex., was convinced that the marine was his son. The father wrote to Representative Milton H. West, Democrat, of Texas, last September, and the Marine Corps began an investitgation.

Today, it officially announced that the man on the right, with his back to the camera, was Corporal Harlan H. Block.

But neither Sergeant Hansen nor Sergeant Block is alive. Only three men who mounted the slopes of Iwo Jima to put up the Stars and Stripes survived the battle. They are Rene A. Gagnon, of Manchester, N. H.; John H. Bradley, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Ira H. Hayes, of Bapchule, Ariz.

Others in the group, besides Corporal Block, the Marine Corps said, were Franklin R. Sousley, of Ewing, Ky., and Michael Strank, of Conemaugh, Pa.

The photograph was taken by Joseph Rosenthal, of The Associated Press, on Feb. 23, 1945. The original identifications were made by the Marine Corps some time later.

REDS BUY 2 NAVY TUGS

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission said today that Russia has bought two of the Navy's surplus ocean tug auxiliaries for $265,000 each.

A commission official told reporters that it was not unusual for foreign governments to buy surplus ships although sales in some cases have been restricted to American citizens or firms. The tugs were described at the Navy as non-combatant ships.

The ships are now at Orange, Tex. Russian crews have arrived there to take custody of them. The tugs originally were constructed for Russia under lend-lease, but the program was canceled before they could be delivered.

Supreme Court Favors Tenants In Eviction Case

Holds 15 in Co-operative Building in N. Y. May Challenge O.P.A. Ruling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Fifteen tenants fighting proceedings to evict them from an apartment at 55 Central Park West, New York City, won a point in the Supreme Court today.

In a 6-to-3 decision, the court held that the Emergency Court of Appeals erred in holding that the tenants had no right to challenge an Office of Price Administration ruling. The net effect of the decision is to assure the tenants a hearing on the point they had raised.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black read the court's decision. Chief Justice Carl Vinson and Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and Harold H. Burton dissented.

The somewhat involved background of the legal issue is this:

The building is owned by the 55 Corporation. Under a co-operative plan, purchasers of stock in the corporation became entitled to proprietary leases on apartments. The O. P. A. granted the stock purchasers certificates authorizing them to exercise their rights under New York laws to evict tenants.

The tenants filed a complaint with the Emergency Court of Appeals against the O. P. A.'s action, but it was dismissed.

The emergency court based its finding principally on the limitations written into the price-control act on the classes of persons who might challenge O. P. A. rulings Those limitation were intended to stop the public at large from indulging in endless litigation.

The Supreme Court ruled, however, that in this case the tenants had the right of challenge. It said that the Price Administrator and the Emergency Court of Appeals previously had determined that the question whether a person does have that right "is dependent to some extent upon whether the order immediately, substantially and adversely affects him."

The tenants who appealed to the Supreme Court are: Jack Parker, Isidor M. Saks, Melvin Caplan, David Werth, C. Clarence Kaskel, Morton H. Baron, Robert Hermann, Samuel Ogus, Charles Maslow, George Willett, Harry Wiener, Charles Goldman, David Rudberg, William I. Hohauser and Sydney Maybaum.

RELIEF DRESS RETURNS HOME

Dakota Woman's Gift Bobs Up In Mail-Order Purchase

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Senator Young (R., N.D.) today told the Senate that a dress donated by a North Dakota woman in a Government-sponsored foreign relief drive last year turned up recently in a mail-order purchase from Chicago.

Young said the Senate Expenditures Committee will investigate.

The Senator said he didn't know how the dress got into the hands of the mail-order firm. He introduced a letter from Dick Forkner, editor and publisher of the *Cavalier County Republican*, Langdon, N.D., which told this story:

The dress belonged to Mrs. Lars Midjaas, Fairdale. N.D. She gave it last January to the drive's chairman in Fairdale, who in turn took it to the Kedney warehouse in Grand Forks, collection depot for the territory.

Note Pinned Inside Sleeve

"From there I don't know where it went," Forkney wrote.

Identity of the dress was discovered through a note pinned inside the sleeve, Forkney said. Written by Mrs. Midjaas, it wished the recipient "lots of luck" and expressed hope that the garment "will be of some real comfort and use to you."

"I would like to hear from you in return so that we can see what part of the country and friends this reaches overseas," the note added.

Dress Gets Back To North Dakota

The dress, Forkney said, turned up in an order for 100 used dresses at 18 cents each purchased by Miss Elizabeth Ohlhouser, Hazelton, N.D., by answering an advertisement. She wrote Mrs. Midjaas of finding the note in the dress sleeve.

Forkney said the Chicago firm was the V. Portnoy mail-order house, 567 West Roosevelt road.

UNRRA Can't Explain It

Young told the Senate he understood clothing collected in the drive eventually was shipped by UNRRA to foreign countries which then took immediate charge of its distribution. He said in a statement he had "no doubt but that most of the clothing collected for European relief went to the people it was intended for."

UNRRA said it could not explain how the garment got into the hands of a mail-order firm.

A UNRRA official explained that clothing donated by the public was first handled by local committees, then turned over to Treasury warehouses.

It was cleaned there, baled and then delivered to UNRRA at shipside. UNRRA handled the overseas distribution.

In Chicago, Nathan Portnoy, owner of Portnoy Brothers, general merchandise wholesalers, said he "couldn't explain this particular case, but we are salvage buyers and buy all over the United States."

"Must Have Been In Salvage Lot"

"The dress must have been in a salvage lot, although I don't understand how it got there," Portnoy said.

He said his firm bought army surplus rejects from department stores, and offerings of some charity organizations.

"Maybe this discarded dress was donated to some charity, which later picked out the best of the dresses to send overseas and sold the rest," Portnoy said. "We buy dresses in hundreds of thousands and sell in lots of 100 or more all over the United States and many foreign countries."

BLS Index Nov. 15-Dec. 15 Shows 1% Rise; Food Down

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Lower prices for food were more than offset by higher prices for all other major living essentials between mid-November and mid-December, forcing the consumer price index up another 1 per cent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported tonight.

The index for Dec. 15 is 153, compared to 100 for the period 1935-39. It is based on preliminary figures on prices in 34 cities. Final indices will be released y Jan. 31.

Retail food prices dropped about 1 per cent, while goods and services other than food and rent advanced about 3½ per cent, the bureau reported.

In the middle of December retail prices of living essentials were 15 per cent higher than in mid-June of 1946, and 18 per cent above January, 1946.

Chandler, 1947 Best In Court

Boston, Jan. 20 (AP)—Pleas of innocent were entered today in Federal Court for Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler, accused of treason through propaganda broadcasts over Radio Berlin.

Chandler, former Baltimore newspaper man, made his plea in a firm voice and Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford ended a lengthy discourse by Best by directing the entry of a similar plea on his behalf.

Both men appeared without counsel, and, at Chandler's request, the court appointed two Boston attorneys, Claude B. Cross and Edward Park, to represent him.

"Need No Other" Counsel

"Yes, I have counsel, but it is from on High," Best told Judge Ford, "the one and only Holy Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"This counsel will be present and is presen tat this moment. I have no other and need no other. I don't care, at least for the present, for a lawyer. I cannot say if I will need a lawyer later."

Judge Ford continued the proceedings ten days. As the hearing ended, Best cried out that the proceedings were "inhuman, illegal and immoral, a world-wide conspiracy against God and man."

U.S.-Russ Relations Better, Stalin View Cited By Elliott

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt says Josef Stalin told him in a personal interview that "relations have improved" between the Russian and American peoples and "the danger of a new war is not real."

Reporting in the current issue of *Look* magazine twelve questions Stalin answered when Roosevelt and his wife visited him December 21 in the Kremlin, the son of the late President also quoted Stalin as saying that in the matter of atomic control:

"Russia should be subject to the same rules of inspection and control as any other nation must."

Terms Ties Improved

In answer to a question as to the present state of relations between the United States and Russia, Stalin was quoted as saying:

". . . Between the American and Russian peoples, no deterioration has taken place, but on the contrary relations have improved.

"As to relations between the two governments, there have been misunderstandings. Certain deterioration has taken place and then great noise was raised that their relations would even deteriorate still further. But I see nothing frightful about this in the sense

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of a violation of peace or a military conflict.

People Tired Of War

"Not a single great power, even if its government were anxious to do so, could now raise a large army to fight another allied power, another great power, because now one cannot possibly fight without one's people—and the people are unwilling to fight. They are tired of war.

"And besides, there are no understandable objectives to justify a new war. One will not know for what he has to fight and, therefore, I see nothing frightful that some representatives of the United States Government are talking about the deterioration of relations between us.

"In view of all these considerations, I think that the danger of a new war is not real."

Roosevelt said Stalin was "very emphatic" in this statement.

No Exceptions For Russia

Asking Stalin whether he believed the United Nations should control atomic energy in both its peaceful and military potenialities through inspection, Roosevelt said Stalin asked him, "in general?"

Roosevelt said he replied, "especially as to agreement in principle by Russia to such a plan."

Then, according to Roosevelt, Stalin declared:

"Of course. On the principle of equality no exceptions should be made in the case of Russia. Russia should be subject to the same rules of inspection and control as any other nation must."

In answer to a question as to whether he believed another Big Three meeting would serve a useful purpose, Stalin was quoted:

"I think there should not be one meeting but several of them. If there were several, they would serve a very useful purpose."

For International Force

Asked whether the Soviet Union was in favor of the creation by the United Nations Security Council of an international police force, composed of all United Nations, to intervene wherever armed warfare threatened the peace, Roosevelt quoted the Russian leader as replying: "Of course."

To a request for comment on the November 5 elections in the United States, Stalin was quoted as saying he felt it indicated "that the present Government is wasting the moral and political capital created by the late President, and thus it facilitated the victory of the Republicans."

Roosevelt said Stalin looked in good health, although his hair was grayer and thinner than it was three years ago. He added that "probably because of his recent loss of weight, Stalin's tunic appeared slightly loose at the throat."

(ADVANCE)-LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN.20-(AP)-FOR FOUR YEARS BROOKS HARDING HAS BEEN A MAN WITH A SINGLE IDEA.

HE BELIEVES THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE A FLAG--AND HE WAS READY TODAY TO TELL THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT JUST WHAT HE AND THE UNITED NATIONS HONOR FLAG COMMITTEE FEELS SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT.

HARDING, FORMER GLOVERSVILLE, N.Y., NOVELTY FURNITURE MANUFACTURER NOW LIVING IN WASHINGTON, D.C., THINKS THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE THESE FLAGS:

1, A UNITED NATIONS HONOR FLAG, MADE UP OF FOUR RED PILLARS ON A WHITE BACKGROUND, FOR EACH MEMBER STATE TO FLY UNDER OR WITH ITS OWN NATIONAL COLORS TO SIGNIFY ITS CONNECTION WITH THE U.N.

2. AN OFFICIAL UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FLAG, MADE UP OF THE SAME FOUR RED PILLARS ON A WHITE BACKGROUND WITH THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUPERIMPOSED ON THE PILLARS.

HARDING EXPLAINED THAT THE OFFICIAL U.N. FLAG, IF HIS PLAN IS ADOPTED, WOULD BE FLOWN OVER UNITED NATIONS INSTALLATIONS AND AREAS UNDER U.N. CONTROL. 1947

HE WANTS HIS PLAN TO BE PUT BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NEXT... SEPTEMBER.

HARDING SAID THAT THE FOUR PILLARS REPRESENT THE FOUR FREEDOMS. IT WAS HIS IDEA ORIGINALLY, HE ADDED, THAT THE FLAG WOULD BE THE FLAG OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS BUT THIS LATER MERGED INTO THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG.

THE UNITED NATIONS HONOR FLAG COMMITTEE INCLUDES, HARDING SAID, MANY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. HE SAID THE MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY USING THE UNITED NATIONS HONOR FLAG TOTALS MORE THAN 5,000,000.

HARDING SAID THAT THESE ORGANIZATIONS WOULD CONTINUE TO DISPLAY THE FLAG DESPITE ACTION FINALLY TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

HARDING WAS BORN IN HUMBOLDT, NEB., AND SERVED IN WORLD WAR I.

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SYRIA ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE THAT DR. CESTI K. ZURKAY, ITS MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, WOULD SIT ON THE COUNCIL IN THE ABSENCE OF DELEGATE FARIS EL KHOURY, WHO LEFT FOR LONDON TO ATTEND CONFERENCES ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION. nnn/lake success(day-un-arms) xvx justice(hague)

ELSEWHERE ON THE U.N. FRONT, THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION AND THE SOCIAL COMMISSION, BOTH ARMS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WERE CALLED TOGETHER TO START DISCUSSIONS ON A WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS, INCLUDING RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-TORN COUNTIRES AND THE HOUSING SHORTAGE. MEETINGS WERE SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS.

ISADOR LUBIN REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES ON THE EMPLOYMENT GROUP AND ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER ON THE SOCIAL BODY.

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NIGHT LEAD DEPUTIES (250)

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

LONDON, JAN.20-(AP)-THE THREE WESTERN MEMBERS OF THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE REPRESENTED TODAY AS FAVORING THE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS FROM AUSTRIA AT LEAST WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

BRITISH SOURCES REPORTED THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED THE WITHDRAWAL WITHIN 90 DAYS, AND UNITED STATES NEGOTIATORS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO FAVOR EVEN EARLIER REMOVAL.

THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW WAS SAID TO BE THAT THE OCCUPATION FORCES SHOULD GET OUT OF AUSTRIA AS SOON AS THAT COUNTRY IS AGAIN DECLARED A SOVEREIGN STATE. THE AMERICANS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO FAVOR REPLACEMENT OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WITH A DIPLOMATIC MISSION MADE UP OF ENVOYS OF THE FOUR POWERS AND WIPING OUT OF THE ZONAL STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION IN AUSTRIA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE TREATY BECAME EFFECTIVE.

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY MADE KNOWN.

THE DEPUTIES, TACKLING THE POLITICAL SECTION OF THE TREATY, ALSO EXPLORED MEANS OF PREVENTING ANOTHER "ANSCHLUSS" OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

UNITED STATES SOURCES SAID THAT RUSSIA AND FRANCE APPARENTLY WANTED A SPECIFIC PROHIBITION AGAINST SUCH A FUTURE UNION, WHILE THE UNITED STATES SEEMED TO BE CONTENT WITH A GENERAL OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF AUSTRIA TO PRESERVE HER INDEPENDENCE. BRITAIN WAS SAID TO BE GIVING CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT TO THE AMERICAN POSITION.

FEODOR T.GOUSEV, RUSSIAN DEPUTY, PRESIDED OVER THE AUSTRIAN SECTION OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH ALSO ARRANGED A SCHEDULE TO HEAR THE VIEWS OF SMALLER ALLIES ON THE AUSTRIAN PACT.

THE DEPUTIES WILL CONSIDER THE GERMAN TREATY TOMORROW, AND WILL RESUME WORK ON AUSTRIA WEDNESDAY. 1947

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LONDON,JAN.20-(AP)-TWO WESTERN NATIONS PROPOSED IN THE CONFERENCE OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS TODAY THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL OCCUPATION TROOPS FROM AUSTRIA WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE SIGNING OX THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY, BRITISH SOURCES SAID. DAY-DEPUTIES

THE AUSTRIAN SECTION OF THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIAN DELEGATE FEODOR T.GOUSEV DID NOT OPPOSE THE SUGGESTION, WHICH WAS INCORPORATED IN TREATIES DRAFTED AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE FOR THE SATELLITE ENEMY NATIONS.

THE NATIONS SPONSORING THE PROPOSAL WERE NOT NAMED PUBLICLY, BUT PRESUMABLY THEY WERE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID THE DELEGATES HAD FOUND A LARGE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT AMONG THEMSELVES REGARDING THE POLITICAL CLAUSES OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY, BUT HAD DISAGREED OVER THE WRITING OF A PREAMBLE.

THE EXACT NATURE OF THE DISAGREEMENT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED. THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIA SOUGHT A STRONG STATEMENT OWAROSTRIA'F

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THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIA SOUGHT A STRONG STATEMENT OF AUSTRIA'S "WAR GUILT" WHILE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WANTED A LESSER DEGREE OF BLAME FIXED UPON HER.

DEPUTIES ARRANGED TO HEAR THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST AUSTRIA WEDNESDAY. MARSHAL TITO'S REGIME HAS DEMANDED A LARGE AREA OF THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF CARINTHIA.

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LONDON, JAN.20-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, TAKING THE UNUSUAL STEP OF REPLYING TO RUSSIAN PRESS CRITICISM OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY, HAS SENT A MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER STALIN STRONGLY DENYING THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAS "REPUDIATED" BRITAIN'S 20-YEAR TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT IT HAD DISPATCHED TO MOSCOW A NOTE CHARACTERIZING AS "MOST MISLEADING" AND "ABSURD" A PRAVDA ARTICLE OF JAN.15 INTERPRETING A PRE-CHRISTMAS ADDRESS BY BEVIN AS MEANING THAT THE PACT HAD BEEN SUPERSEDED BY BRITAIN'S UNITED NATIONS COMMITMENTS.

THE NOTE WAS DELIVERED TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV SATURDAY WITH A REQUEST THAT IT BE SENT IMMEDIATELY TO STALIN.

THE ACTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, WHICH USUALLY IGNORES SOVIET NEWSPAPER COMMENT, WAS GENERALLY ACCEPTED HERE AS AN INDICATION OF LABOR GOVERNMENT CONCERN OVER CONTINUING ADVERSE CRITICISM OF BRITISH POLICY BY BOTH THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND RADIO.

SOME OBSERVERS ALSO SAW IN THE MOVE AN ATTEMPT TO WOO A REBELLIOUS ELEMENT IN THE LABOR PARTY WHICH PRECIPITATED A RECENT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE WITH THEIR CHARGES THAT BEVIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WERE LINING BRITAIN UP WITH THE UNITED STATES AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE NOTE SAID THAT "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IS SURPRISED AT THE SUGGESTION, WHICH WAS ELABORATED IN A MOST MISLEADING MANNER BY PRAVDA IN AN ARTICLE ON JAN.15, THAT THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY OF ALLIANCE AND POST-WAR COLLABORATION MIGHT BE REGARDED IN LONDON AS SUPERSEDED BY THE U.N."

THE NOTE DECLARED THAT PRAVDA HAD REMOVED FROM THE CONTEXT BEVIN'S STATEMENT IN NEW YORK ON DEC.22 THAT BRITAIN "DOES NOT TIE HERSELF TO ANYBODY EXCEPT IN REGARD TO HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CHARTER" OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

EXPRESSING REGRET THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD REJECTED BEVIN'S OFFER TO EXTEND THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN TREATY AND DECLARING U.N. COMMITMENTS HAD NOT INVALIDATED THE ALLIANCE, THE NOTE ADDED:

"THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION OF PRAVDA'S INTERPRETATIONS OF MR. BEVIN'S REMARKS WOULD BE THAT ALL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN STATES AUTOMATICALLY SUPERSEDED BY THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, WHICH WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE ABSURD."

LONDON, JAN.20-(AP)-RECENT STATEMENTS ON SOVIET AND INDIAN AFFAIRS BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES, A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DREW CRITICISM FROM BOTH MOSCOW AND NEW DELHI TODAY.

IN MOSCOW, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DECLARED DULLES USED "CHEAP, SLANDEROUS PHRASES, HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION" IN A SPEECH WHICH IT SAID WAS MARKED BY SUCH PHRASES AS "SOVIET EXPANSION" AND "TERRITORIAL SEIZURES."

1947

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT, TOOK EXCEPTION "WITH SURPRISE AND REGRET" TO THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF DULLES BEFORE THE NATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK FRIDAY NIGHT THAT: "IN INDIA, SOVIET COMMUNISM EXERCISES A STRONG INFLUENCE THROUGH THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT."

(A TEST OF THE SPEECH PUBLISHED SATURDAY IN NEW YORK CARRIED THAT SENTENCE, SPECIFYING FURTHER, "THE INTERIM HINDU GOVERNMENT.")

NEHRU, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE HINDU-LED ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, COMMENTED THAT DULLES' WORDS CARRIED WEIGHT AND ADDED:

"HIS REPORTED DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND ITS POLICY SHOWS A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS AND WANT OF APPRECIATION OF THE POLICY WE ARE PURSUING. I DO NOT WANT TO SAY MORE AT THIS STAGE EXCEPT TO REPEAT THAT OUR POLICY IS TO CULTIVATE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES, NOTABLY THE U.S.A., AND NOT TO ALIGN OURSELVES WITH ANY PARTICULAR POWER GROUPING. OUR POLICY IS GOING TO BE AN INDEPENDENT ONE, BASED ON THE FURTHERANCE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM EVERYWHERE ON LINES LAID DOWN BY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER."

THE PRAVDA ATTACK AGAINST DULLES, WHO WAS FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER TO THOMAS E.DEWEY IN THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, WAS WRITTEN BY G.A.VIKTOROV.

"THIS SPEECH," VIKTOROV SAID, "WILL NOT SURPRISE THOSE WHO KNOW THAT THIS IS THE SAME DULLES WHO WAS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE GERMAN BANKING FIRM OF SCHROEDER. IN 1939 DULLES ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED FASCIST REGIMES IN GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.

"THE QUESTION ARISES" WHAT PROMPTED DULLES TO DISDAIN ELEMENTARY DECENCY TO GIVE VENT TO A WRATHFUL SPEECH AGAINST THE U.S.S.R? THE ORATOR HIMSELF GAVE THE ANSWER. HE WAS FORCED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVINCED THE MAJORITY OF THE NECESSITY OF GENERAL ARMS REDUCTION AND THAT 'THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DISARM IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE.'

"THE CHIEF CAUSE OF DULLES' WRATH IS THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY ADVOCATED A GENERAL ARMS REDUCTION REGULATION. APPARENTLY SUCH A COURSE OF EVENTS DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO THE PLANS OF DULLES

30.24-7465

AND THOSE MONOPLOLIST CIRCLES WHOSE INTERESTS HE REPRESENTS."
--DASH--
IN THE SPEECH TO WHICH PRAVDA REFERRED, DULLES SAID THAT RUSSIA'S BID FOR WORLD LEADERSHIP LAST YEAR WAS "DEFLECTED INTO CHANNELS MORE COMPATIBLE WITH PEACE" AND DESCRIBED SOVIET POLICY AS "DOUBLE BARRELLED", WITH ONE BARREL AIMED AT SOCIAL REVOLUTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND THE OTHER AIMED AT NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION.
QUERIED IN NEW YORK ABOUT THE PRAVDA ARTICLE, DULLES REFERRED QUESTIONERS TO A STATEMENT ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS INCORPORATED IN THE OCT. 11, 1946 REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE, ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, OF WHICH HE WAS CHAIRMAN.
HE QUOTED THE STATEMENT AS SAYING: "WE BELIEVE THAT EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO APPLY THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER FOR THE REGULATION AND MULTI-LATERAL REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS."
WB735AES

london, tuesday, jan. 21-(ap)-the daily mail said today

that field marshal lord montgomery reported to leaders of the 1947

british government on his return from moscow that

stalin was "anxious about british policy."

without stating the source of its information, the

said montgomery's report was the reason for the government's

vigorous denial last week of a pravda commentator's assertion that

foreign minister ernest bevin had repudiated the anglo-soviet

treaty of alliance in a new york speech.

"there seems little doubt now that marshal stalin gave

lord montgomery cause to think he felt some concern about british

policy," the mail added.

LONDON, JAN.20-(AP)-SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND FORTRESS OF MALTA WAS URGED TODAY BY SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONER, IN A REPORT TO COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES.
MACMICHAEL, APPOINTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT LAST YEAR TO CONFER WITH LOCAL LEADERS ON FORMULATION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION, RECOMMENDED A ONE-CHAMBER LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM. HE ALSO URGED THAT CONTROL OF THE POLICE REVERT TO THE MALTESE PEOPLE.
THE COMMISSIONER SAID THE BRITISH AND MALTESE WERE AGREED THAT THE ISLAND'S SECURITY WAS ESSENTIAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
BJ945AES

OXFORD, ENGLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 21-(AP)-AMERICANS STUDYING AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY UNDER THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS VOTED 14 TO 10 LAST NIGHT TO DEFER ACTION UNTIL FRIDAY ON A RESOLUTION CENSURING THE U.S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR LONG DELAYS IN PAYING TUITION AND LIVING GRANTS UNDER THE BILL.
THE DECISION TO POSTPONE ACTION CAME AFTER E.L.BAILEY, ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON, ADDRESSED THE FORMER SERVICEMEN IN A CLOSED SESSION. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON PREVIOUSLY HAD PROMISED PROMPT ACTION IN THE FACE OF THE POSSIBLE DEPORTATION FROM BRITAIN OF STUDENTS WITHOUT FUNDS.
WILLIAM P.BROTHERS OF SEATTLE SAID: "THE LONG RNAGE VIEW LOOKS BRIGHTER.

1947

WILLIAM P.BROTHERS OF SEATTLE SAID: "THE LONG RANGE VIEW LOOKS BRIGHTER X X X BUT WE SEE NO IMMEDIATE HELP ON THE WAY."
SN1142PES

"THE POSITIVE FUNCTIONS OF ADA," THE REPORT DECLARED, "WILL BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED IF IT IS ACCEPTED THAT ADA SHOULD ITSELF UNDERTAKE RESEARCH ON ALL PROBLEMS OF ATOMIC ENERGY.
"THE EXISTENCE OF ADA RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS NEED NOT EXCLUDE NATIONAL RESEARCH, PROVIDED THE LATTER IS CARRIED OUT OPENLY AND ITS RESULTS MADE AVAILABLE TO ADA. ADD LOW (ADA-ATOMIC) XXX ADA (Acheson)
"WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO CLASS RESEARCH ON ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES AS A DANGEROUS ACTIVITY: THE DANGER DOES NOT COME FROM RESEARCH AS SUCH, BUT FROM THE APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS. THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IS ESSENTIAL TO MAKE EFFECTIVE PLANS FOR PREVENTING THEIR ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OR USE."
BJ1030AES

DAVID BEN-GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE IN PALESTINE, WAS EXPECTED TO REACH LONDON TONIGHT FROM THE HOLY LAND. AFTER CONFERRING WITH OTHER JEWISH LEADERS, HE WILL DISCUSS WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY THE QUESTION OF JEWISH PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE. ADD LOW (re Palestine) XXX PLAN (British)
MJ304PES

(140) DAY -Palestine

JERUSALEM, JAN.20-(AP)-THE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL (VAAD LEUMI) WARNED THE EXTREMIST IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND STERN ORGANIZATIONS TODAY THAT FURTHER "EXTORTION AND INTIMIDATION" OF PALESTINE JEWRY MIGHT LEAD TO A "FRATRICIDAL CLASH."

DAVID REMEZ, COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT PALESTINE JEWRY "CAN NO LONGER SUBMIT TO FURTHER EXTORTION AND INTIMIDATION WHICH IS TANTAMOUNT TO BLACKMAIL."

"WE HOPE THE PARTIES CONCERNED WILL DERIVE THE PROPER CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS SO WE WILL NOT COME TO A FRATRICIDAL CLASH," HE SAID.

(THE STERN AND IRGUN UNDERGROUND GROUPS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF THE BULK OF THE VIOLENCE COMMITTED IN PALESTINE.)

REMEZ SAID THE BRITISH "MUST NOT HOLD ALL JEWRY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF A DISSIDENT FEW." HE SAID IT STILL WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE JEWS WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE LONDON PALESTINE CONFERENCE, ALTHOUGH HE COMMENTED THAT IT WAS "IMPOSSIBLE THAT JEWS WOULD SIT AND TALK IN LONDON WHILE THE BRITISH CONTINUE TO DEPORT JEWS FROM PALESTINE."

REMEZ WAS ONE OF THE JEWISH LEADERS DETAINED BY THE BRITISH ARMY LAST JUNE AFTER THE SEIZURE OF JEWISH AGENCY PROPERTIES.

N1012AES

JERUSALEM--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (B101 DAY)

X X X OF YISHUV."

A HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THAT GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, EXPRESSED "PLEASANT SURPRISE" OVER THE ACTION OF THE JEWISH COUNCIL. THE SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ASSURE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS OF "THE FULLEST COOPERATION BY POLICE TO ANY GROUP WISHING TO COMBAT TERRORISM."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT INCLINED TO ISSUE PERMITS TO INDIVIDUAL JEWS TO CARRY ARMS.

B604PES

Madrid, Jan. 20--(ap)--The Duke of Alba, titular head of the Spa

nobility and an advocate of the restoration of the Spanish monarchy,

left by plane today for Lisbon to visit Don Juan, pretender to the

Spanish throne. The visit was believed to have political significance.

The duke formerly was Generalissimo Francisco Franco's

ambassador to London.

apl/01830/tho/435p

ELECTION

WARSAW, JAN. 20-(AP)-CAMPAIGN AND ELECTION DAY ATTACKS BY THE UNDERGROUND ON POLL COMMISSIONERS AND MILITAMEN APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE COST 133 LIVES.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID 35 POLL COMMISSION OFFICIALS WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT AND ANOTHER 24 WERE KIDNAPED AND PRESUMED SLAIN. AT LEAST 16 UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS WERE KILLED, ALONG WITH 58 MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER CITIZENS MILITIA AND THE REGULAR MILITIA.

NUMEROUS ATTEMPTED ATTACKS WERE REPORTED BEATEN OFF SUNDAY IN THE LUBLIN, POZNAN, RZESZOW AND BIALYSTOK DISTRICTS.

RW114PES

EDITORS

WARSAW--NIGHT LEAD POLISH (A229 DAY) INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAF BEGINNING "MOST OF" AND ENDING "LIBERATION PARTY."

(THE POLISH MILITARY MISSION IN BERLIN SAID LATE TONIGHT THAT UNOFFICIAL RETURNS GAVE THE BLOC 327 SEATS, THE PEASANT PARTY 24, THE WORKERS PARTY 10 AND THE POLISH PEASANTS' PARTY OF NEW FREEDOM SEVEN, WITH FOUR SEATS GOING TO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES. THE OTHER 72 SEATS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG CANDIDATES ON THE STATE LIST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NUMBER OF MANDATES RECEIVED BY EACH PARTY.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNOFFICIAL RETURNS INDICATED THE BLOC HAD CAPTURED BUT 317 SEATS TO 24 FOR THE PEASANT PARTY, 15 FOR THE LABOR PARTY, 12 FOR THE POLISH PEASANTS' PARTY FOR NEW FREEDOM, THREE FOR THE INDEPENDENT CATHOLICS AND ONE INDEPENDENT.

(A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR SAID THE POLLING WAS DISTINGUISHED BY "ORDERLY PROCEDURE AND COMPLETE FREEDOM OF VOTING."

(IN CONTRAST TO OFFICIAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN INDICATIONS OF DISPLEASURE AT THE POLISH GOVERNMENTAL ELECTION METHODS, COMMENTATOR LINETSKY SAID "THE GENERAL ATMOSPHERE AT THE ELECTIONS ENTITLES ONE TO SAY THE ATTEMPTS OF MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY TO BRING CONFUSION AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC PARTIES PROVED FUTILE.")

THE PROVISIONAL ETC., SIXTH GRAF.

HJ1058PES

THESE TWO GOVERNMENTS, IN A SERIES OF NOTES, HAD CHARGED POLAND WITH FAILING TO PREPARE "FREE AND UNFETTERED ELECTIONS" AS REQUIRED BY THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS. POLAND, WITH SOVIET BACKING, HAD REPLIED THAT THE ELECTION WAS NONE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

IN 10 OF POLAND'S 52 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, THE GOVERNMENT BARRED THE PSL'S CANDIDATE LISTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE CANDIDATES WERE CONNECTED WITH THE UNDERGROUND.

NON-PARTISAN PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT, SOCIALIST PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, MIKOLAJCZYK AND OTHER MINISTERS IN THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY WERE CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT, TO WHICH THEY MUST BE ELECTED TO STAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

WB332AES ADD WARSAW (DAY-POLAND) XX X VOTING (ALLEN)

30-24-7467

FOLO WARSAW

BERLIN, JAN.20-(AP)-THE POLISH MILITARY MISSION IN BERLIN TODAY ANNOUNCED PARTIAL ELECTION RESULTS FOR WARSAW AND THE POLISH PROVINCES WHICH SHOWED THE GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES RUNNING FAR AHEAD OF VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY (PSL).

IN EIGHTEEN URBAN PRECINCTS OF WARSAW, THE MISSION ANNOUNCED, 89 PERCENT OF THE ELIGIBLE VOTERS CAST BALLOTS, GIVING THE BLOC PARTIES 20,900 VOTES AND THE PSL 6,620.

1947

WB748AES

NIGHT LEAD POLISH REACTION (350)

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON,JAN.20-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN MIGHT OPPOSE POLAND'S CLAIMS TO FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY AND REFUSE TO RELEASE POLISH GOLD DEPOSITS IN ENGLAND, AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S POLISH ELECTIONS.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID ALSO THAT BRITAIN WOULD CONSIDER THE SEVERING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN-ENDORSED POLISH GOVERNMENT. THEY ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH DRASTIC ACTION WAS UNLIKELY.

THE BRITISH SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION OF THE WARSAW REGIME WOULD HAVE RAMIFICATIONS IN BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, WHICH HAILED THE ELECTION AS A SMASHING DEFEAT OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS IN POLAND.

THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO REPORTED THAT THE VOTING PROCEEDED IN A CALM AND ORDERLY MANNER, AND BLAMED THE "REACTIONARY OPPOSITION" FOR WHATEVER TROUBLE OCCURRED.

BRITAIN IS NOT EXPECTED TO TAKE ANY ACTION AGAINST POLAND PENDING A REPORT BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WARSAW, VICTOR CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, ON THE CONDUCT OF YESTERDAY'S VOTING. REGARDLESS OF THIS REPORT, HOWEVER, BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE ON RECORD AS ASSERTING THAT ALLEGED RESTRICTIONS ON CAMPAIGNING PRECLUDED FAIR AND UNFETTERED BALLOTING.

THE BRITISH SOURCES SAID THAT THEIR COUNTRY COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO SUPPORT TERRITORIAL DEMANDS BY ANY GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED TO HAVE VIOLATED FREE ELECTION PROMISES. SUCH A STAND WOULD RESULT IN BRITISH OPPOSITION TO POLAND'S CLAIMS FOR FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY EAST OF THE ODER AND NIESSE RIVERS. THE UNITED STATES, EVEN BEFORE THE POLISH ELECTION, ASSERTED SHE DID NOT NECESSARILY FAVOR POLAND'S CLAIMS ON THIS LAND.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE RELEASE OF POLISH GOLD IN BRITAIN WAS CONTINGENT ON THE HOLDING OF A FAIR ELECTION. THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS ESTIMATED THE VALUE OF THIS GOLD, BROUGHT TO ENGLAND DURING THE WAR BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, AT $28,000,000. THE POLISH ESTIMAE IS $40,000,000.

IN WARSAW, A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT POLAND INTENDED TO ANSWER THE LATEST IN THE SERIES OF BRITISH NOTES CHARGING THE POLES WITH FAILURE TO FULFIL THE GUARANTEES FOR FAIR ELECTIONS, CONTAINED IN THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS. SIMILAR CHARGES ALSO HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE UNITED STATES.

MJ452PES

ROME, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ITALY HAD FILED A STRONG PROTEST WITH THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE AGAINST THE TERMS OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY TO BE SIGNED AT PARIS FEB. 10.

RW223PES

ATHENS-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD SHIP (B8) XXX BE QUESTIONED.

PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS TOLD NEWSMEN TONIGHT OF A MYSTERIOUS REPORT THAT THE CHIMARRA HAD BEEN SUNK WHICH CIRCULATED ON THE ISLAND OF CHIOS 12 HOURS BEFORE THE ACTUAL SINKING.

MACEDONIAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TRAVELING ON ANOTHER SHIP TOLD HIM, TSALDARIS SAID, THAT WHEN THEIR VESSEL DOCKED AT CHIOS SATURDAY AFTERNOON THEY WERE TOLD THE CHIMARRA HAD SUNK.

THEIR VESSEL IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISHED RADIO CONTACT WITH THE CHIMARRA, WHICH MESSAGED BACK THAT "ALL WAS ALL RIGHT."

GEORGE FRERIS, 36-YEAR-OLD RADIO OPERATOR OF THE CHIMARRA AND ONE OF THE SURVIVORS, TOLD NEWSMEN, HOWEVER, THAT NO SUCH MESSAGE HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY HIS SHIP AND THAT THE CHIMARRA HAD SENT NO SUCH REPLY.

MJ519PES

THE SEVEN PARITIES CONTROL 181 OF PARLIAMENT'S 354 SEATS. THE ROYALIST-DOMINATED POPULIST PARTY, OF WHICH TSALDARIS IS A MEMBER, HAS 167 SEATS. ADD ATHENS (DAY-GREECE) YFY GOVT

THE OPPOSITION LEADERS ADVISED THE KING THEY WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY PREMIER HE MIGHT DESIGNATE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TSALDARIS. -FOLO LOAD-

THE SEVEN LEADERS, AND THE NUMBER OF SEATS EACH CONTROLS, WERE:

THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS, LIBERALS, 48; SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, VENIZELIST LIBERALS, 34; STYLIANOS GONATAS, NATIONAL LIBERALS, 32; GEORGE PAPANDREOU, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, 27; NAPOLEON ZERVAS, NATIONAL, 26; PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS, NATIONAL UNIONISTS, SEVEN, AND APOSTLE ALEXANDRIS, REGORMISTS, SEVEN.

1947

WB308AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.20-(AP)-OBSERVERS HERE WERE INCLINED TO PLACE LITTLE STOCK TODAY IN RUMORS ABROAD THAT RUSSIA MIGHT PROPOSE AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION IN MARCH THAT THE ALLIED POWERS EVACUATE GERMANY IMMEDIATELY.

THESE OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE WARNED MORE THAN ONCE AGAINST A PREMATURE RELAXATION OF ALLIED CONTROL OVER GERMANY.

FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, COMMENTING LAST MAY ON U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES' PROPOSALS FOR A 25-YEAR TREATY ON THE DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, OBJECTED THAT BYRNES' SUGGESTION "MIGHT LEAD TO A RELAXATION OF INTER-ALLIED CONTROL AIMED AT PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF GERMAN AGGRESSION, THE RELAXATION OF WHICH CONTROL IS, OF COURSE, ABSOLUTELY INADMISSIBLE."

(U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN LONDON SAID SATURDAY THEY HAD HEARD RUMORS OF A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR A WITHDRAWAL, BUT ADDED THAT THEY CONSIDERED SUCH ACTION UNLIKELY.)

RECENT ARTICLES IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS HAVE EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE ALLIES HAD PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD IN COMPLETING THE TASKS OF DEMILITARIZATION AND DENAZIFICATION WHICH, IN TURN, REQUIRED THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF ALLIED MILITARY FORCES IN GERMANY.

N1058AES

MOSCOW, JAN 20-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN PRAVDA GAVE PROMINENCE TODAY TO A TASS DISPATCH FROM SHANGHAI REPORTING THAT CHINESE AUTHORITIES THERE HAD CLOSED DOWN A RUSSIAN BROADCASTING STATION KNOWN AS "THE VOICE OF RUSSIA."

TASS DESCRIBED THE CLOSING OF THE STATION AS "A SERIOUS BLOW TO CULTURAL AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE U.S.S.R." THE AGENCY ATTRIBUTED THE CLOSING TO "REACTIONARIES" WHO, IT SAID, HAD PUT "PRESSURE ON DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES IN CHINA."

M408AES 1947

moscow, jan.20-(ap)-- g.laptev, prominent ~~russian~~ soviet agricultural expert, called today for further strengthening of the collective farm system as a means of overcoming what he described as the "grave consequences" of the 1946 drought in ~~the~~ russia.

writing in pravda, laptev said it was necessary "vigorously to suppress all manifestations of petty bourgeois survivals on the part of backward collective farmers who attempt to get rich on the ~~unearned~~ labor of honestly working collective farmers."

comparing the prospects of ~~the~~ russia's socialized agriculture with ~~those of capitalist countries~~ the outlook in capitalist countries, laptev said all signs pointed to "an approaching economic crisis of over-production" in american agriculture.

helsinki, jan. 20 - (ap) - the finnish foreign ministry announced today it had received the official text of the finnish peace treaty from the finnish legation in washington.

the foreign ministry and the foreign committee of parliament are studying the treaty, [redacted] one source said.

foreign minister carl enckell is expected to sign the treaty in paris next month. the allied control commission then will terminate its functions in finland.

1947

SHANGHAI, JAN 20-(AP)-SHANGHAI STUDENTS ARE THREATENING TO RENEW ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS IF U.S. MARINE CORPORAL WILLIAM PIERSON, AT PEIPING, IS NOT CONVICTED OF RAPE AND GIVEN A SEVERE SENTENCE.

PIERSON BEGINS HIS DEFENSE BEFORE A U.S. NAVY TRIBUNAL AT PEIPING THIS MORNING. LT. COL. JOHN H. MASTERS, ANDERSON, S.C., DEFENSE COUNSEL, SAID HE WOULD CALL AT LEAST 10 WITNESSES, ALTHOUGH PIERSON HIMSELF IS NOT EXPECTED TO TESTIFY.

SPOKESMEN OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI ANNOUNCED AT A SUNDAY PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THEY REFUSE TO RELY ON THE JUSTICE OF WHAT THEY CALL THE "UNQUALIFIED AND ONE-SIDED" AMERICAN COURT MARTIAL. FURTHERMORE, THEY SAID, STUDENTS WILL NOT STOP THEIR CLAMOR FOR WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCES UNTIL THE LAST AMERICAN SOLDIER HAS LEFT CHINA.

WITHOUT CITING ONE INSTANCE, THEY CONDEMNED "DAILY INCREASING EXAMPLES OF BRUTALITY BY AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA," AND DECLARED "WE REFUSE TO BE ENSLAVED."

IN PEIPING, NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES WERE WATCHING PIERSON'S TRIAL CLOSELY. DR. HU SHIH, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL PEKING UNIVERSITY, TOLD NEWSMEN "THE TRIAL HAS BEEN VERY FAIR SO FAR." PEIPING'S MAYOR HO SZE-YUAN ALSO SAID HE THOUGHT THE TRIAL WAS BEING FAIRLY CONDUCTED. HE ENCOUNTERED TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES IN TRYING TO FOLLOW TESTIMONY.

THE GIRL WHO SAID SHE HAD BEEN RAPED, MISS SHEN CHUNG, A NATIONAL PEKING UNIVERSITY STUDENT, COMPLETED HER TESTIMONY AGAINST PIERSON LAST WEEK-END.

PA-1253APS

30.24-7469

SHANGHAI, JAN.20-(AP)-WHILE CHINA'S GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST WAR OF MANEUVER ROLLED ON IN MANCHURIA, SHANGHAI'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND 15 OTHER PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS APPEALED TODAY FOR A QUICK TRUCE AND GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION.

THE APPEAL, A TELEGRAM TO ALL LEADERS CONCERNED, ASKED THAT OPPOSING FORCES BE HELD TO THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BE RESUMED. THE MESSAGE URGED COMMUNISTS TO MODIFY THEIR CURRENT DEMANDS THAT MILITARY POSITIONS OF ONE YEAR AGO BE RESTORED AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION BE NULLIFIED BEFORE RESUMPTION OF PEACE TALKS.

IN MANCHURIA, COMMUNIST FORCES YESTERDAY CUT OFF UTILITY LINES SERVING CHANGCHUN, THE GOVERNMENT-HELD CAPITAL. THE GOVERNMENT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO DEPRIVED COMMUNIST-HELD HARBIN OF SUCH SERVICES.

1947

DS348APS

CHINESE

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, JAN.20-(AP)-CHINESE PRESS REPORTS SAID TODAY 300,000 CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE TRAPPED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN THE CHITAMU REGION 48 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO SAID FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING IN THE AREA AND THE RETREATING REDS WERE CUT OFF. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION.

CENTRAL NEWS, A GOVERNMENT AGENCY, SAID 200,000 COMMUNISTS CROSSED THE FROZEN SUNGARI RIVER TO ATTACK TEHHUI, CHIUTAI AND NUNGAN, 30 TO 50 MILES NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE REPRESENTED AS HAVING STOPPED THE COMMUNIST THREAT TO CHANGCHUN, HOWEVER, BY RETAKING TEHSIN AND TSUITZE.

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE CUT OFF ELECTRIC POWER AND WATER FOR THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL. GOVERNMENT TROOPS DID THE SAME SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AT HARBIN, COMMUNIST-HELD CITY 150 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

IN THE NORTH CHINA FIGHTING, COMMUNISTS WERE ATTACKING NORTHWEST OF FENYANG IN SHANSI PROVINCE, CENTRAL NEWS SAID, AND ENTERED HSIAOYI, 65 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TAIYUAN, THE CAPITAL, AMID STREET FIGHTING.

DS346APS

AN ADVANCED SECTION OF EXECUTIVE (TRUCE) HEADQUARTERS IS MAINTAINED IN CHANGCHUN BUT THE COMMUNISTS CHARGED OVER THE WEEKEND THAT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF RADIO FACILITIES. TODAY AT PEIPING THE NATIONALISTS SAID SUCH FACILITIES HAD BEEN RESTORED TO THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION.

HOWEVER, THE REDS AT PEIPING PROMPTLY COUNTERED WITH THE CHARGE

HOWEVER, THE REDS AT PEIPING PROMPTLY COUNTERED WITH THE CHARGE THAT THE CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT STAFF, TSAI WEN-CHIH, HAD REFUSED PERMISSION FOR A COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE TO FLY TO THE FAPITAL AND CORROBORATE.

GENERAL TSAI, IN A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF TRUCE HEADQUARTERS, SAID AT PEIPING THE GOVERNMENT VIEWED THE MILITARY SITUATION AT CHANGCHUN AS TOO CRITICAL TO GUARANTEE SAFE CONDUCT FOR THE COMMUNIST OFFICER.

XZ333PDS

NEW DELHI, JAN. 20-(AP)-PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT, TOOK EXCEPTION "WITH SURPRISE AND REGRET" TODAY TO THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF JOHN FOSTER DULLES THAT "IN INDIA SOVIET COMMUNISM EXERCISES A STRONG INFLUENCE THROUGH THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT."

~~DULLES, REPUBLICAN ADVISER ON WHO HAS BEEN AN ADVISER ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TO~~

1947

DULLES, ADVISER ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TO 1944 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE THOMAS E. DEWEY AND UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO LAST YEAR'S UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ADDRESSED THE NATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK FRIDAY NIGHT. NEHRU, ALSO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER, SAID THE QUOTATION HE REFERRED TO CAME FROM A REUTERS DISPATCH ON THE MEETING.

(A TEXT OF THE SPEECH published IN SATURDAY'S NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE QUOTED DULLES AS SAYING, "IN INDIA, SOVIET COMMUNISM EXERCISES A STRONG INFLUENCE THROUGH THE INTERIM HINDU GOVERNMENT.")

"I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE THE REPORT IS A CORRECT ONE," SAID NEHRU, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE HINDU-LED ALL-INDIA CONGRESS. "MR. DULLES WAS ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND HIS WORDS THEREFORE CARRY WEIGHT.

"HIS REPORTED DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND ITS POLICY SHOWS LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS AND WANT OF APPRECIATION OF THE POLICY WE ARE PURSUING.

"I DO NOT WISH TO SAY MORE AT THIS STAGE EXCEPT TO REPEAT THAT OUR POLICY IS TO CULTIVATE FRIENDLY AND COOPERATIVE RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES, NOTABLY THE U. S. A., AND NOT TO ALIGN OURSELVES WITH ANY PARTICULAR POWER GROUPING.

"OUR POLICY IS GOING TO BE AN INDEPENDENT ONE BASED ON THE FURTHERANCE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM EVERYWHERE ON LINES LAID DOWN BY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER."

WASHINGTON DC MNR HERTRAD OFF WIR

A DUTCH SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE NATIONALIST SHELLING TOUCHED OFF A HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL AT MEDAN, WHILE THE DUTCH OPENED A BARRAGE AT PADANG, ALSO ON SUMATRA, TO DISPERSE INDONESIAN CONCENTRATIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN CIVIL AUTHORITIES EARLIER HAD RENEWED NEGOTIATIONS FOR CEASE FIRE ORDERS AT BOTH CITIES.

THE DUTCH REPORTED THAT A NATIONALIST ATTACK ON A CONVOY OF 250 DUTCH WOMEN AND CHILDREN EN ROUTE TO REJOIN THEIR FAMILIES AT MEDAN WAS DRIVEN OFF. ADD BATAVIA (DAY-INDONESIANS) XX Y Killed

N1020AES

HONOLULU, JAN.20-(AP)-PEARL HARBOR SOURCES DECLINED COMMENT TODAY ON A STAR BULLETIN REPORT THAT IT HAD LEARNED PLANS ARE BEING MADE FOR FULL DRESS NAVAL MANEUVERS IN THE PACIFIC, FIRST SINCE THE WAR ENDED.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE DATES HAVE BEEN SET BUT ARE BEING WITHHELD BY THE NAVY AS CONFIDENTIAL.

CARRIER PLANES AND SUBMARINES ARE EXPECTED TO PLAY LEADING ROLES, WITH STRIKING FORCES BUILT AROUND THE FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES WHICH HELPED SPEED JAPAN'S DEFEAT.

SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS EXPECTED TO BE PLACED ON SUBMARINE OPERATIONS, IN VIEW OF THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TESTS OUT OF WHICH THE SUBMERSIBLES EMERGED WITH THE LEAST DAMAGE.

JQ823PCS

TOKYO, JAN.20-(AP)-"AGITATORS AND PROPAGANDISTS" PROMOTED RIOTS, ATTACKED POLICE STATIONS AND STOLE ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO INCITE "VIOLENCE AND DISORDER" IN KOREA DURING OCTOBER, GENERAL MACARTHUR NOTED TODAY IN HIS LATEST MONTHLY REPORT. SOUTHERN KOREANS NEVERTHELESS MADE "REAL PROGRESS" TOWARD EVENTUAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, HE SAID.

THE "VIOLENCE AND DISORDER IN WIDELY SCATTERED PLACES" IN AMERICAN-OCCUPIED SOUTHERN KOREA KILLED 44 POLICE AND 39 RIOTERS, HIS REPORT NOTED. MARTIAL LAW WAS DECLARED IN SEVERAL PLACES TO HALT THE DISORDERS.

BUT THE MONTH ALSO SAW THE FIRST FREE ELECTIONS SINCE JAPAN ANNEXED THE COUNTRY IN 1910, THE REPORT SAID.

RIGHTISTS WON 31 OF 45 SEATS IN A LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SET UP TO ADVISE AND ASSIST THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED EUROPEAN CABINETS

1947

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

POLITICIANS IN ITALY, POLAND AND FRANCE ATTEMPTED TO LINE UP NEW GOVERNMENTS LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT, WHILE GREECE'S KING GEORGE CONSIDERED DEMANDS THAT THE PREMIER BE DISMISSED.

PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, 55-YEAR-OLD CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT, RESIGNED AS HEAD OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THUS BROUGHT TO A HEAD A POLITICAL CRISIS WHICH DEVELOPED DURING HIS RECENT TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES. HE MAY BE ASKED TO FORM ANOTHER CABINET, WHICH WOULD BE HIS THIRD IN A LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR.

IN POLAND, WHERE THE PRO-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT BLOC APPEARED TO BE SCORING A FOUR TO ONE VICTORY OVER THE OPPOSITION, THE NEWLY ELECTED PARLIAMENT WILL MEET EARLY NEXT MONTH. PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT AND PREMIER EDWARD B.OSUBKA-MORAWSKI WILL RESIGN SHORTLY THEREAFTER, AND BOTH ARE EXPECTED TO BE REAPPOINTED.

SOCIALIST PAUL RAMADIER WAS VIRTUALLY ASSURED OF BEING NAMED PREMIER IN PARIS TODAY (TUES) BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, BUT IT WAS DOUBTFUL WHETHER HE COULD FORM A COALITION GOVERNMENT. THE CENTRIST MRP PARTY VOTED TO SUPPORT HIM FOR PREMIER, BUT TO WITHHOLD A DECISION ON PARTICIPATION IN ANY COALITION CABINET WHICH GAVE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY TO A COMMUNIST.

IN ATHENS THE GREEK PARLIAMENT DECIDED TO ADJOURN UNTIL THURSDAY, IN ORDER TO GIVE TIME FOR ADDITIONAL NEGOTIATIONS BY SEVEN PARTIES WHICH ARE DEMANDING THAT KING GEORGE APPOINT A CROWN COUNCIL WITH A VIEW OF DISMISSING PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS AND FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT.

WD657PES

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UNDATED EUROPEAN CABINETS (200)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CABINET CRISES PLAGUED ITALY AND GREECE TODAY WHILE FRANCE AND POLAND LINED UP NEW REGIMES. 1947

PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, BACK IN ROME FROM A FRUITFUL TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES, ANNOUNCED HIS RESIGNATION. HE SAID THIS WOULD CLARIFY THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY, WHERE SOCIALIST FOREIGN MINISTER PIETRO NENNI RESIGNED LAST WEEK. MANY EXPECTED PRESIDENT ENRICO DE NICOLA TO REASSIGN DE GASPERI, A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY MAN, TO THE PREMIERSHIP.

IN GREECE KING GEORGE II WAS CONFRONTED WITH A DEMAND BY SEVEN OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS THAT HE CALL A CROWN COUNCIL WITH A VIEW TO DISMISSING PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS AND FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT. THE OPPOSITION LEADERS TOLD THE KING THEY WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY PREMIER OTHER THAN TSALDARIS, WHO HEADS THE ROYALIST-DOMINATED POPULIST PARTY.

FRANCE'S PREMIER-DESIGNATE, PAUL RAMADIER, WAS EXPECTED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TOMORROW FOR CONFIRMATION OF A COALITION CABINET INCLUDING FIVE COMMUNISTS. POLITICAL SOURCES PREDICTED RAMADIER WOULD GIVE HIS SOCIALIST PARTY SEVEN CABINET POSTS, ALTHOUGH ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT STRENGTH IT HOLDS ONLY THIRD PLACE AFTER THE COMMUNIST AND MRP PARTIES.

POLAND'S GOVERNMENT WILL BE REVISED AFTER THE NEW PARLIAMENT, ELECTED YESTERDAY, CHOOSES A PRESIDENT. VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK AND TWO MINISTERS REPRESENTING HIS POLISH PEASANT PARTY MAY RESIGN EVEN BEFORE THAT.

N1237PES

WASHINGTON, JAN.20-(AP)-THE NAVY HAS NOTIFIED CONGRESS THAT IT WILL ASK AN ADDITIONAL $15,000,000 FOR REHABILITATION OF PUBLIC WORKS IN GUAM.

THE LAST CONGRESS AUTHORIZED AN APPROPRIATION OF $6,000,000 FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

THE NAVY'S PLANS WERE DISCLOSED TO THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE DURING A CLOSED SESSION LAST WEEK.

AB125PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 20-(AP)-FIVE REPUBLICANS AND FOUR DEMOCRATS WERE NAMED TODAY AS SENATE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE MEMBERS ARE: VANDENBERG (R-MICH), HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA), MILLIKIN (R-COLO); KNOWLAND, (R-CALIF), BRICKER (R-OHIO); MCMAHON (D-CONN); RUSSELL (D-GA); EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO), AND CONNALLY (D-TEX).

BRICKER IS A NEW MEMBER; THE REMAINDER ARE HOLDOVERS FROM LAST YEAR. THE DEMOCRATS HAD TO REDUCE THEIR MEMBERSHIP BY ONE, AND SENATOR BYRD (D-VA) LOST OUT.

WORKING WITH NINE MEMBERS FROM THE HOUSE, THE JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER THE LAW MUST MAKE A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, AND REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THEM FROM TIME TO TIME.

JUST BEFORE THE SENATE RECESSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) WHO IS EXPECTED TO HEAD THE JOINT COMMITTEE, PUSHED THROUGH A RESOLUTION AFFIRMING THE AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE MEMBERS TO CONSIDER NOMINATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE ATOMIC COMMISSION.

HY1023PES 1948

WASHINGTON, JAN.20-(AP)-NINE NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS LEAVE TOMORROW BY PLANE TO VISIT THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES OF JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP, TAKEN AT THE INVITATION OF SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, IS TO SEE FIRST HAND THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES AND TO SURVEY PROGRESS MADE.

THE NEWSMEN ARE CARROLL BINDER, EDITORIAL EDITOR, MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE; SEVELLON BROWN, PUBLISHER-EDITOR, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL; ERWIN D. CANHAM, EDITOR, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; WAYNE COY, ASSISTANT PUBLISHER, WASHINGTON POST; E.Z.DIMITMAN, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, CHICAGO SUN; RALPH L.DONALDSON, EDITORIAL WRITER, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER; ROY HOWARD, PRESIDENT, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS; ROBERT W.REED, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, KANSAS CITY STAR; THOR M.SMITH, ASSISTANT PUBLISHER SAN FRANCISCO CALL-BULLETIN.

HOWARD CONFERRED TODAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN. HE EXPLAINED TO REPORTERS THAT HE WANTED TO DISCUSS THE TRIP WITH THE PRESIDENT.

THE TOUR IS EXPECTED TO LAST 32 DAYS. THE NEWSMEN WILL VISIT JAPAN, KOREA, OKINAWA, THE PHILIPPINES, GUAM, AND ARMY FORCES IN MID-PACIFIC AND HAWAII.

VH711PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.20-(AP)-ELEVEN NOTED SCIENTISTS WERE INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAYY FOR A MEETING DESCRIBED AS "OPERATIONS PAYOFF."

THE ELEVEN WHO WORKED WITH DR.VANNEVAR BUSH IN WARTIME SCIENTIFIC WORK WERE CALLED IN (4 P.M.EST) TO RECEIVE PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S "WELL DONE."

THEY WORKED WITH THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WHICH DR.BUSH HEADED AND NOW IS DISBANDING.

IN THE GROUP ARE DR.BUSH; DIRECTOR; DR.LEWIS H.WEED OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE; DR.KARL T.COMPTON, PRESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY; DR.JAMES B.CONANT, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY; DR.A.BAIRD HAST NGS OF HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL'S DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY; DR.A.R.DOCHEZ OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY; DR.ALFRED N. RICHARDS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVETOPMENT; DR.J.C.HUNSAKER OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY; DR.ROGER ADAMS, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, AND DR. RICHARD TOLMAN, NOTED PHYSICIST, OF CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

THE JOB OF COORDINATING THE COUNTRY'S ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH AND CONTROL HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THE WARTIME GROUP WILL RECEIVE INDIVIDUAL LETTERS OF THANKS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

FR222PES

ATOMIC (160)

WASHINGTON, JAN 20-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THEY BELIEVE IT WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR THE UNITED STATES TO DISCLOSE CERTAIN ATOMIC INFORMATION WHICH BRITISH SCIENTISTS SUGGESTED BE MADE PUBLIC.

THE BRITISH ATOMIC SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDED THAT NATIONS DISCLOSE HOW MUCH FISSIONABLE MATERIALS THEY HAVE, AND THAT THE NATIONS HAVING THE MOST ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE OF ATOMICS SHOULD HELP OTHER COUNTRIES IN SETTING UP SMALL ATOMIC REACTORS FOR PEACETIME USES.

NO COMMENT WAS FORTHCOMING FROM THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION BUT OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS POINTED TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL LAW.

IT PROHIBITS ANY EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN ATOMIC INFORMATION WITH OTHER NATIONS UNTIL CONGRESS DECIDES THAT ENFORCEABLE INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AGAINST USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR DESTRUCTIVE PURPOSES.

AMONG THE "RESTRICTED DATA" WHICH IT IS FORBIDDEN TO DISCLOSE IS INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL, OR THE USE OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL IN PRODUCTION OF POWER.

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF THIS CLAUSE IS DEATH. 1947

HY1018PES

MERGER (350)

BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLAN FOR UNIFYING THE ARMED FORCES IS HITTING BUMPS ON BOTH SIDES OF CAPITOL HILL TODAY EVEN BEFORE ANY FORMAL DRIVE TO CARRY IT OUT.

IN THE SENATE THERE ARE REPORTS OF A POSSIBLE SCRAMBLE BY RIVAL COMMITTEES TO HANDLE THE BILL, ONCE IT ARRIVES FROM THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

CHAIRMAN GURNEY (R-SD), OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE TOLD A REPORTER HE EXPECTS THE LEGISLATION TO BE HANDLED BY HIS GROUP.

BUT SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), WHO HAS A BIG VOICE IN GOP POLICY MAKING, SAID THERE HAS BEEN "SOME TALK" OF SENDING THE MERGER BILL TO THE COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE EXPENDITURES HEADED BY CHAIRMAN AIKEN (R-VT).

SEVERAL SENATORS NOTED THAT UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION ACT AIKEN'S COMMITTEE IS TO HANDLE LEGISLATION DEALING WITH THE "REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS."

AIKEN WAS SILENT BUT GURNEY SAID:

"I'M NOT WORRYING."

ACROSS THE CAPITOL, CHAIRMAN ANDREWS (R-NY) OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES GROUP HAS TAKEN SEVERAL VERBAL POTSHOTS AT THE UNIFICATION PLAN OUTLINED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

BUT HOUSE LEADERS ALREADY HAVE DECIDED THAT MERGER LEGISLATION THERE WILL BE HANDLED BY THE EXECUTIVE EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE WHERE REP. WADSWORTH (R-NY), VETERAN ADVOCATE OF UNIFICATION, IS EXPECTED TO PUSH IT ALONG.

ANDREWS AND OTHERS OF LIKE MIND, HOWEVER, STILL WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO SPEAK THEIR PIECES WHEN THE MEASURE REACHES THE HOUSE FLOOR.

BACK ON THE SENATE SIDE, SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO), WHO HELPED LEAD THE SUCCESSFUL NAVY BATTLE AGAINST MERGER LAST SESSION, SERVED NOTICE HE PLANS TO OFFER A NUMBER OF CHANGES IN THE WHITE HOUSE PLAN.

ROBERTSON TOLD A REPORTER HE THINKS A SINGLE CABINET SECRETARY DIRECTING LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES WOULD HOLD "TOO MUCH POWER FOR ONE MAN."

ROBERTSON ALSO SAID HE FAVORS A BROADER COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO KEEP CONGRESS IN "INTIMATE TOUCH" WITH "RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS AND WORLD CONDITIONS."

THIS COUNCIL, THE WYOMING SENATOR SAID, SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, WAR, NAVY AND AIR FORCES TOGETHER WITH CHAIRMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES.

ANY REVISION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS, ROBERTSON DECLARED, SHOULD PROVIDE A PERMANENT PLAN FOR KEEPING CONGRESS CONSTANTLY INFORMED OF ALL WORLD CONDITIONS.

GW5AES

GASPERI

WASHINGTON, JAN 20-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TODAY CALLED THE RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI A "WISE POLITICAL MOVE," AND SAID THEY BELIEVED HE WILL HEAD THE NEXT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THESE INFORMANTS, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED, SAID THE SUDDEN RESIGNATION DID NOT SURPRISE THEM, BUT HAD BEEN EXPECTED AFTER THE SPLIT IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

THEY ADDED THAT THE ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION WOULD LEAVE THE QUESTION OF UNITED STATES AID TO ITALY UNCHANGED. ALL RELIEF PROMISED ITALY DURING DE GASPERI'S RECENT VISIT HERE WILL PROBABLY BE DELIVERED AS SCHEDULED, THEY SAID, NO MATTER WHO HEADS THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

HY1019PES

NIGHT LEAD PIPELINES

WASHINGTON, JAN 20-(AP)-SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES BOTH WRANGLED TODAY OVER PROPOSED SALE OF THE BIG AND LITTLE INCH PIPELINES WHICH ONE LAWMAKER DECLARED WOULD SAVE THE GOVERNMENT OVER $4,000,000 A YEAR.

IN THE SENATE, THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE VOTED 6 TO 1 TO SPIKE LEGISLATION CALCULATED TO DELAY SALE OF THE LINES FOR 90 DAYS.

CHAIRMAN GURNEY (R-SD) THEN ANNOUNCED THAT AS FAR AS THE COMMITTEE WAS CONCERNED, THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION COULD GO AHEAD AFTER FEB. 3 AND DISPOSE OF THE LINES AS IT MIGHT SEE FIT.

ON TOP OF THIS GREEN LIGHT, HOWEVER, SENATOR HAWKES (R-NJ) 1947 INTRODUCED RESOLUTIONS SEEKING TO PROHIBIT SALE OF THE TWO LINES BEFORE AUG. 3, 1947, AND CALLING FOR A FULL INVESTIGATION OF THE DESIRABILITY OF SELLING THEM TO PRIVATE INTERESTS.

HAWKES SAID CONGRESS SHOULD DETERMINE THE PRICE TO BE CHARGED AND THE USE TO WHICH THE LINES SHOULD BE PUT.

WAA HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE LINES BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AND USED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF OIL OR NATURAL GAS, OR BOTH -- WITH A PROVISO THAT IN CASE OF EMERGENCY THE PIPES COULD BE RECONVERTED TO THE FLOW OF OIL WITHIN 90 DAYS.

IN THE HOUSE, REP. WALTER (D-PA), WHO REPRESENTS A HARD COAL MINING DISTRICT, TOLD THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE THAT TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS IN THE TEXAS-TO-ATLANTIC PIPES WOULD CREATE "AN ALARMING THREAT TO RAILROADS HAULING COAL" AND ALSO "MIGHT THROW THOUSANDS OF MINERS OUT OF WORK."

REP. SADOWSKI (D-MICH) COUNTERED THAT SALE OF THE LINES WOULD SAVE THE GOVERNMENT MORE THAN $4,000,000 YEARLY IN MAINTENANCE AND DEPRE-

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CIATION CHARGES.
"IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO GET RID OF THEM," HE SAID.
WALTER HAS ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO BAR WAA'S DISPOSAL OF THE LINES UNTIL SIX MONTHS AFTER THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION REPORTS ON ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY.
NELSON LEE SMITH, CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, TESTIFIED THAT THE REPORT ITSELF WILL PROBABLY TAKE SIX MONTHS TO COMPLETE, AND SAID HE DOES NOT EXPECT IT TO "CONTAIN ANY RECOMMENDATION ON DISPOSITION OF THESE PIPE LINES."

1947

B28WX
WAA ADMINISTRATOR ROBERT M. LITTLEJOHN TOLD THE COMMITTEE THERE IS "DANGER OF LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT BY DELAY."
BUILT DURING THE WAR TO CARRY OIL TO THE EAST COAST, THE LINES WERE PUT UP FOR SALE LAST SUMMER, BUT ALL BIDS WERE TURNED DOWN AS TOO LOW. LITTLEJOHN SAID HE IS "QUITE CERTAIN" THERE WILL BE ACCEPTABLE BIDS THIS TIME.
PF626PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 20-(AP)-AN ARMY AIR FORCES SERGEANT WHO VOLUNTEERED TO BE THE GUINEA PIG FOR THE AAF'S FIRST TEST OF ITS EQUIPMENT FOR "SHOOTING" PILOTS OUT OF A CRIPPLED HIGH SPEED PLANE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE ANNUAL CHENEY AWARD.
THE AWARD, BESTOWED FOR AN ACT OF VALOR OR SELF-SACRIFICE IN A HUMANITARIAN INTEREST, WAS GIVEN FIRST SGT. LAWRENCE LAMBERT OF (24 BELL ST.) DAYTON, OHIO, THE AAF ANNOUNCED TODAY.
LAMBERT, MEMBER OF A UNIT AT WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO, WAS SHOT FROM THE REAR SEAT OF A B-51 BLACK WIDOW NIGHT FIGHTER LAST AUGUST. ENGINEERS WHO DEVELOPED A SYSTEM FOR BLOWING THE PILOT SEAT OF A PLANE CLEAR OF THE AIRCRAFT WITH A 37 MILLIMETER CARTRIDGE HAD REACHED THE POINT WHERE DUMMIES NO LONGER COULD BE USED.
THE SERGEANT WAS TOSSED CLEAR OF THE PLANE BY THE EXPLODING CARTRIDGE AND AN AUTOMATIC DEVICE OPENED HIS PARACHUTE, PROVING THE AAF DEVICE WORKABLE.
THE AWARD, WHICH CARRIES WITH IT $500 IN CASH, WAS ORIGINATED IN 1927 BY THE MOTHER AND SISTER OF 1ST LT. WILLIAM H.CHENEY OF MORRISTOWN, N.J., WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AERIAL COLLISION OVER FOGGIA, ITALY, IN 1918.

WASHINGTON,JAN 20-(AP)-EX-GI'S NOW OUTNUMBER NON-VETERANS WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION SAID TODAY 53 PERCENT, OR 781,374, OF THE 2,017,535 MEN EMPLOYED IN CIVILIAN FEDERAL JOBS AT THE END OF NOVEMBER WERE WAR VETERANS.
BECAUSE ONLY SEVEN PERCENT, OR 38,522, OF THE 501,621 FEMININE WORKERS SERVED IN SOME BRANCH OF THE ARMED FORCES, NON-VETERANS STILL HOLD 59 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT JOBS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.
A TABLE, HOWEVER, SHOWED THAT THE PERCENTAGES OF VETERANS INCREASED FROM 26 IN JANUARY TO 41 IN NOVEMBER.
GG716AES

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.20-(AP)-AN AGREEMENT EXPECTED TO BE MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC HAS BEEN REACHED TENTATIVELY ON AMERICAN MILITARY BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND PROBABLY WILL BE FINALLY SETTLED IN THE FORTHCOMING PHILIPPINES CONGRESS CONVENING JANUARY 28, PHILIPPINES SENATOR SALIPADA K. PENDATUN INTIMATED TODAY.
"THE SECRETARY OF WAR ASSURED US IN WASHINGTON THERE WILL BE NO U.S.BASES ESTABLISHED IN PLACES WE WILL NOT AGREE TO," THE SENATOR SAID.
THIS WOULD EXCLUDE URBAN AREAS AND HEAVILY POPULATED DISTRICTS, PARTICULARLY MANILA, WHICH THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT HAS SOUGHT STRONGLY TO BAR TO MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

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"THE PHILIPPINES, I BELIEVE I AM SAFE IN SAYING, ARE AGREEABLE TO ANY AREA WHICH THE UNITED STATES WANTS OUTSIDE THICKLY POPULATED PLACES, PROVIDED THOSE MILITARY BASES ARE DEVELOPED ADEQUATELY FOR THE MUTUAL PROTECTION OF BOTHCOUNTRIES," PENDATUN SAID.
THE SENATOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS, IS EN ROUTE HOME AFTER ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND EOCIAL CONFERENCE IN PARIS AND FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS IN WASHINGTON RETATIVE TO U.S. MILITARY BASES IN THE ISLANDS.
J0842PCS

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 20-(AP)-SECREATRY OF COMMERCE W. AVERELL HARRIMAN SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES MUST BUY MORE FOREIGN PRODUCTS IF IT IS TO BREAK DOWN THE TRADE BARRIERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO THIS NATION'S EXPORTS.
ASSERTING PEACE CAN THRIVE ONLY IN A PROSPEROUS WORLD, THE CABINET MEMBER DECLARED THE EFFORTS OF STATESMEN IN SETTLING INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DIFFERENCE SMUST BE SUPPORTED BY SOUND CONSITENT FORWARD-LOOKING ECONOMIC POLICIES.
HARRIMAN TOLD THE 28TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION CONVERSATIONS WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BETWEEN 18 NATIONS NEXT APRIL TO NEGOTIATE RECIPROCAL TARIFF AGREEMENTS FOR THE EXPANSION OF MULTILATERAL TRADE.
"ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD URGENTLY REQUIRE AMERICAN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT TO ASSIST IN RECONSTRUCTION," HARRIMAN SAID.
"THESE NEEDS WILL LAST FOR MANY YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE TO DEVELOP MARKETS ABROAD IS GREAT.

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"BUT NO PROGRAM CAN BE PERMANENTLY SUCCESSFUL, IN FACT IT WILL COLLAPSE UNLESS WE PROMOTE SIMULTANEOUSLY THE EXPANSION OF OUR USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.
"THESE WILL GIVE A BASIS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PAY FOR OUR EXPORTS AND TO REPAY OUR LOANS."

BOSTON,JAN 20-(AP)-THE RT.REV.FULTON J.SHEEN, D.D., NATIONALLY-KNOWN CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHER, SAID RADIO CENSORS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS HAD PREVENTED HIM FROM "SAYING ANYTHING ABOUT COMMUNISM."
HE TOLD THE REGIS COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION LAST NIGHT HE INTENDED TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT NEXT SUNDAY ON HIS CATHOLIC HOUR PROGRAM.

MONSIGNOR SHEEN TRACED THE ALLEGED BAN ON MENTIONING COMMUNISM TO THE TIME THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALE.

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," HE SAID, "DO NOT REALIZE HOW DANGEROUS COMMUNISM IS. THEY HAVE BEEN CONDITIONED BY COMMENTATORS. X X X THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT INFORMED."

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BOSTON, [illegible] 20-(AP)-PROF.JOHAN SMERTENKO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, TODAY CHARGED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH USING "TOTALITARIAN METHODS" IN BARRING HIM FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVING HERE ON A PAN-AMERICAN PLANE FROM BRUSSELS, SMERTENKO SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT "THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS AFRAID TO LET THE BRITISH PEOPLE KNOW THE TRUE FACTS ABOUT PALESTINE."

SMERTENKO WAS DEPORTED FROM ENGLAND ON ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WEDNESDAY AFTER HE DEFIED A BAN ON HIS ENTRY BY FLYING THERE FROM PARIS IN A CHARTERED PLANE.

DECLARING HE HAD A VISA FOR ENGLAND, SMERTENKO SAID THAT HE WOULD REQUEST THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT TO FIND OUT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "WHY I WAS EXCLUDED."

SMERTENKO, WHOSE PRESENCE RAISED AN ISSUE IN PARLIAMENT, SAID HE WAS IN ENGLAND TRYING TO ORGANIZE A BRITISH UNIT OF THE LEAT

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WAS IN ENGLAND TRYING TO ORGANIZE A BRITISH UNIT OF THE LEAGUE FOR A FREE PLAESTINE.

CHARGING THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT WANT ITS PALESTINE POLICY CHALLENGED IN OPEN FORUM," SMERTENKO SAID HIS AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE WOULD CARRY ON ITS CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN TO ENLIST SUPPORT.

"WHETHER I AM EXCLUDED OR NOT IS UNIMPORTANT," HE SAID. "WE WILL CONTINUE TO PUT ACROSS OUR PROGRAM. OTHERS IN OUR LEAGUE OF SOME INFLUENCE WILL BE SENT TO BRITAIN--PROBABLY LOUIS BROMFIELD OR WILL ROGERS,JR.

LAST SUMMER, SMERTENKO SPENT SEVERAL WEEKS IN ENGLAND BEFORE VISITING ROME AND PARIS, WHERE HIS PALESTINE LEAGUE HAS UNITS.

HE SAID A STATEMENT HE MADE IN ROME ACCUSING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF UNJUSTLY BRANDING ALL THE JEWS IN PALESTINE AS "TERRORISTS" LED TO A BAN ON HIS RETURNING TO LONDON.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, HE SAID, HAD RAISED FUNDS OPENLY TO ASSIST JEWS TO GET TO PALESTINE "THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE."

"WE ARE NOT FURNISHING FUNDS TO THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND MILITARY MOVEMENT," HE SAID. "NOT BECAUSE WE DON'T WANT TO BUT BECAUSE IT'S AGAINST AMERICAN LAW TO ASSIST INSURRECTIONIST MOVEMENTS."

SMERTENKO SAID "A REAL WAR" WAS RAGING IN PALESTINE AND THAT THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND WOULD "FIGHT 'TIL DEATH TO DRIVE THE BRITISH ARMY OUT OF THE COUNTRY."

DECLARING THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND FRANKLY ACKNOWLEDGED BOMBING THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN ROME, SMERTENKO SAID:

"THE EMBASSY IS A NEST OF BRITISH SECRET AGENTS SPYING ON SHIPS STOPPING AT ITALIAN PORTS CARRYING JEWISH REFUGEES TO PALESTINE. THESE SPIES SIGNAL BRITISH DESTROYERS WHICH TRY TO INTERCEPT THESE SMALL VESSELS BUT THREE OUT OF FOUR ARE GETTING THROUGH."

SMERTENKO SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WANTED A "FREE AND INDEPENDENT PALESTINE" UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND HE CONTENDED THAT THE "MASS OF THE ARABS ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS POLICY."

THE ARAB LEAGUE, HE ASSERTED, WAS " PUPPET ORGANIZATION SET UP BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SO THE BRITISH COULD HOLD ON TO PALESTINE."

SMERTENKO CHARGED THE LEADERS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, INCLUDING IBN SAUD, KING OF SAUDI ARABIA, EMIR ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN AND THE KING OF IRAC WERE "IN THE PAY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT." IBN SAUD, HE SAID, RECEIVED A "SUBSIDY" FROM THE BRITISH OF 8,000,000 POUNDS (ABOUT $32,000,000) A YEAR.

SMERTENKO LEFT IMMEDIATELY BY TRAIN FOR NEW YORK AFTER THE PAN AMERICAN AIR LINER WAS FORCED TO LAND HERE BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER AT LA GUARDIA FIELD.

BJ904AES

PRECEDE BOSTON DAY (150)

NEW YORK, JAN. 20-(AP)-PROF. JOHAN SMERTENKO, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, DECLARED TODAY THAT HE WAS BARRED FROM ENGLAND BECAUSE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "IS AFRAID TO HAVE THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE RAISED BEFORE THE BRITISH PUBLIC."

SMERTENKO, WHO WAS DEPORTED FROM ENGLAND WEDNESDAY AFTER HE DEFIED A BAN ON HIS ENTRY BY FLYING THERE FROM PARIS IN A CHARTERED PLANE, HELD A NEWS CONFERENCE SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL FROM BOSTON.

EARLIER HE TOLD NEWSMEN IN BOSTON, WHERE HE ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM BRUSSELS, THAT HE WOULD ASK THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO FIND OUT FROM THE BRITISH "WHY I WAS EXCLUDED."

SMERTENKO SAID THAT "CENSORSHIP ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION IS BEGINNING TO BE INVOKED IN ENGLAND" AND THAT "THERE IS A GROWING DISTASTE BY THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND ON THE BUNGLING POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD PALESTINE."

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HE DECLARED THAT VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE "IS THE OUTGROWTH OF THE REPRESSIVE MEASURES OF THE REIGN OF TERROR."

IN BOSTON HE SAID THAT THE LEAGUE WOULD CONTINUE "TO PUT ACROSS OUR PROGRAM" IN ENGLAND.

HJ1049PES

NEW YORK,JAN.20-(AP)-TWO ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANGKAI-SHEK'S BOOK, "CHINA'S DESTINY," ARE BEING READIED FOR PUBLICATION IN WHAT ONE OF THE PUBLISHERS SAYS IS A PUBLISHERS' RACE.

THE LONG-ESTABLISHED MACMILLAN COMPANY WILL PUBLISH WHAT IT CALLS AN OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE BOOK, A TRANSALATION BY DR.WANG CHUNG-HUI, FORMER CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER, WHILE ROY PUBLISHERS, FOUNDED IN 1943, WILL PUT OUT A VERSION EDITED BY PHILIP JAFFE, EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE "AMERASIA."

MRS.HANNA KISTER, WHO WITH HER HUSBAND, MARION, DIRECT ROY PUBLISHERS, SAID YESTERDAY THAT HER FIRM DID NOT KNOW THAT MACMILLAN WAS PUBLISHING THE BOOK UNTIL THEIR PLANS WERE MADE.

LEARNING THAT MACMILLAN PLANNED TO PUBLISH FEB. 18, ROY MOVED ITS PUBLICATION DATE UP FROM FEB. 24 TO FEB. 10. MACMILLAN THEN

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ADVANCED ITS DATE TO FEB. 4, A SPOKESMAN EXPLAINING THAT THIS WAS FOR MECHANICAL REASONS AND NOT BECAUSE OF THE ROY MOVE, AND THE ROY FIRM YESTERDAY PUSHED ITS PUBLICATION DATE TO JAN. 31.
"LOOK," MRS. KISTER TOLD A REPORTER. "THEY HAVE A $2.75 PRICE. WE HAVE $3.50. WE BOTH HAVE THE SAME TITLE. AND THEY MOVED UP THEIR PUBLICATION DATE. WHAT DO YOU THINK?"

BJ1125AES

Marshall Sworn in; Has NO Political Ambitions

Promises to 'Do My Best' After Taking Oath as Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall, who has been mentioned as a possible presidential nominee, declared today that he "never could be drafted" for political office.

Then, with Democrats and Republicans applauding the seldom-equalled forthrightness of his statement, he took the oath as secretary of state and promised to "do my best" with the vast problems crowding in upon him.

Statement

Marshall's statement, dictated to newsmen who greeted his train in the bleak morning, was obviously designed to disentangle his new job as secretary of state from any political complications.

Evidently he felt that such problems as relations with Russia, the future of Germany, atomic energy and world peace could best be tackled if he did not have to face congress as a possible contender for the presidency in 1948. He had been mentioned in speculation about the Democratic nomination.

"I will never become involved in political matters," he volunteered. "I never could be drafted."

For the White House oath-taking ceremony a short time later, the five-star general of the army laid aside all military regalia. He was clad in civilian clothes, as if to symbolize the peacetime problems he will find so different from his wartime tasks.

Turning to President Truman after the ceremony, he said:

"I appreciate sincerely the honor and the compliment of your confidence. I'll do my best."

The reaction on Capitol Hill to his statement about politics was immediate and favorable.

Statement Praised

House Speaker Martin (R-Mass) keynoted the general comment by telling reporters that the new secretary's announcement "puts him in a much stronger position as he assumes a task that will affect the destiny of this nation and the world."

Asked whether Mr. Truman had known in advance of Marshall's statement, White House Secretary Charles G. Ross said the Chief Executive "did not."

In its firmness and finality of tone, Marshall's announcement was compared with the historical comment attributed to William T. Sherman, Civil War general, who reputedly said of the presidency: "If nominated I will not accept. If elected I will not serve."

In a similar vein, Gen. Douglas MacArthur dashed cold water on talk of his taking the nomination as Republican candidate for the presidency in 1944 by saying: "I do not covet it nor would I accept it."

Marshall issued his declaration to newsmen shortly after arriving in Washington by train from Chicago.

Can't be "Drafted"

Questioned on a wide variety of subjects, Marshall cheerfully answered the newsmen.

When the questions ended, Marshall finally said: "Is that all you want to ask me?"

Then, as several reporters nodded, Marshall said in his mild, quiet voice:

"I think this is as good a time and place as any to terminate speculation regarding me in a political way.

"I am assuming that the office of secretary of state, at least under present conditions, is non-political and will govern myself accordingly.

"I will never become involved in political matters and therefore I cannot be considered a candidate for political office.

"The popular conception that no matter what the man says he can be drafted as a candidate for some political office would be without any force with regard to me."

He paused. He had been speaking without notes. Then, with emphasis, he continued:

"I never could be drafted."

Marshall said he was being "explicit and emphatic" to terminate "once and for all any discussion of my name with regard to political matters."

Takes Oath as Secretary

The 66-year-old general was sworn in by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson at 11 A.M. in the presence of Mr. Truman and a gathering of notables. Cabinet members, top-ranking Congressional foreign policy leaders and newsmen representing the world press and radio witnessed the ceremony.

The President, while expressing regret over the resignation of Secretary James F. Byrnes, said he felt the momentous duties which lie ahead for Marshall are in "safe hands" and expressed his appreciation to Marshall for "your willingness to accept that burden."

After the ceremony, Marshall conferred privately with Mr. Truman for one hour. As he left the White House, he told reporters:

"There is a great deal I must do and not a great deal of time in which to do it."

The new secretary is tentatively scheduled to go to Moscow in March for the "Big Four" settlement of the German and Austrian peace treaties. He said, however, he did not know at this time whether he would go personally to the Russian capital.

Then he left for the state department to take over the reins from Byrnes. He said he is going to his Leesburg, Va., home tonight, and Mrs. Marshall plans to visit for a time in Pinehurst, N. C.

Marshall's return this morning climaxed a long journey home from China where he recently completed a 13-month mission as President Truman's personal representative in a futile attempt to make peace between Chinese Communists and Nationalists.

Despite the long trip, Marshall looked tanned and rested as he stepped from the train wearing a fur-collared tan overcoat and a blue pin-stripe suit. He had a rest in Hawaii en route home.

Statement Made In D.C. Without Solicitation

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall said today he is not a candidate for any political office and "never could be drafted"—even for the Presidency.

Arriving to take office as Secretary of State, Marshall told reporters he considered his new post nonpolitical. He then volunteered:

1. I cannot be considered a candidate for political office. . . .
2. I never could be drafted. . . .
3. I am being explicit and emphatic in order to terminate once and for all any discussion of my name with regard to political matters.

Takes Oath

Marshall took the oath as Secretary of State in the presence of President Truman and then pledged, "I'll do my best."

Numerous notables gathered in Mr. Truman's office to witness the ceremony, and to them Marshall said:

"I appreciate sincerely the honor and the compliment of your confidence. I'll do my best."

The wartime chief of America's victorious armies was assured by Mr. Truman that he felt the duties of Secretary of State are in "safe hands."

Truman's Appreciation

Mr. Truman told Marshall that, while he regretted very sincerely the decision of James F. Byrnes to resign as Secretary, he appreciated "very much your willingness to accept that burden."

The ceremony was brief. Members of the Cabinet, top-ranking congressional foreign-policy leaders and newsmen representing publications and radio organizations all over the globe crowded into the office.

The oath, administered by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, places Marshall in line for the presidency in the event a vacancy should occur before the end of Mr. Truman's term.

Arrives By Train

Marshall first talked with newsmen after leaving the train that brought him from Chicago.

Since his appointment as Secretary of State, Marshall's name has been mentioned in speculation about presidential candidates in 1948. Some have speculated he might run on a ticket with President Truman or obtain the Democratic nomination if Mr. Truman were not a candidate.

In talking with reporters, Marshall made plain that in ruling himself out of political consideration he included the Presidency, as well as any other political office.

Not Asked About Politics

Marshall volunteered his comments on politics and the job of running American foreign policy to the newsmen who met his early morning train at Union Station. They questioned him briefly on a great variety of subjects but had not specifically asked him about politics.

The train arrived at 7.35 A.M.

The swearing-in ceremony at the White House originally had been set for yesterday, but bad weather forced Marshall to stop at Chicago on a flight from the West Coast, and to change to a train.

Avoids Foreign Policy

At the station Marshall declined to discuss details of foreign policy, saying that he knew nothing about them at the moment. In response to a specific question as to whether he would go to Moscow for the conference on the peace treaty for Germany, he replied:

"I don't know a thing about it; you see, I have not transacted any business with the State Department."

He added that he imagined the job of conducting diplomacy would be "tougher" than his wartime task as Army chief of staff because "military affairs were my business."

When the questions had ended, Marshall remained standing in the group of newsmen and finally said, "Is that all you want to ask me?"

Several nodded and then Marshall said that he had something he wanted to give out.

Text Of Verbal Statement

His statement, made verbally to the newsmen without reference to any notes, follows:

"I think this is as good a time and place as any to terminate speculation regarding me in a political way.

"I am assuming that the office of Secretary of State, at least under present conditions, is nonpolitical and will govern myself accordingly.

"I will never become involved in political matters and therefore I cannot be considered a candidate for political office.

"The popular conception that no matter what the man says he can be drafted as a candidate for some political office would be without any force and effect with regard to me. I never could be drafted.

"I am being explicit and emphatic in order to terminate once and for all any discussion of my name with regard to political matters."

Marshall Wins General Praise For Disavowal

Opinion of Both Parties Lauds No-Politics Step as Way to Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Republicans and Democrats gave unanimous praise today to George C. Marshall's declaration that he is shunning all politics and won't even be drafted for public office.

The House speaker, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, said the new Secretary of State, in disclaiming any political aspirations whatsoever, had won "a much stronger position" for obtaining co-operation in the conduct of American foreign affairs.

"Secretary Marshall has expressed himself clearly as to any political implications and his statement does not permit any misinterpretation," Representative Martin said.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida: "General Marshall begins his duties as Secretary of State in the pre-eminent spirit with which he discharged his obligations as Army chief of staff—first, last and all the time an American. "It is a forthright statement. I suggest it as a pattern for all others who wish to make their positions clear about their availability for political office."

The House leader, Representative Charles A. Halleck, Republican, of Indiana: "Marshall's announcement is calculated to strengthen his hand in the great task before him."

Senator Edward J. Thye, Republican, of Minnesota: "That's just the type of statement you would expect General Marshall to make. The man's entire makeup is fairness and he never would be motivated by political reasons."

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat, of Texas: "That ought to settle that question (of political speculation) once and for all."

Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico: "He's going to be a good Secretary of State. I'm prouder of him than ever, and I always was proud of him."

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa: "I think it's a wholesome thing that he ends political speculation as he begins his new task. It is characteristic of the man."

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire: "I think that's a strong, fine statement, and it should make his work easier. It certainly should assure the co-operation of all parties and factions in our country in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland: "An honest man, he made an honest statement. Nobody who knows him will doubt what he said, although I heard it with great regret."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mohoney, Democrat, of Wyoming: "This is another demonstration of the superior quality of General Marshall."

Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona: "Very good."

Senator Homer Capehart, Republican, of Indiana: "It is a very admirable statement."

GEN. MARSHALL BLUNT AS SHERMAN

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall's flat statement today that he "never could be drafted" for the presidency or other political post compares with that made by William T. Sherman, civil war general. Sherman was quoted as having said: "If

nominated I will not accept. If elected I will not serve."

No other statement by any presidential possibility since has had the ring of finality in it as that one except one by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in April, 1944, when after an original remark regarded by some as equivocal, the Pacific commander said:

"I request that no action be taken that would link my name in any way with the (Republican) nomination. I do not covet it nor would I accept it."

Ban On Reich, Austria Anschluss Sought

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Russia and France were reported today to be lined up behind a proposal before the Deputy Foreign Ministers Council for an iron-bound guarantee in the Austrian peace treaty which would forever prohibit another *Anschluss* linking Germany and Austria.

British sources said there appeared little disagreement among the Big Four deputies on political phases of the treaty draft. Western powers were said to be pressing for withdrawal of occupation forces from Austria within 90 days after signing of the treaty.

Both the anti-*Anschluss* and withdrawal clauses were expected to go into the draft now being prepared for the March meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

American sources said the United States favored a treaty clause obligating Austria to retain her independence but probably would agree to a specific ban on future union with Germany. British sources said there was no Russian opposition yesterday to the proposal to withdraw occupation forces 90 days after signing the treaty—a clause included in the treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Hungary and Romania.

Britain Asks New Output Drive

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Britain's Labor Government highlighted the reopening of Parliament today with an appeal to workers and employers to work harder and more efficiently for recovery.

Facing a fight in the House of Commons on such measures as the nationalization of transport and electricity, the Government warned that Britain's economic situation is "extremely serious" and called for a renewed production drive.

A picture of manpower shortages, wornout factories and threats of inflation was presented in a White Paper issued last night as a prelude to parliamentary debate on government economic plans to be presented within the next few weeks.

Wage Agreement

The Government report is indorsed by leaders of the British Employers Confederation and the Trades Union Congress.

It advocates increased production to combat the threat of inflation, but avoids any mention of a national wage policy backed in many circles to prevent a recurrence of "wildcat" strikes such as the recent transport stoppage.

The Government would like:

1. Higher wages and better conditions in undermanned industries, mainly manufacturing. The paper estimated the shortage at 675,000 men in the most seriously undermanned industries and said that at least 500,000 more workers are needed in export industries.

2. No pressure for improvements in industries relatively better off as to manpower.

3. Virtual freezing of conditions in some unspecified industries, to be broken only by pay increases linked to higher production.

BACK TO U. S. AT LAST

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Two American children who went to Germany before the war for a vacation and were stranded there by the war, left London by American Overseas Airways plane today en route to Philadelphia and reintroduction to the English language and life in the United States.

An AOA spokesman identified the children as Marian and Frederick Schiller, 9 and 13 years old. He said that they would be met at New York by an uncle, Ernest Weingardt, and taken to live with August Schiller, another uncle, in Philadelphia.

About the necks of the brother and sister AOA officials at Frankfurt hung notes directing traffic officers along the route to care for them and explaining they had forgotten how to speak English.

Arms Talk Set By Austin,

Marshall

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, will begin discussions early next week with newly appointed Secretary of State George C. Marshall on American plans for atomic energy control and world disarmament.

This was disclosed today by American sources who said the two diplomats would probably lay groundwork for a basic United States policy on world-wide arms reduction.

The United Nations Security Council, overriding Russian and Polish opposition, yesterday approved an American request to put off consideration of disarmament until February 4.

Reasons For Delay

The arms postponement was asked by Austin because of the shift in State Department leadership and to enable the United States delegation to study more carefully a series of preliminary proposals already submitted by other countries.

American sources said that Austin and Marshall would discuss the whole question of atomic-energy control and world disarmament. They said they had no idea how long the discussions would continue.

One of the things that will concern the two diplomats, these sources said, would be setting up machinery within the American Government to handle the disarmament problem as it will affect the United States.

Some American sources said they believed there would be little, if any, divergence of views between Austin and Marshall on the major issues.

Are Old Friends

They pointed out that Austin worked closely with Marshall during the war. At that time Austin was Republican leader of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and was considered a "wheel horse." They added that Austin and Marshall are old friends and that Marshall has a deep respect for Austin's capabilities and judgment.

In asking postponement, Austin declared that the United States regarded "disarmament as one of the most important ways of putting an end to war."

Andrei Gromyko, chief Soviet delegate, in opposing the move, suggested that the United States merely wanted more time to push its original suggestion that control of atomic energy be given priority over arms-reduction plans.

The Russian delegate also lost a fight to keep British charges against Albania off the Security Council agenda. The ballot was 10 to 0, with Russia abstaining.

Meanwhile, there was some sentiment in the American delegation for turning the case over to the International Court of Justice.

FRENCH CABINET HOPES BRIGHTER

PARIS, Jan. 21 — (AP) The French National Assembly today elected Edouard Herriot as it president and gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to Paul Ramadier, premier-designate who still faces the job of forming an acceptable coalition cabinet.

Ramadier, a Socialist, received the votes of all parties except a small rightist group, and won endorsement by a count of 577 to 10 after pledging to continue France's present foreign policy.

Prospects for his formation of a cabinet appeared brighter after the Centrist Popular Republican Movement (MRP) announced that Ramadier had agreed to a compromise on the question of the national defense setup.

The MRP previously had made it clear that it would not enter or support Ramadier's government unless he altered his plans to give the Communists the national defense ministry.

Ramadier told a reporter that he was "certain to succeed" in forming a government and said he hoped to complete it either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Prior to the vote of confidence, the assembly elevated Herriot, 74-year-old radical-Socialist, to its pesidency, with 429 votes. Although Herriot was unopposed, 120 votes were cast for various other deputies and 26 blank ballots were

FRENCH ASSEMBLY BACKS RAMADIER

Paris, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—France's National Assembly gave a vote of confidence to Paul Ramadier, Socialist, by a vote of 577 to 10 tonight as Premier-designate of the first Government of the Fourth French Republic.

Previously Radical-Socialist leader Edouard Herriot, 74 years old, was elected president of the assembly

Ramadier, pledged to leave France's foreign policy unchanged received the support of all parties, except for a small Rightist group. The powerful M. R. P. (Popular Republican Movement), party of former President - Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, made it clear, however, that its vote on Ramadier's proposed program and policies did not bind it to accept posts in his Cabinet. Bidault has been mentioned for Foreign Minister in such a Cabinet.

Ramadier said he hoped to form the Cabinet tonight, or in any event by tomorrow morning.

Herriot, who was unopposed, headed the old Chamber of Deputies from 1936-1942. He is in his forty-second year as Mayor of Lyon, France's third largest city. A protege of Aristide Briand, Herriot was three times Premier of France before the war. He succeeds Vincent Auriol, recently elected President of the Republic.

Herriot, needing only 310 votes for an absolute majority, received 429. Twenty-six ballots were blank and 120 went to various other men, although they were not actually candidates. The scattered opposing ballots indicated a split in the Radical-Socialist ranks. Election officials said that Edouard Daladier, Radical-Socialist who was Premier at the time of the Munich pact, was among those voting against Herriot.

FRENCH SCORE GAINS IN DRIVE AT HANOI

PARIS, Jan. 21 — (AP) Two French armored columns began a drive west of Hanoi in an effort to clear out Viet-Namese forces harrassing the capital of northern Indochina and met with initial success, dispatches reported from Hanoi today.

Tanks and armed cars were used with air and artillery support, and the two columns lacked only a mile of closing a pincers around an area extending from the Hadong Road north to the Rouge River along the outer belt highway, military reports said. One column made an advance of seven miles in the drive starting yesterday.

The Viet-Namese fell back, leaving small groups of Vu-Te (armed youth) to fight delaying actions and harrassing the French forward movement with mines.

French Columns Pushing West From Hanoi

Paris, Jan. 21 (AP) — French armored columns, in a pincers maneuver supported by planes and heavy artillery, have moved westward from Hanoi in an attempt to clear Viet-Namese forces from the environs of the city, dispatches from Indo-China reported today.

Two detachments of armored cars and tanks that began their advance yesterday morning were only one mile apart at the end of the day, threatening insurgent troops remaining in the vicinity of Hanoi with a tighter encirclement, the French general staff said.

Mines Delay Advance

The French command hopes to seize control of the area north of the Dong road to the Rouge River along the outer belt highway to the village of Yenthai. The bulk of the Viet-Namese forces were reported to have withdrawn before the French columns, leaving only small groups to fight delaying actions.

Land mines placed by the Viet-Namese in their retreat blowed up the French, the general staff commented.

Siege Proclamation Urged

In Saigon, the French-language newspaper *Le Populaire* published an appeal to the Government to proclaim a state of siege in Cochin-China, southernmost state of France's Far Eastern colony, warning that the time was ripe for a surprise Viet-Namese attack.

The appeal, published under the name of Remi Bourgeois, Cochin-China Government archivist, said the time for an attack would be favored particularly during the celebration of the Annamite New Year, with stores and factories closed until January 24. Bourgeois said it would be better for the French to attack than to defend.

Socony Buys Surplus Stores of U. S. in Azores

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP).—Millions of gallons of gasoline and stores of lubricating oils and other property, comprising United States Army surplus supplies of Santa Maria Island in the Azores, have been purchased by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. for $556,708, the office of the United States Foreign Liquidation Commissioner announced today. The supplies were estimated to have cost the United States $1,349,045.

The United States Army constructed and maintained during the war an air base on Santa Maria for servicing overseas planes and ocean patrol flights.

End Foe-Trade Ban, McNarney Asks

Berlin, Jan. 21 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney announced today he had recommended that the Trading With the Enemy Act be withdrawn in Germany and that relaxations be made in the State Department blacklist of foreign firms in order to spur import and export trade.

The American military governor said he hoped the Trading With the Enemy Act would soon be abolished entirely. He added that the matter was under consideration in the War Department and other agencies in Washington and was closely bound up with the projected reform of German currency.

McNarney disclosed that the Russians had not yet agreed to currency reform as contemplated by the British, French and Americans, but declined to discuss the United States plan on the ground it was being considered on a four-power level here.

The problem of achieving economic unity in Germany by bringing the Russians and French into the fusion already achieved by the British and American zones economically is no longer being considered in Berlin but has been handed to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow, he said.

Need For Exchange Value

McNarney said it was necessary to fix an exchange value for the mark in international trade because Anglo-American efforts to increase German exports were hampered by the fact that trading would have to be done with dollars or with currencies readily exchangeable into dollars.

McNarney declared that while it would require a "nice balance," he foresaw no difficulty in bringing about economic unity in Germany and in following the American policy of decentralization and federalization.

He said he saw no danger that a strong central government would arise through the efforts to bring about a unification of Germany's economy.

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NAZI LOOT WILL FINANCE RELIEF

Frankfurt, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Gold teeth and jewelry the Nazis took from persons they killed in concentration camps soon will be sold to provide money for relief of the refugees who survived, Military Government officials disclosed today. The gold, conservatively estimated to be worth several million dollars, was stored by the Nazis in Germany's Reichsbank vaults.

By international agreement among the Allies, it was removed from German assets and alloted to the inter-governmental committee on refugees for relief work. The committee now is preparing to sell the gold on world markets.

U. S. Army Aiding 376,000 D. P.'s

Frankfurt, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The United States Army said today that it was caring for 376,000 displaced persons as of last December 31—an increase in a half year of 8,000. During the last six months of 1947, 123,000 persons were resettled or discharged and 131,000 additional refugees took quarters in the camps, usually from Eastern Europe or Germany itself.

NEW 'FUEHRER' DOOMED

Gang Head to Die for Bombing Denazification Courts

STUTTGART, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP)—Siegfried Kabus, 25-year-old former SS [Elite Guard] officer, who was said by fellow defendants to have planned to take over Germany with himself as a second Fuehrer, was sentenced to death today by a United States military court.

Kabus and ten other defendants who received prison sentences ranging from one to thirty years, were arrested last November after a series of bombings of denazification courts. An arsenal of weapons and explosives was found in the gang's possession—a capital offense under the laws of the occupation.

Kabus, who organized the gang and confessed to plotting the bombings as a "protest" against Germans taking orders from Americans, appeared satisfied at the role he had played and smiled at the verdict.

Most of the defendants were under 20 years of age and were former SS and Hitler Youth members.

GI, Briton Swap Identities

Wiesbaden, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP). A Briton who said he hated England found himself in an American military jail today after swapping identities with an American soldier now missing.

Donald L. Jenkings, of London, said he spent 30 "joyous" days as an American soldier. His masquerade ended when he signed the pay roll incorrectly. He would have been transferred to the United States for redeployment within a few weeks.

Jenkings said he met the missing soldier in a Paris bar.

Changed Clothes In Movie

"The French girl I went to Paris to see was already married," he related, "so the American and I went to a movie and changed clothes. I took his uniform. He took my civilian clothes. I've always wanted to go to the United States, and the American wanted to quit the Army."

Within an hour, he was on a troop train bound for Germany. No one questioned him. He simulated a Brooklyn accent, bluffed his way through a reassignment center and was transferred to the military government in Wiesbaden.

Jenkings was told he would be turned over to the British Consul in Frankfurt. He said he would try to enter the United States legally "the next time." He declared that he liked the American jail better than his native land, adding:

"I hate England."

Army authorities said Jenkins posed as Private Gordon R. Palsbo, of Edison street, Buffalo, N.Y. The officials said military police were looking for Palsbo, but that no charges had been filed against him.

Von Papen To Fight Trial

Munich, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP)—Franz von Papen's lawyer will challenge the authority of the German de-Nazification court at Nuernberg to try the former diplomat on the grounds that von Papen's home is in the French occupation zone in Germany, it was disclosed today. Von Papen is scheduled to go on trial in Nuernberg January 27.

DE GASPERI USES U. S. VISIT IN BID FOR NEW REGIME

ROME, Jan. 21 — (AP) Alcide de Gasperi, who took upon himself the responsibility of precipitating an Italian political crisis by submitting the resignations of himself and cabinet last night, acted today like a man who already had been asked to form a new government.

Posters appearing on the walls of Rome made it evident that De Gasperi was banking strongly on the prestige gained in his recent visit to the United States to win popular support for his program.

Some of these posters were titled "Bread and the Future" and pictured him with F. H. La Guardia, former UNRRA head. Others showed grain-laden ships sailing toward Italy. Others showed De Gasperi with James F. Byrnes, former U. S. Secretary of State and proclaimed "Thanks to De Gasperi for defending the Italian workman." There was no mention of De Gasperi's party, the Christian Democrats.

L'Italia, actionist party newspaper, declared De Gasperi's resignation "to clarify the situation" was an effort to shake leftists out of the government. De Gasperi has headed a four-party coalition in which Communists and Socialists held eight portfolios.

The directive committee of the Socialist party headed by former foreign minister Pietro Nenni, decried what it said were "efforts to move the government towards the right."

L'Humanite, newspaper of the anti-Communist branch of the Socialists, also warned that "any effort to shift the government towards the right, even under the mask of broadened collaboration, will find us clearly opposed."

De Gasperi told the parliamentary bloc of his party what he has said before that the other parties in his government could not enjoy offices inside the government while sniping at it from the outside.

Italy Drawing Up New Cabinet

Rome, Jan. 21 (AP)—Provisional President Enrico de Nicola set about trying to find a new Italian government today to replace the Cabinet of Premier Alcide de Gasperi which resigned last night.

The general expectation here was that de Nicola would commission de Gasperi to form another government—his third since the armistice—perhaps with smaller Leftist representation than before.

Leaders Visited

The President scheduled conferences today with de Gasperi and four other former premiers and with leaders of the major parties in the Constituent Assembly.

De Gasperi's resignation was so much his own idea that some of his Ministers were reported to have learned of it from the newspapers.

Just before leaving the office last night, de Gasperi commented to newsmen:

"All parties must assume loyal obligations, without which the Government cannot be efficient and cannnot give the impression of being compact and stable, nor assure itself of confidence internally or abroad."

Old Theme, New Phrasing

This was his newest way of saying what he had said many times before: That the other parties in the coalition with his Christian Democrats—the Communists, Socialists and Republicans—could not enjoy the practical benefits of being represented in the Cabinet and still enjoy the right of sniping at the Government's policies.

Thus, apparently, he decided to force the much-heralded political crisis by resigning, to the definite chagrin of the Socialists and Communists, whose newspaper organs could find no pleasure in the present state of affairs.

RED BLOC PILES UP BIG POLISH LEAD

WARSAW, Jan. 21—(AP) Final unofficial returns from Sunday's parliamentary election gave a smashing victory today to the Russian-approved government bloc parties, which captured or will control 400 of the 444 seats in Poland's new parliament.

The bloc parties, composed of the Workers, Socialists, Independent Peasants and Democrats, took 383 seats. These included the so-called national lists, on which pro-bloc candidates ran without party designation since they were members of the present regime.

The bloc also will be able to control 17 other votes—the 13 seats won by the new liberation party, a split group of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party (PSL), and four seats won by smaller groups.

The two anti-bloc parties, the PSL and the Labor group, won 27 and 17 seats, respectively. Bloc officials said that neither Mikolajczyk nor other members of his party would be included in the new government, now being formed.

Approximately 12,000,000 votes were cast, but no figures were announced as to the division of the popular vote.

A key member of the government, meanwhile, asserted that James F. Byrnes, former U. S. secretary of state, and Winston Churchill, former British prime minister, were "linked with Mikolajczyk" and were considered dangerous to Poland's welfare.

Reds Of Poland Win 73 P.C. Of Seats

Warsaw, Jan. 21 (AP)—Complete unofficial reports from Poland's 6,726 voting precincts today apparently assured the Communist-backed pro-government bloc parties a smashing victory in Sunday's parliamentary elections, giving them 324 seats out of a total of 444, or approximately 73 per cent.

Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL), was himself elected to a Parliament seat, but his party took a terrific beating, wining only an indicated 24 seats. It had 53 seats in the so-called pre-election provisional Parliament.

More Trials Held

Military tribunals, meanwhile, were stepping up the trials of underground band members, many of whom the Government charges bore PSL party cards. A Government source, however, termed as "nonsense" recurrent rumors that Mikolajczyk himself might be tried as a traitor.

Government-bloc newspapers charged openly that the underground was allied with Mikolajczyk in pre-election and election-day "terrorism." Mikolajczyk has countered that the bloc parties and the security police themselves were responsible for much of the terror.

Military courts in a half dozen cities sentenced 25 members of the PSL accused of underground connections to long terms in prison, and in Posnan two men were sentenced to death for leading a band which killed an election commission chairman.

Preparing To Appeal

Mikolajczyk was readying an appeal to the Polish Supreme Court to declare the elections invalid on grounds that the voting was neither free nor unfettered, as guaranteed at Yalta and Potsdam.

Seventy-two seats were filled by election of candidates on what was called the "national list," which included President Boleslaw Bierut and practically every other official now holding top Government positions.

The Labor party captured ten seats, the new liberation group of PSL—a splinter of Mikolajczyk's party—got seven, and four went to smaller political groups.

Other Three Seats In Doubt

[There was no immediate indication of the allotment of the other three seats.]

While Mikolajczyk reported that he was receiving a flood of complaints charging falsification of returns and irregularities during the voting, Karol Popiel, president of the Christian Labor party, charged in a statement to the press that the Warsaw regime had denied his party opportunity to participate in the elections.

He contended that a list of fifteen Catholic candidates in the elections was sponsored by the Communist-backed Workers party—part of the bloc—and was not reflective of Catholic sentiment.

Plans Appeal By Districts

Mikolajczyk said he intended to make a separate appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of his party in each of Poland's 52 electoral districts. In ten of those his party was disenfranchised and Mikolajczyk had called for a boycott. The Government said the vote was "very heavy" in those districts, but the Vice Premier said the only peasants who voted there were "forced to do so by security police and militia."

He said he intended to cite to the court the mass disenfranchisement of voters, the intimidation of voters by security police and bloc organizers, the mass arrests of party members before and during the election and flagrant violations of the election ordinance guaranteeing secret voting.

No Booths Secret, He Says

Mikolajczyk said that, so far as he had learned, there was not a single voting booth in the land where a voter could mark his ballot secretly, and he declared that tens of thousands had openly voted pro-bloc. He said that only in the rural districts where PSL watchers refused to leave the polls did the balloting reflect majorities for PSL.

A near maximum vote of 12,000,000 was indicated in the returns, which will not be published in full until January 31.

Mikolajczyk's New Problem

Warsaw, Jan. 21 (AP)—In addition to his other problems, Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk faced the prospect of house-hunting today.

The Vice Premier, leader of the opposition Polish Peasant party, now lives in an apartment building called "Dom Rzadowy," meaning government home, where most other members of the Government also reside.

If he resigns, as he has incidated he might should the Supreme Court fail to uphold his claim that Sunday's elections were fraudulent, or is excluded from the new government to be formed as a result of those elections, he will have to find a ne whome—not an easy task in war-devastated Warsaw.

18 SENTENCED TO DIE

WARSAW, Jan. 21—(AP) Polish military tribunals today sentenced 18 persons to death on charges of participating in underground terroristic activities. The defendants were described as being members of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajcyk's opposition Polish Peasant Party.

U. N. Board's Expenses In Greece Exceed Funds

By The Associated Press.

ATHENS, Jan. 21—The first contingent of United Nations committee members arriving here to investigate conditions inside Greece received an economic jolt today.

Col. A. Roscher Lund of Norway, principal secretary of the group, said their allowances had been fixed at $12.50 per day, or 62,500 drachma. The hotel bill for each for the first day was 80,000 drachmae, he said.

Economic Expert Leaves

Amsterdam, Jan. 21 (AP)—Dr. S. Posthuma, Dutch economic expert, left for Batavia today to participate in Dutch-Indonesian discussions. Posthuma is a director of the Netherlands Bank and professor at Rotterdam's Economic University.

Longer Greek Amnesty Eyed

Athens, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Greek Government submitted a bill to Parliament today that would extend another two months a law granting conditional amnesty to insurgents who surrendered to the Government voluntarily.

A press dispatch said the village of Phteri, about 30 miles west of Lamia, had been captured by a band of 100 insurgents. Later the band was dispersed by a force of gendarmerie.

Belgium Lists Its Demands On Germany

Brussels, Jan. 21 (AP)—Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak announced today that a second note had been sent to the deputies of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council in London detailing Belgian claims on Germany.

Belgium, he told a news conference, wants delivery for at least 40 years of 6,600,000 tons of coal a year; 750,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power annually; 1,000,000 tons of lignite a year; 300,000 tons of industrial salt; 80,000 tons of ordinary salt; 500,000 cubic meters of wood, and about 100,000 tons of chemical.

Belgium also reserved an eventual claim on a forest territory along its frontier with Germany.

Rhine Navigation

The note, delivered through the Belgian Ambassador to the deputies now conferring on drafts of the German and Austrian peace treaties, also proposed reorganization of Rhine River navigation; asked for ships and tugs to rebuild Belgium's Rhine flotilla; construction of a Rhine-Danube channel, and extension of Belgium's right under the Versailles treaty to establish a Rhine-Schelde channel. Participation in the free use of German patents likewise is sought.

Spaak, who is president of the United Nations General Assembly, said Belgium wished Germany to be organized as a federation of states with central power limited strictly to economic problems in order to prevent Germany's resurgence as an imperialistic nation.

Favor U.S. Plan

Control of Germany's economy along lines laid down by the United States Secretary of State also is favored, he added.

The Belgians also want, Spaak said, establishment of a special control of the industrial Ruhr Valley by Belgium, France, Britain, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; occupation of western Germany by forces of those five nations even after general occupation is ended, and control of Germany's trade policy to prevent reorganization of a German war economy.

Russia Raises Civilian Output 20% Over 1945

Despite Worst Drought in 50 Years, Food Supply Increased 15% in 1946

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP).—The State Planning Commission announced today that despite the worst drought in fifty years, Russia managed in 1946 to increase civilian production and employm[illegible]

Tallying up the country's achievements last year toward meeting the goals of the new five-year plan, the commission cited these accomplishments:

1. Production of civilian goods, increased 20 per cent over 1945; civilian employment increased by 3,000,000; industrial output in Russian territory occupied by the enemy during the war was up 28 per cent.

2. A total of 645,800,000 square feet of new housing was built, probably sufficient to accommodate 1,000,000 persons.

3. Enrollment in primary and secondary schools was 2,400,000 over 1945.

4. Eighty-five per cent more manufactured goods and 15 per cent more foodstuffs were sold to the public, at prices comparable to those of 1945.

The drought was described as worse than that of 1921, and comparable to the prolonged dry spell which resulted in thousands of deaths in 1897. The commission said the disaster was avoided by modern farming methods, by rushing prompt aid to afflicted regions and by the fact that the important grain-growing areas of Siberia and Kazakhstan were not affected and had better than average harvests.

Red Paper Says Canada Takes Anglo-U.S. Orders

Declares It Installs Military Defenses in North Regions

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP).—The newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda," organ of the Communist Youth League, asserted today that Canada is politically and economically dependent on the United States and Great Britain and follows "instructions" from those powers in determining her foreign policy.

The article said this alignment was "graphically demonstrated at the Paris conference and at the United Nations General Assembly, where Canada's fulfillment of the will of these powers was not guided by its own national interests."

It added: "Although no danger threatens Canada from the north, nevertheless, under the mask of defense against some imaginary aggressor, the Canadian government is building big military installations in the northern regions, and carrying on military maneuvers. American war vessels appear off the northern shores of Canada from time to time."

Jobs-For-Vets Move On In Russia

Moscow, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet disclosed today that it had issued orders to Government agencies to find jobs immediately for demobilized servicemen who are not employed.

The Presidium emphasized that it is vital that the necessary measures be taken to put to work those demobilized men who have not worked for a long time and who avoid the jobs offered to them."

Soviet [illegible] To Meet February 20

Moscow, Jan. 21 (AP)—An official announcement today said the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, meeting at the Kremlin under President Nikolai Shvernik, had decided to convoke Russia's top legislative body in Moscow on February 20. This will be the third time the Supreme Soviet has been convened since the elections last February.

At the first session, held last March, the main subject on the agenda was the new five-year plan for the reconstruction and development of the U.S.S.R.'s national economy.

Russia's state budget for 1946 was the leading topic of discussion at the second meeting last October. The announcement did not reveal what would be taken up at the impending session.

Russ Charge Nazi Underground In West

Moscow, Jan. 21 (AP)—A. Arnoldov, *Red Star* correspondent in Germany, today asserted that an underground Nazi movement was stirring in western Germany and added:

"The tempo of de-Nazification in the western zones of Germany, as well as the revival and activization there of reactionary elements, evokes alarm among all advocates of the genuine democratization of Germany."

Arnoldov said that traces of this underground movement had penetrated even to Greater Berlin.

"Many active supporters of Hitler are still left in the western zones," he said. "It is even hard to call them illegal and in hiding, since the occupation authorities are very well informed about their existence and subversive activities.

"Numerous facts show cadres of the Hitlerite army and the basis of Fascism — industrial monopolies and big landowners—are being preserved in the western occupation zones."

MARINE GETS LIFE IN CHINESE CASE

Convicted of Assaulting Girl; Affair Led to Anti-U.S. Demonstrations.

PEIPING, Wednesday, Jan. 22—(AP) A U. S. Naval court today convicted Cpl. William G. Pierson of the Marines of raping a Chinese girl Christmas Eve and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

The seven-man court convicted him of raping Shen Chung, 19-year-old Chinese student, an incident which touched off anti-American demonstrations.

The court acquitted Pierson of charges of assault and assault with intent to commit rape and dropped two other charges of fornication and misconduct.

The defense wound up its case yesterday by arguing that the coed was "caught in the act of fornication" and resorted to the rape charge to cover up an "embarrassing situation."

(Marine officials have withheld other identification details, such as the home town of the defendant.)

Lt. Col. John H. Masters, of Anderson, S. C., defending Pierson, said Chinese soldiers and armed police heard no outcries although they twice got within 20 feet of the scene on the polo field. Miss Shen contends she was raped twice and warded off a third attempt there during a three hour struggle last Christmas eve.

Court Pondering Chinese Girl's Attack Story

Peiping, Jan. 21 (AP)—In an atmosphere so tense that United States Marine officials predicted violent anti-American outbreaks would follow in case of an acquittal, a United States Navy court tonight deliberated a Chinese coed's charges that Marine Corporal William G. Pierson raped her twice.

Marine officials said their compounds would be safeguarded immediately and all military personnel alerted if Pierson is acquitted.

Demonstrations Weeks Ago

Three weeks ago the rape charge was used by Chinese students in several cities, including Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping, as the springboard for "get-out-of-China" demonstrations and vitrolic insults against Americans.

Lieut. Col. John H. Masters, of Anderson, S.C., Pierson's attorney, told the court the girl, 19-year-old Shen Chung, made the rape accusation "to get out of an embarrassing position in which she had been caught."

Pierson pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) to a fornication charge and innocent to four other charges, including one of rape.

Prosecutor's Statement

Lieut. Col. Paul A. Fitzgerald, the judge advocate (prosecutor), argued that the evidence proved Pierson raped the girl and said she "did all reasonable to manifest her opposition."

He demanded conviction on four charges—rape, assault with intent to commit rape and two of misconduct. They carry respective maximum sentences of life imprisonment, twenty years, three and six months, plus dishonorable discharge.

Masters argued that the coed's testimony was not corroborated and the she bore no marks of violence; that no one, not even the Chinese soldiers and police who testified they were within 20 feet of the couple, heard an outcry; that there were no marks on Pierson, despite the gril's testimony that she struggled three and a half hours.

The court will inform Pierson of any charges of which he has been acquitted—but not any of which he has been convicted, as is navy court-martial custom. Sentences would not be announced until approved by higher authorities.

UNRRA Doctor's Death Held Nonviolent

Shanghai, Jan. 21 (AP)—The English-language newspaper, *China Press*, today quoted reliable sources that the death January 10 of Dr. Tilson L. Harrison, UNRRA physician, was not due to violence.

The paper said the cause had not been determined, but the Canadian physician, who was 63, was known to have been suffering from fatigue and exposure on his long mercy mission to the southern Hopeh-western Shantung province area. He died near Hotse.

Harrison, who served with the British Navy in the war, voluntarily was taking a caravan of supplies into the destitute area.

1 KILLED, 150 HURT IN CALCUTTA RIOT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21 (AP)—One person was killed and more than 150 were injured today when police, using gunfire and tear gas, dispersed a gathering of thousands of Indian students demonstrating their sympathy with the Viet-Nam cause in French-Indochina.

An official of the Bengal governmental said the police were forced to open fire when they were attacked by students hurling brickbats, acids and homemade bombs.

Woman Communist Seized in India

Bombay, India, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Mrs. Godavari Paruleker, veteran Communist worker whom aboriginal tribesmen of the Dahanu District of Bombay Province have hailed as their inspiration in an uprising against Hindu landlords and employers, was arrested today on charges of inciting violence.

India Steering Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (AP).—India's Constituent Assembly selected a steering committee today to co-ordinate the assembly's business and procedure, but left vacant eight seats on the twenty-man committee for Moslem Leaguers and representatives of the Maharajahs.

Troops, Reds Battle in Rangoon

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (AP)—Police and Durham Light Infantrymen fought for an hour today with 800 flag-bearing Communists who forced their way into the Rangoon Secretariat and staged a demonstration. Fifty to sixty persons were injured. When baton and hose pipe charges failed, the police and troops successfully used tear gas.

7 Escape Injury In Timor Crash

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—United States occupation strength in Japan will soon be reduced, authoritative sources reported today, but the specific figure was withheld.

Exact figures on troop strength are secret. Informants said reports that United States forces will be cut to 98,000 soldiers are incorrect, but did not say whether the figure was too large or too small.

There are about 120,000 American troops in Japan, plus thousands of civilian employes of the War Department. There were about 250,000 at the outset of the occupation.

British Cut Set

British occupation strength will also be cut from about 38,000 to around 32,000. Most of the home goers will be Autralians and New Zealanders.

Congressional action on military appropriations will affect the number of Americans in Japan, officials said. A recent Washington announcement said that if the Army reaches its goal of 1,700,000 troops, six divisions would be stationed here. There are four now, plus sizable headquarters units.

Seven Unhurt In Jap Crash

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. C. H. Gairdner, personal representative of British Prime Minister Atlee at General MacArthur's headquarters, and six other passengers escaped injury when their special plane crashed at Koepang, Timor, Sunday.

United Kingdom liaison mission, which announced the accident today, said Gairdner was returning to Japan from Australia.

Others aboard included Col. C. S. Myers, of MacArthur's intelligence section, and Mrs. Helen Polster, Grand Rapids, Mich., wife of N.B.C. Correspondent George Thomas Polster.

None of the passengers or crew was injured. The plane tore off one wing and damaged its landing gear.

Tojo Name Left Out On Two Charges

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—The name of Hideki Tojo was inadvertently omitted from two war-crime charges, the prosecution told the

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International War Crime Tribunal today.

The prosecution asked to amend the indictment. The defense objected. The tribunal president, Sir William Webb, said the judges would "give serious consideration" to the matter. The trial has been in progress eight months.

Associate Prosecutor A. Comyns Carr said that only today was it discovered that the name of Shigenori Tojo, Foreign Minister at the time of Pearl Harbor, was inadvertently used instead of Tojo's in two counts charging aggression against Russia. Tojo, however, is named in another count charging the murder of Russian soldiers when the Japanese, violating treaties, attacked the Soviets on the Manchurian border.

Secret files introduced today disclosed that Tojo, while chief of staff of the Kwantung Army in China, had an allotment of 700,000 yen (then worth about $300,000) to spend at his discretion.

The files were presented to show the virtual financial independence of the Kwantung Army, which until 1935 controlled Manchurian opium revenues, reported to total 20,000,000 yen (about $9,000,000) daily.

Asks Troops to Set Example

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP).—American occupation troops in Japan "must strive to set an example these defeated people can admire," Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, United States 8th Army commander, told his men today. Most are doing so, he said, but there are "a few criminals and tramps in uniform who tend to give us all a poor reputation."

Jap Gets 28 Years For Prison Cruelty

Yokohama, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Morizo Shinjo, former civilian guard at Yokkaichi P. O. W. camp near Osaka, for whom angry Americans searched in vain after their liberation, today was convicted of torturing Allied prisoners of war and was sentenced to twenty-eight years at hard labor.

Shinjo said he slapped but did beat prisoners.

Cpl. Walter Densmore told the United States Military Commission that convicted Shinjo about the liberated Yanks' fruitless search.

Two Transports Reach Japan

Yokohama, Jan. 21 (AP)—The transports Lagrande Victory and Frederick Funston docked today with 2,224 military personnel and nine dependents.

Held in Japan Fire

KYOTO, Japan, Jan. 21 (AP).—The 8th Army announced today the arrest of Hisashi Fujima and said he admitted trying to burn an American Army Counter-Intelligence Corps headquarters at Suga, Kyushu, because he "was brooding over Japanese war dead."

19 Leading Japs Are In Effect Set Free

Manila, Jan. 21 (AP)—Nineteen Japanese generals and admirals who have been held as common prisoners in Los Banos Prison Camp No. 1 were in effect ordered released today.

Chief Prosecutor William S. Yard, of General MacArthur's war crimes section, said the nineteen were being released for repatriation to Japan, but sixteen other Japanese officers of high rank were being held. Some of the latter are scheduled for trial within 30 days.

All 35 have been held on MacArthur's orders since the end of the war.

Now Are PW's

"We are authorized to reclassify the nineteen from common prisoner to prisoner-of-war category," Yard said. "When they have been released by us, it means that we have no further hold on them."

Among the sixteen held for prosecution is Maj. Gen. Iichiro Morimoto, labeled the "beast of Camp O'Donnel." He is accused of responsibility for the deaths of thousands of Americans and Filipinos interned at O'Donnel after the infamous Bataan death march.

Three other Japanese generals, charged with complicity in the murder of a Filipino martyr, Justice José Abad Santos, early in the occupation, are due for trial soon. They are Lieut. Gen. Yoshihide Hoyashi, Maj. Gen. Kiyotaki Kawaguchi and Lieut. Gen. Takaji Wachi, head of the Japanese military administration in the Philippines in 1942.

Yard said the war-crime office here had forwarded to Tokyo important papers in the case against Lieut. Gen. Shigenori Kurada, playboy militarist recently arrested in Japan. He has not been informed whether Kurada is to be tried here.

CUBA WORKERS PROTEST COSTS

10,000 Stop For 2 Hours, Gather At Palace

Havana, Jan. 21 (AP)—Ten-thousand Cuban workers, protesting the high cost of living and scanty food supplies, staged a two-hour work stoppage late today and demonstrated in front of the palace of President Grau San Martin.

The orderly demonstration was organized by the Workers Federation of the Province of Havana, which instructed its members to leave their jobs at 4 P.M., and go to the palace to participate in the show of strength.

Resume At 7 A.M.

All business and industry, including transportation, throughout Havana appeared to have come to a standstill at 4 P.M., but busses, trolley cars and night-working industries had resumed operations by 7 P.M.

President Grau, who witnessed the demonstration from a palace terrace, told the workers in a message which was broadcast Cuba that the Government had taken and would continue to take measures to control high prices and to prosecute speculators, pointing out that many black marketeers already had been arrested.

Lazaro Pena, secretary general of the Workers Confederation of Cuba, also spoke from the terrace, telling the President the workers had gatehered to ask the Government for measures to control usury and black markets.

Denounces High Cost

Denouncing the high cost of food articles of prime necessity, Pena referred to rise, now 25 cents a pound here, and butter, 80 cents a pound.

"This is not a Communist concentration nor a Communist demand against private property," Pena declared.

"It is also not a meeting of political character to attack private property, but to avoid the unequal enrichment of a few at the cost of the hunger and misery of the people."

Numbers of demonstrators carried placards demanding the removal of Cesar Casas, commerce minister, from office. He has been accused by workers' organizations as being responsible in part for high prices.

Cuba Strike Plan Halts Flights To Havana

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 21 (AP)—Airplane service was suspended between the hours of 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. today for a general strike protesting the cost of living. The city was quiet.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—All travel to Havana was cancelled effective at 12.45 P.M. today because a general political demonstration against the high cost of living is scheduled to be held in Cuba between 3.30 P.M. and 7 P.M., air transport officials reported.

The airlines were told that there would be no workers at airports to handle passengers, baggage and mail during those hours.

Pan American Airways reported that four Clipper schedules in each direction had been canceled and about 150 passengers reassigned to planes scheduled to resume service after the demonstration ends.

In Other Cities

An official of another airline said he understood the demonstration would be simultaneous in every city in Cuba.

The Cuban Consulate here reported it had heard unofficially that air travel to Cuba would be halted for a four-hour period and that a general strike might be held during that period, but had been unable to confirm it.

One air-transport official in close touch with the situation said "there will be a three-hour general cessation of work while a political demonstration is held." The extra hour would permit workers to reach the scene of the demonstration and later return to their jobs.

Palace Focal Point

It was reported the Presidential Palace would be the focal point for the demonstration at Havana.

No one here knew who sponsored the demonstration. It was reported that all was quiet in Havana today.

U.S. Rejects Red Request to 'Hand Over' Russian Critic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP)—A Russian demand that the United States arrest and turn over to Soviet authorities Kirill Alekseev, who recently blasted at his homeland as a "hell of dictatorship," has been rejected, the State Department announced today.

The Russians on Jan. 4 formally asked the United States to "hand over" Alekseev, a former employe of a Russian trade mission in Mexico, "as a criminal." Specifically, the Russians accused Alekseev (who also spells his name Kiril Alexeiev) of embezzlement, treachery, treason, slander and refusing to go home.

The department announcement said the rejection, handed to the Soviet embassy yesterday, was based on the absence of an extradition treaty between the two nations.

At the same time, officials who requested they not be identified, disclosed that Alekseev's transit visa, with which he entered this country, will expire within a few days.

These officials said that it will be up to the immigration service to decide whether the visa will be extended; whether Alekseev will have to leave the country temporarily and return under a new visa, or whether he will have to quit the country permanently.

They predicted on the basis of this country's past attitude toward political refugees that in no event would Alekseev be forced to return to Russia, and that he probably would be permitted to stay here for a while.

In its reply to the Soviets, the State Department pointed out that "it is a well established principle of international law that no right to extradition exists apart from treaty" and that "no extradition treaty exists between the United States and the Soviet Union."

"And, moreover," the reply noted, "the Supreme Court of the United States has stated that under the domestic law of the United States, the power to provide for extradition is not confided to the executive branch of the government in the absence of treaty or legislative provision and that existing legislation does not confer power upon the executive to surrender a person to a foreign government where an extradition treaty does not provide for such surrender."

Prior to the Russian request for his arrest, Alekseev in a statement issued through an attorney, Martin Richmond, New York City, declared he would not "return to my homeland and doom my family, which has become accustomed to breathe the fresh air of freedom, to a life under the hell of dictatorship."

Soviet embassy officials said that Alekseev left Mexico in November to return to Russia by way of the United States. But they contended that instead of returning to his homeland to face charges over the alleged mishandling of money he "made a provocative and slanderous statement published in some newspapers of the U.S.A. in which he tried to base his actions on political motives."

NO CENSORSHIP AT BIG 4 TALKS

Soviet Also May Ease Radio Restrictions.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Russian Government has assured the United States that correspondents will be permitted to report without censorship the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow starting on March 10.

United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith so advised retiring Secretary of State Byrnes today in a cable from the Soviet capital. Byrnes ordered the Ambassador's report made public shortly before he handed his post over to Gen. George C. Marshall.

Smith based his information on a conversation he said he had on Saturday with Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. The Ambassador also predicted, though he said the Soviet had not decided, that at least limited broadcasting facilities will be made available for conference coverage. The Soviet Government presently forbids voice broadcasts by foreigners directly from Russia.

No Air Transport Bar.

Michael J. McDermott, State Department press aid, read Smith's cable to reporters. It follows: "The Soviet Government's position is as follows: Primary consideration is to provide suitable quarters and office space for delegations. Delegations and correspondents will be quartered in the Moscow Hotel, the larger part of which is now being cleared for the purpose.

"The Soviet Government is unable to determine the total number of correspondents that can be admitted until they know the size of the official delegations. The Soviet Government is unwilling to make even a tentative estimate on ceiling on number of correspondents at this time as this would constitute 'unilateral action.' There will be no difficulty about the arrival of correspondents by United States air transport.

"Decision has not yet been made as to whether broadcasting facilities will be available. Ambassador Smith pointed out it would be almost impossible to refuse broadcasting and believes that limited facilities will be made available.

"Correspondents will certainly be permitted to write with complete freedom on conference matters. Mr. Vishinsky pointed out that Mr. Molotov's statement in New York was for the purpose of assuring the press it would not be required to operate in a glass cage."

HOOVER TO SEE TRUMAN TODAY ON FOOD ISSUE

Survey Of Problems In U.S.-British Zones In Germany Sought

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Truman has asked former President Herbert Hoover, officials said today, to undertake a survey of food problems in the joint

United States-British zones of occupied Germany.

In New York, a spokesman for Mr. Hoover said he would confer with Mr. Truman at 12:30 P.M. tomorrow at the White House

"Nothing has yet been settled in regard to his economic mission to central Europe," the spokesman said.

NIGHT

Problems To Be Met

Officials here said the survey would deal with such problems as determining food needs of the nearly 40,000,000 population in the zones, Government control of crops and the black market.

As an overall objective, Mr. Hoover would help in efforts to make the zone self-supporting.

The 72-year-old former President, noted for his feeding of starving Belgians in World War I, already is familiar with primary problems of the zones as a result of his visit to Germany as Mr. Truman's "food ambassador" last spring.

Purposes Of Agreement

A follow-up survey would fit in with announced purposes of the new Anglo-American agreement which unified the zones economically, without waiting for agreement with Soviet Russia and France covering all Germany. The two governments are to share equally a $1,000,000,000 outlay spread over the next three years. At the end of that period the zones are expected to be self-supporting.

Neither zone produces enough food for its own use in normal times, and a substantial revival of industrial exports is calculated to make up the difference and end the current drain on American and British contributions.

Direct support of American zones is costing about $200,000,000 annually, mostly for food.

Germany.

DAY

This was disclosed today by a War Department official who asked that his name be not used. He said Mr. Hoover has not yet given his answer.

Presumably the proposal to the 72-year-old former President has the approval of the British Government and President Truman as well as the highest War Department officials concerned with occupation policies.

The British zone was coupled with that of the United States in the proposal, officials said, because of the recent agreement to unify them economically.

In New York, a spokesman for Mr. Hoover said he would confer with President Truman at 12:30 P. M. tomorrow at the White House.

"Nothing has as yet been settled in regard to his economic mission to Central Europe" the spokesman said.

Increase Output Aimed.

As a world authority on food problems since world war 1 days, Hoover was asked to make a personal survey expected to require several weeks and then to submit recommendations on means to increase food output and to assure its most equitable distribution.

Those familiar with the proposal said that among specific problems which need solution are the extent of Government controls of crops, black markets, food collection, calculation of requirements, and stock levels.

Describing the food situation, as among the most pressing of German occupation problems, officials noted the War Department is asking Congress for a $300,000,000 deficiency appropriation for the occupation of Germany, Japan and Korea. Of the sum, more than $50,000,000 is earmarked for the cost of meeting German food requirements.

The money would be available for use between the time of its appropriation and the end of the Government's fiscal year next July 1. Additional sums have been asked for the twelve months beginning then.

[A group of Congressmen who visited Germany last summer reported on their return that food conditions were bad. Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.), one of them, said he feared rioting unless there was improvement.]

Made Survey Last Spring.

At President Truman's request, Mr. Hoover made a world survey last spring of international food problems. He traveled more than 35,000 miles and visited thirty-eight countries—all the major ones except Russia. He found the world food situation less precarious than some officials feared, but had some harsh things to say about Communists.

Hoover told one news conference that the "universal party line of the Communist party in every country is trying to break down the provision of food for hungry people and thus produce chaos where they can fish in troubled waters."

In a birthday statement August 12, he set out another conclusion he had reached concerning Germany. This was:

"The dismemberment of the German State and the attempt to reduce the German people to a level of perpetual poverty will some day break into another world explosion."

Later, Hoover expressed belief that food supplies to Yugoslavia should be stopped because "directly or indirectly they are being used to feed Tito's army."

Hoover Asked to Survey Food Problems in Reich

1947

Former President Wanted to Suggest More Equitable Distribution in Zones Occupied by Americans and British.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Former President Herbert Hoover has been asked to undertake a survey of food problems in the American and British zones of occupied

U.S.-CHINA TIES HELD STRAINED

Stettinius Assails 'Vacillating Attitudes Toward Neighbors'

Junction City, Kan., Jan. 21 (AP). Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, tonight scored this country's "vacillating attitudes toward our neighbors in other lands" and declared that mutual disillusionment "has strained the very piers of the bridge" of friendship between China and the United States.

In a speech that formally opened a national campaign for aid to China, the former United States representative in the United Nations referred to American-Chinese friendship as a two-way bridge and stated, "The stress of years of war, bringing forth the emotional extremes of both our peoples, has strained the very piers of this bridge."

"We Erred, Too"

NIGHT

Stettinius told the assembled group of American and Chinese visitors:

"We expect too much from our friends; and perhaps, on the other hand, the Chinese themselves have some cause to be disillusioned about us at the same time.

"Our own isolationist attitudes toward our neighbors in other lands do not make us ideal friends."

Continuing more cheerfully, the white-haired Stettinius said that truth, which "alone can strengthen the underpinnings of that bridge of friendship," is beginning to emerge from the confusion.

"The truth about current conditions on the other side of our bridge, as reported by Gen. George C. Marshall, has already brought forth expressions of confidence and optimism among the liberal leaders of both our countries."

Speaks Following Movie

Stettinius spoke following the première showing of a motion picture, "Bridge of Yinshi," which depicted the life of Junction City residents in comparison to that of the populace of Yinshi, China.

Junction City and Yinshi, both about 10,000 population, were considered typical American and Chinese towns.

Recalling that foundations of the "Bridge to Yinshi" were laid and dedicated to friendship more than 100 years ago, Stettinius said that "over the years this bridge has been strengthened by mutual contributions of tireless effort, millions of dollars and lifetimes of service.

"But now that bridge is weakened. . . .

"In China's ten-year war against the invader, well-meaning propagandists praised the Chinese to such an extent that we are shocked to discover that they—like most other folks—are not perfect in all things.

Political Differences Cited

"They have their political differences, one with another; their views on isolation against one world are divided, just as among our own people.

"Being Americans, we consequently are often impatient with the Chinese, as we are with peoples of other nations. We would do well to remember that the Chinese are picking up the shreds of life from a war in which practically all centers of culture and learning . . . were destroyed or taken over by the enemy."

Stettinius concluded on a hopeful note: "It is singularly significant that at the very moment when a national regeneration of a democratic way of life in China is rising from the chaos of a long and terrible war, we here in America should manifest our steadfast friendship and brotherly concern for the people of China."

Truman Urges Delay in Ending Of Ship Control

Asks Congress to Put Off Maritime Commission's Liquidation Until July 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Truman asked Congress today to extend the deadline for liquidation of the government's merchant fleet from March 1 until July 1.

NIGHT

The extension would require no appropriation because government shipping operations have made money consistently, Mr. Truman said in a letter to House Speaker Joseph W. Martin jr., Republican, of Massachusetts.

The Maritime Commission, taking over activities of the War Shipping Administration, has trimmed the government fleet from a war-time high of 5,200 vessels to about 1,000, the President reported. Half of these will go into the reserve fleet, and at least 100 more will be removed from the active fleet and sold by March 1.

The national economy and interest will be seriously prejudiced, Mr. Truman said, unless some shipping operations continue and unless the commission is given the additional time to dispose of the merchant ships left under its jurisdiction.

Mr. Truman added that Congress will receive later several recommendations for a permanent government shipping program.

Mayors' Parley May Split On Rent Curbs

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Dele-

gates predicted today that the United States Conference of Mayors would indorse a new Federal public housing program but might split on rent-control extension.

Mayor Vincent Murphy of Newark, N.J., submitted a resolution supporting legislation patterned after the 1946 Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill which would provide Federal aid for 100,000 new publicly financed homes a year.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) assured the conference yesterday that he would reintroduce the measure, which got stalled in House committee last session after passing the Senate.

DAY

Favors Control Extension

Taft also declared himself in favor of extending rent control "in some form" after June 30.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the conference will support legislation similar to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft measure, as we did last year," Mayor Murphy told reporters.

"I'm in favor of another year of rent control, too," he added, "but I wouldn't try to guess what the conference will do."

Other delegates concurred privately with Murphy's views.

Wilson To Speak

The three-day conference of 350 city heads entered its second day with labor problems topping the agenda. On the program were Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation; Representative Francis Case (R., S.D.), author of the Case labor-disputes bill, and AFL President William Green.

The rent-ceiling issue appeared certain to get official attention—if only in the resolutions committee—because Mayor Stanley W. Church of New Rochelle late yesterday formally proposed that the conference reaffirm its 1946 resolution indorsing rent control.

National Housing Agency officials who sat as observers expressed elation at Taft's assurance that the long-range housing measure would be reintroduced. Among other things, it would establish NHA as a permanent, central agency supervising all Federal housing operations.

Terms Would Be Liberalized

The bill is designed to encourage construction of 1,250,000 dwellings annually for the next ten years, through liberalized FHA mortgage insurance terms and other steps.

"In my view public housing is justified," Taft told the mayors.

"I see no other way to solve the problem of providing decent dwellings for the ten to twenty per cent of our people who live in slum conditions and can't afford private housing."

Legion Slates Defense Talks

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Milt D. Campbell, national defense director of the American Legion, said that its five national defense committees would meet in separate sessions here tomorrow to disucss "the dangerous trend to reduce our armed strength beyond the limits of security."

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On Thursday, they will meet jointly to talk about universal military training, and on Friday they will consider Alaskan defenses and the "polar concept" of war by attack over the Arctic.

The Legion Auxiliary will consider defense problems at a Sunday conference.

SUGAR RATION EXPECTED TO BE CONTINUED

Price Control Also Will Be Retained, House Committee Head Asserts

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Representative Andresen (R., Minn.), chairman of the House Food Shortage Investigating Committee, said today "it is likely Congress will continue" rationing and price control of sugar.

Andresen made the statement after sugar industry representatives joined the Department of Agriculture in requesting that controls not be dropped "prematurely."

NIGHT

The Minensota lawmaker said a bill probably will be introduced soon to prevent expiration of the ration controls on April 1 and an end to price controls July 1.

Malcomb Baldridge, former Republican House member from Nebraska and now attorney for the Cane Sugar Association, appeared before the committee and pleaded that Congress "do something quickly" lest a "blowup" takes place in the sugar industry similar to the "wild scramble" when controls were removed following World War 1.

35-Pound Allotment

"If controls are taken off now it will be a tragedy," Baldridge said.

Andresen voiced hope that

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American housewives will get 35-pound sugar allotments this year, instead of 25, due to an improvement in the supply, and that industry's allotments will be increased from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of what they got in 1941.

But he said it might be necessary to continue rationing and price control for a while.

James H. Marshall, head of the Agricultural Department's sugar branch, testified that if controls are lifted now "it is my opinion that the price easily would go to 40 cents a pound," and "the housewife would get less sugar."

12 To 15 Month Continuance

Most witnesses suggested that some controls probably must continue for twelve to fifteen months.

H. H. Pike, representing the Hershey Corporation, said decontrol might be "disastrous" and added:

"The quick decontrol of sugar after the last war was disastrous to many people in and out of the industry."

Marshall estimated the world sugar crop this year will be about 4,500,000 tons short of the 34,660,000 ton prewar production, although the crop will exceed last year's by 3,500,000 tons.

Price-Support Loss Spread Fought

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will seek congressional advice this week on how to prevent the Government's $80,000,000 loss on last year's potato surplus from spreading to other products.

The loss resulted from wartime price supports which are not scheduled to expire until the end of 1948.

Anderson arranged to discuss the matter with the House Agriculture Committee tomorrow and with the Senate Agriculture Committee on Thursday.

A Ticklish Issue

The problem of carrying out Government farm price commitments promises to become one of the most ticklish economic and political issues to confront the new Republican Congress and the Truman Administration.

Farm experts agree that agriculture has moved into a new era of scientific farming. Except in case of drought or some other abnormal development, agriculture is capable of producing more of many commodities than markets will take at prices now defined by law as being fair to producers.

The problem facing policy makers is this:

"Should the Government place no restraints on production and permit farmers to produce all they can even though it cannot all be sold at the designated prices?"

Heavy Losses Possible

If the answer should be "yes," the result might be the expenditure of millions, perhaps billions, of dollars of public funds to take the surpluses off the market. There would be heavy losses among perishables.

A negative answer would require a return to rigid Gvernment production-control measures.

Neither the Democratic administration nor the Republican Congress want to take the responsibility for directing such a course because both parties have committed themselves, in political campaigns, to "agricultural abundance."

Dress Donated for Relief Sold by Mail Order House

Senators to Investigate, Official of U. N. R. R. A. Can't Explain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Senate Expenditures Committee interested itself today in a second-hand dress, donated by a North Dakota woman in a government-sponsored foreign relief drive, and later was sold by a mail order house.

Senator Milton R. Young, Republican, of North Dakota, told the Senate about the dress yesterday and said the committee will investigate.

This is the story as related by Dick Forkney, Langdon, N. D., newspaperman, in a letter to the Senator:

Mrs. Lars Midjaas, of Fairdale, N. D., donated the dress last January, first pinning a note in the sleeve. The dress then went to a collection depot at Grand Forks. Next Mrs. Midjaas received a letter from Elizabeth Ohlhouser, of Hazelton, N. D., who said the dress—still carrying the note—was among 100 used dresses she purchased at 18 cents each after answering an advertisement.

Mr. Forkney said the company selling the dresses was the V. Portnoy Mail Order House, of Chicago.

Nathan Portnoy, owner, said that he couldn't explain "this particular case" but that his company bought salvage throughout the country. "Maybe this discarded dress was donated to some charity, which later picked out the best of the dresses to send overseas and sold the rest," he told a reporter in Chicago.

An official of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Association, which handled the overseas distribution of clothing donated in the drive, said he couldn't explain how the dress reached the mail order company. Clothing collected, he said, was handled by local committees and then turned over to Treasury warehouses where it was cleaned, baled and delivered to the U. N. R. R. A.

1,509 Troops Due In New York

[By the Associated Press]

The transport General Hersey, due in New York with 1,509 troops, six navy personnel and six civilians from Bremerhaven, is the only troopship scheduled to arrive in the United States today.

The Admiral May, with 505 army troops from Yokohama, docked yesterday at Seattle.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-DR. EMMANUEL NEUMAN, UNITED STATES MEMBER OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN ZIONISTS WOULD CONTINUE TO "POUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INTO THE GREAT WORK OF MERCY AND RESCUE" IN TRANSPORTING UNAUTHORIZED JEWS FROM EUROPE TO PALESTINE.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT AMERICAN JEWS WERE NOT ANTI-BRITISH BUT ACTUALLY WERE ARDENT AND STAUNCH FRIENDS OF THAT COUNTRY. HE SAID THE "ANTI-ZIONIST POLICIES PURSUED IN PALESTINE BY BRITAIN IN RECENT YEARS" WERE DISSIPATING THE REGARD WITH WHICH BRITAIN WAS HELD BY AMERICAN JEWS.

"THE SAD AND DISCONCERTING TRUTH OF THE MATTER IS THAT BRITAIN, AFTER ALL THESE YEARS, SEEMS TO HAVE NO PLAN OTHER THAN THE SIMPLE AND CRUDE EXPEDIENT OF SUPPRESSING DISCONTENT BY OVERWHELMING MILITARY FORCE AND OF RULING PALESTINE WITH AN IRON ROD," HE SAID.

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EIGHT LEAD DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS (300)

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED TO THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TODAY THAT AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE STATUTE BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY.

THE STATUTE WOULD TAKE THE PLACE OF A FORMAL PEACE TREATY WHICH WOULD HAVE TO BE SIGNED BY GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES, AND MIGHT THUS SAVE A FUTURE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY FROM THE "ONUS" OF SIGNING A PEACE WITH CONQUERORS.

THE INFORMANTS SAID ROBERT MURPHY, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL, BROACHED THE IDEA BUT DID NOT OFFER IT AS A PROPOSAL, EXPLAINING THAT HE MERELY WAS "THROWING OUT AN IDEA" FOR GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

HE WAS SAID TO HAVE REMINDED THE OTHER MEMBERS THAT ONE OF HITLER'S BIGGEST PIECES OF AMMUNITION AGAINST GERMAN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AFTER THE LAST WAR WAS THAT THEY HAD SIGNED THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

MURPHY ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE SUGGESTED THAT SUCH A STATUTE MIGHT BE SUBMITTED TO A GERMAN PLEBISCITE AT SOME TIME AFTER A GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORMED.

THE BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES MADE NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

THE AUSTRIAN SECTION, MADE UP OF DEPUTIES CONSIDERING A TREATY FOR AUSTRIA, SCHEDULED A SESSION FOR TOMORROW TO HEAR A YUGOSLAV DELEGATION. A YUGOSLAV MEMORANDUM BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ASKS THAT YUGOSLAVIA BE GIVEN A LARGE SLICE OF AUSTRIAN CARINTHIA.

IN BRUSSELS, PAUL HENRI SPAAK, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HIS COUNTRY HAD PROPOSED TO THE DEPUTIES A FOUR-POINT PROGRAM FOR GERMANY, INCLUDING CONTROL OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY AND TRADE SO SHE COULD NOT ORGANIZE A PRO-WAR ECONOMY, LIMITATION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO A FEDERATION OF STATES WITH FEDERAL POWER EXTENDING ONLY TO ECONOMIC MATTERS, ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL CONTROL OF THE RUHR BY BELGIUM, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, HOLLAND AND BRITAIN; AND OCCUPATION OF WESTERN GERMANY BY THE FIVE COUNTRIES EVEN AFTER THE PRESENT MILITARY OCCUPATION HAS ENDED.

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LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY CONDEMNING WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS "THE WICKED AND SENSELESS OUTRAGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN PALESTINE." SIMULTANEOUSLY RENEWED THREATS TO JEWISH INSTITUTIONS WERE MADE IN BRITAIN.

THE RESOLUTION, MOVED BY NEVILLE LASKI, BROTHER OF PROF. HAROLD LASKI, ALSO EXPRESSED REGRET THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY HAD DECIDED TO STAY AWAY FROM THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE OPENING HERE NEXT WEEK.

SCOTLAND YARD WAS INVESTIGATING AN ANONYMOUS WARNING MAILED TO THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED IN LONDON, THAT FURTHER ATTACKS WOULD BE MADE ON SYNAGOGUES AND INDIVIDUAL JEWS. SIGNED TO THE LETTER WAS THE NAME "NATIONAL GUARD," WHICH HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH EARLIER STONINGS AND THE ATTEMPTED BURNING OF SYNAGOGUES.

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LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-AN ANONYMOUS WARNING THAT ARSON, KIDNAPING, FLOGGING AND MANHANDLING WOULD BE DIRECTED SHORTLY AGAINST LONDON SYNAGOGUES AND INDIVIDUAL JEWS, WAS UNDER SCOTLAND YARD INVESTIGATION TODAY.

THE THREATS WERE MADE IN A LETTER TO THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, LONDON PUBLICATION. IT WAS WRITTEN IN WHAT POLICE CALLED "DISGUISED SCRIPT."

"JEWS TAKE WARNING," THE LETTER SAID.

GUARDS HAVE BEEN ON DUTY AT SYNAGOGUES FOR SOME TIME AS A RESULT OF SEVERAL FIRES AND ROCK THROWINGS.

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London, Jan. 21--(ap)--Three U. S. Army Air Forces officers, led by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, deputy chief of the air staff for research and development, arrived in London today from Paris for six days of information-swapping with the Royal Air Force.

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Le May said the Americans would compare developments in military aviation with the British but declined to comment on reports concerning the integration of the British and American air forces and standardization of weapons.

He was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Earl E. Partridge, assistant chief of the air staff for operations, and Col. Munroe McClosky, chief of the reserve National Guard division.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF THE CADMAN MEMORIAL MEDIAL TO ROBERT PRICE RUSSELL, OF NEW YORK, WHO LED A TEAM OF SCIENTISTS INTO GERMANY ON THE HEELS OF ALLIED TROOPS TO SURVEY THE ENEMY'S OIL-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

THE AWARD, HONORING THE LATE LORD CADMAN, OUTSTANDING FIGURE IN THE WORLD OIL INDUSTRY, WAS INSTITUTED LAST YEAR AND THE FIRST RECIPIENT WAS SIR WILLIAM FRASER, CHAIRMAN OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.-

HUDDERSFIELD, YORKSHIRE, ENG., JAN. 21-(AP)-GEORGE ELLIOTT, WHOSE 20 YEARS AS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE GRANGE ASH COLLIERY ENDED JAN. 1 WHEN THE COAL MINES WERE NATIONALIZED, WAS FIRED YESTERDAY FROM HIS JOB AS GOVERNMENT CONTROLLER OF THE MINE BECAUSE HE CUT DOWN THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD'S FLAG FLYING OVER THE PIT.

"I INTERPRETED THE FLAG AS CELEBRATING OUR DOWNFALL," THE WEALTHY 56-YEAR-OLD BACHELOR TOLD REPORTERS.

ELLIOTT, WHO WAS RETAINED BY THE COAL BOARD TO RUN THE PIT, WAS DISMISSED BY THE REGIONAL COAL BOARD DIRECTOR FOR CUTTING THE FLAG DOWN JAN. 2. HE WAS SUSPENDED FIRST AND THEN FIRED BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO DISPLAY THE NCB FLAG FLYING OVER ALL BRITISH MINES, THE OFFICIAL SAID.

"I TOOK THE FLAG DOWN BECAUSE I BELIEVE NATIONALIZATION TO BE OF NO BENEFIT TO ANYONE--EXCEPT COUNTLESS OFFICIALS WHO ARE ALWAYS WANDERING AROUND," SAID ELLIOTT, WHOSE FAMILY HAS OWNED THE MINE SINCE 1887.

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OXFORD, ENGLAND, JAN 21-(AP)-MORE THAN 20 AMERICANS STUDYING AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION TODAY WITH STATE DEPARTMENT ASSURANCES THAT THEIR PAYMENTS UNDER THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS WOULD BE EXPEDITED.

"A STAFF FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN IN LONDON FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF MONTHS AND WE'VE BEEN TOLD THE CREATION OF AN EFFICIENTLY WORKING STAFF WILL TAKE MANY MONTHS MORE," SAID FORMER T/S ROBERT NEUMAN OF HANNIBAL, MO. "TUITION FEES CAN'T WAIT."

THE STUDENTS CONTEND THAT THEIR TUITION FEES AND SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED AND THAT THEY PROBABLY WOULD BE DEPORTED IF THE TUITION FEES ARE NOT PAID SOON.

WALT ROSTOW OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., HARMSWORTH PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY AT OXFORD, CABLED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN G.ACHESON ASKING HIM TO PLEAD WITH GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, HEAD OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, FOR QUICK ACTION ON THE PAYMENTS.

ABOUT 10 VETERANS STUDYING HERE ARE HARD PRESSED FINANCIALLY, WHILE THE OTHERS ARE CONTINUING ON PRIVATE MEANS.

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Dublin, Jan. 21--(ap)--The Eire government announced tonight that it would establish a school of cosmic physics to investigate the peacetime possibilities of atomic energy.

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A fund of $20,000 was set aside for research in the school which is an adjunct of the institute of advanced studies established earlier under the sponsorship of Prime Minister Eamon De Valera.

U.N.ATOMIC POWER
BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN 21-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC EXPERTS ON ATOMIC ENERGY SAID TODAY THERE IS NO CHANCE THAT ATOMIC ENERGY WILL TOSS PEOPLE OUT OF JOBS OR BE A THREAT TO ELECTRICAL POWER FOR AT LEAST TEN YEARS.

THESE EXPERTS HOLD THAT IT IS EXTREMELY IMPROBABLE THAT ATOMIC POWER CAN REVOLUTIONIZE THE COST OF POWER IN THE UNITED STATES IN THIS GENERATION OR DISPLACE COAL AS THE PRIMARY POWER FUEL.

AS A RESULT OF THEIR OPINIONS, THE U.N.ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION DECIDED IT WOULD BE PREMATURE NOW TO ASSESS THE CONSEQUENCES OF ATOMIC POWER UPON WORLD ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT.

THE EFFECT OF CONVERTING ATOMIC ENERGY TO PEACEFUL PURPOSES WAS ONE OF THE MAIN ITEMS WHICH HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE COMMISSION'S AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION.

DR.ISIDOR LUBIN, U.S.DELEGATE ON THE COMMISSION, WHOSE COUNTRY HAS EXPENDED MORE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES THAN ANY NATION, SAID AMERICA'S FINAL PILOT PLANT AIMED AT THE GENERATION OF ELECTRICAL POWER FROM NUCLEAR ENERGY IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE STARTED UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

ONE OF TWO CONTRACTS GIVEN BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF POWER WAS TO THE MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, WHICH OPERATES LABORATORIES AT OAK RIDGE, TENN. THESE LABORATORIES ARE NOW ENGAGED IN WORK ON A POWER PILE WHOSE BASIC "FUEL" IS URANIUM.

THE FINAL PLANT IS INTENDED, IN ITS INITIAL OPERATIONS, TO PROVIDE HEAT ENERGY AT CONVENTIONAL TEMPERATURE LEVELS RANGING FROM 650 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT TO 940 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.N.ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DISCLOSED THAT IN THE OPINION OF SOME QUALIFIED OBSERVERS THE MAIN TECHNOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN THE ECONOMIC GENERATION OF ELECTRIC POWER FROM ATOMIC ENERGY MAY BE SOLVED WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS.

BUT THE EXPERTS ARE GENERALLY AGREED THAT EVEN IF ATOMIC ENERGY IS CONVERTED TO PEACEFUL PURPOSES WITHIN TEN YEARS THERE WILL BE NO IMMEDIATE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

LUBIN DISCLOSED THAT A COST ESTIMATE MADE BY THE OAK RIDGE LABORATORIES SHOWED THAT IT IS MUCH CHEAPER UNDER PRESENT KNOWLEDGE TO OPERATE A COAL POWER PLANT BECAUSE OF THE INITIAL GENERATING COSTS.

RUSSIAN
BY FRANCIS V.CARPENTER
NEW YORK, JAN. 21-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA WANTS THE ATOMIC BOMB AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION BANNED IMMEDIATELY BY AN IRON-CLAD PACT AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

RUSSIA ALSO WANTS THE UNITED NATIONS TO DRAW UP AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE THE NECESSARY CONTROLS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THESE PROHIBITED WEAPONS NEVER AGAIN WOULD BE USED TO WAGE WAR.

THIS WOULD BE DONE BY A DISARMAMENT COMMISSION WHICH RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED. THIS COMMISSION ALSO WOULD DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMS AND THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES.

RELIABLE SOVIET SOURCES THUS SUMMED UP RUSSIA'S POSITION ON THE ATOMIC AND ARMS QUESTIONS TODAY, CLARIFYING TO SOME EXTENT THE STAND RUSSIA HAS TAKEN IN COMPLEX DEBATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

THEY MADE IT CLEAR THAT SOVIET RUSSIA, WITH THE LARGEST ARMY IN THE WORLD, WOULD LEAVE THE QUESTION OF REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES TO BE WORKED OUT BY THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. RUSSIA'S POSITION ON THE IT MIGHT TAKE YEARS TO COMPLETE THE TASK IN THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IS THE ONLY NATION THAT HAS USED THE ATOMIC BOMB AND IS, AS FAR AS IS KNOWN NOW, THE ONLY NATION POSSESSING IT, WOULD BE CALLED UPON UNDER THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS TO DISCARD IT IMMEDIATELY. THE UNITED STATES ALSO WOULD BE REQUIRED TO DESTROY EXISTING STOCKS OF BOMBS WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE CONVENTION TOOK EFFECT.

THE UNITED STATES, FOR ITS PART, HAS OFFERED TO GIVE UP THE BOMB WHEN A SYSTEM OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IS ESTABLISHED. THE RUSSIANS SAID TODAY THEY FELT THE CONVENTION BANNING THE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE ATOMIC BOMB WOULD FACILITATE THE WORK OF PREPARATION OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF CONTROLS.

THEY ADDED THAT SUCH A CONVENTION WOULD CREATE CONFIDENCE IN A GREATER DEGREE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. THEY WOULD SEE, THE RUSSIANS HELD, THAT SOMETHING POSITIVE WAS BEING DONE AT ONCE IN THE BEGINNING. ALSO, THEY WOULD SEE THAT THE NATIONS WERE GOING AHEAD WITH OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING ARMS CONTROL.

1947

WITH THE IMMENSE TASK FACING THE NATIONS, THEY SAID, WHY NOT DO FIRST THAT WHICH IS POSSIBLE TO DO NOW--AGREE TO THE CONVENTION. AFTER THE BROAD CONVENTION IS AGREED UPON, THE MATTER OF DETAILS COULD BE WORKED OUT.

.1527PES

U.N.

New York, Jan. 21--(AP)--Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, former foreign minister of Brazil and former Brazilian ambassador to the united states, announced tonight he would represent Brazil on the United Nations Security Council for two months. He will serve as chairman of the council during March when it will be Brazil's time for that office under the council's monthly rotation system. He succeeds Dr. Pedro Leao Velloso, who died last week.

CANNES, JAN 21-(AP)-MISS MARIE-LOUISE DESIRA, A RESIDENT OF THE VILLAGE OF MOUGINS ON OUTSKIRTS OF CANNES, AND PATRICK CUNNINGHAM RICHARDS, ALPENA, MICH., NEWSPAPERMAN, WERE MARRIED IN THE MOUGINS TOWN HALL SATURDAY, CULMINATING A WAR-BORN ROMANCE ON THE RIVIERA.

RICHARDS, SON OF AN ALPENA EDITOR, LANDED WITH THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY AT SAINT-TROPEZ AUG.15, 1944, AND WAS LATER STATIONED AT CANNES, WHERE HE MET MISS DESIRA. HE RETURNED RECENTLY FOR THE MARRIAGE.

MAYOR SAUVAN PERFORMED THE CIVIL CEREMONY IN THE TOWN HALL, WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY A CHURCH WEDDING. THE COUPLE PLANS TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES SOON.

M741AES

UNDATED FRENCH REPUBLICS

by the associated press

France has just established its Fourth Republic. The other three were:

First Republic--established by the decree of a National Convention on Aug. 25, 1792, after the removal of Louis XVI from the throne.

Second Republic--established after the collapse of the monarchy of King Louis Philippe Feb. 24, 1848. Louis Napoleon was president; later he became Emperor Napoleon III.

Third Republic--Established after the overthrow of the Second Empire of Napoleon III (who had been defeated in the Franco-Prussian War) Sept. 4,

30.24-7485

The first president was Louis Adolphe Thiers. The third republic 1871. It continued until officially repudiated by the Vichy government of occupied FRANCE by the Vichy government July 12, 1940, after Hitler had conquered France. Albert Le Brun was its last president.

HERRIOT WAS THREE TIMES PREMIER OF FRANCE BEFORE THE WAR, AND SERVED FROM 1936 TO 1942 AS HEAD OF THE OLD CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. HE SUCCEEDS VINCENT AURIOL, RECENTLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

IN HIS FOREIGN POLICY DECLARATION, RAMADIER SAID FRANCE BELIEVED IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, AND WOULD NOT ENTER INTO ANY BLOC AIMED AGAINST A SINGLE NATION.

"WE WANT LOYAL ACCORDS BETWEEN EQUALS," HE SAID, ENDORSING THE FRENCH-RUSSIAN PACT OF 1944 AND INTERIM PREMIER LEON BLUM'S EFFORTS TOWARD A PROPOSED BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE SAID FRANCE WOULD GO TO THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW WITH ITS DEMANDS INTACT FOR CHANGES IN GERMANY'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES.

1947

ADD PARIS (AP-French) X XX EAST SWS47PES (Wilson)

THE ELECTION OF HERRIOT PRECEDED AN APPEARANCE BY PAUL RAMADIER BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY, OUTLINING HIS PROGRAM FOR HIS PROPOSED COALITION CABINET AND ASKING CONFIRMATION OF HIS NOMINATION BY AURIOL AS PREMIER. ADD PARIS (Ray-French) XXX Herriot (Wilson)

RAMADIER PAID TRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERIM PRESIDENT-PREMIER LEON BLUM IN BRINGING ABOUT LOWER PRICES AND IN "RENEWING OUR FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN." HE PROMISED THAT "IF YOU GIVE ME YOUR CONFIDENCE, I WILL NEVER PERMIT INTERNAL DISCUSSIONS (WITHIN THE CABINET) TO THROTTLE THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFICIENCY." HE ADDED THAT HE PLANNED TO ALLOT CABINET POSTS IN STRICT PROPORTION TO THE STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES.

OUT OF THE LEFT-WING COLLABORATION THAT WON AURIOL THE PRESIDENCY CAME THE UNDERSTANDING THAT HERRIOT WOULD RECEIVE SIMILAR SUPPORT IN HIS ASSEMBLY CANDIDACY, ALTHOUGH COMMUNIST LEADERS PREVIOUSLY HAD HINTED THEY MIGHT WITHDRAW THEIR BACKING BECAUSE TWO DEFECTIVE RADICAL-SOCIALIST VOTES HAD ROBBED THE COMMUNISTS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

HERRIOT, A FORMER PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LYON, WAS PREMIER IN 1924-25 AND AGAIN FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1932. IN THE INTERIM HE SERVED AS PRIME MINISTER FOR ONE DAY IN JULY, 1926 DURING A SERIES OF

FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL CRISES.

RAMADIER, SEEKING TO ESTABLISH A WIDE COALITION GOVERNMENT, SAID HE WOULD DEMAND A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY THE ASSEMBLY ON HIS PROGRAM AND THEN WOULD ATTEMPT TO SETTLE DEFINITELY ON A CABINET.

THE MRP (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT), OF FORMER PRESIDENT-PREMIER GEORGES BIDAULT HAS BEEN WITHHOLDING A DEFINITE COMMITMENT TO ENTER THE NEW GOVERNMENT IF THE COMMUNIST DEMAND FOR THE POST OF MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IS GRANTED. RAMADIER HAS DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO PRESENT A CABINET WITH OR WITHOUT MRP ASSENT.

JR31 WAS

1947

FRENCH AUTHORITIES MADE A NEW EFFORT TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH VIET-NAMESE FOR EVACUATION OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE AND ANNAMITE CIVILIANS IN A SECTION OF SOUTHERN HANOI WHERE THE FRENCH HAVE SURROUNDED ABOUT 1,000 TU-VE NATIONALISTS. JEAN SAINTENY, FRENCH COMMISSIONER FOR TONKIN, SAID THE VIET-NAMESE REPEATEDLY FIRED IN THE DIRECTION OF BRITISH AND CHINESE CONSULS SENT TO NEGOTIATE. SEVERAL THOUSAND CIVILIANS WERE REMOVED FROM THE AREA A FEW DAYS AGO UNDER A FOUR-HOUR TRUCE.

REMI BOURGEOIS, ARCHIVIST OF THE COCHIN CHINA GOVERNMENT, WARNED IN A NEWSPAPER LETTER THAT THE VIETNAMESE MIGHT MAKE A SURPRISE ATTACK ON SAIGON DURING THE FEAST OF TET, THE ANNAMITE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY ENDING JAN. 24. HE URGED THAT A STATE OF SIEGE BE DECLARED IN THAT SOUTHERN INDOCHINA CAPITAL.

VS327PES

30.24 – 7487

NIGHT LEAD MCNARNEY (200)

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

BERLIN, JAN. 21-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT WOULD BE ABOLISHED IN GERMANY SOON AND THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BLACKLIST OF FOREIGN FIRMS BE RELAXED TO ENCOURAGE THE REVIVAL OF GERMAN COMMERCE.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR DISCLOSED THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON WERE LOOKING INTO THE FEASIBILITY OF ENDING THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, A UNITED STATES WARTIME LAW COVERING IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH ENEMY NATIONALS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BLACKLIST, CONTAINING FOREIGN FIRMS WHICH FORMERLY TRADED WITH NAZI GERMANY, INCLUDES MANY COMPANIES WHICH WERE NOT LINKED WITH THE NAZI PARTY OR GERMAN CARTELS, MCNARNEY SAID.

IF SUCH FIRMS WERE REMOVED FROM THE LIST, HE ADDED, GERMAN EXPORTERS WOULD HAVE A CHANCE TO RECAPTURE SOME OF THEIR OLD MARKETS.

ONE OF THE "REAL NECESSITIES," HE SAID, WAS THE FIXING AN EXCHANGE VALUE FOR THE MARK IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR SAID RUSSIA STILL HAD NOT AGREED TO CURRENCY CHANGES FOR GERMANY, AS CONTEMPLATED BY THE OTHER THREE OCCUPATION POWERS.

RB317PES

1947

BERLIN--FIRST ADD MCNARNEY (A66) X X X GERMANY'S ECONOMY.

MCNARNEY'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY CONCERNING FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-CARTEL POLICY, TO WHICH ALL OCCUPYING POWERS SUBSCRIBE.

CLAY, WHO WILL SUCCEED MCNARNEY AS EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER IN MARCH, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT NON-GERMAN EUROPEANS AFFILIATED WITH GERMAN CARTEL INTERESTS WERE TRYING TO RENEW THEIR TIES WITH THEIR OLD GERMAN ASSOCIATES, BUT WERE BARRED FROM ENTRY INTO THE AMERICAN ZONE.

THE RULING ON THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT CONCERNS AN AMERICAN WARTIME LAW COVERING EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE WITH ALL ENEMY NATIONALS.

MT1103AES

BERLIN, JAN. 21-(AP)-GEN. P.A.KUROCHKIN, DEPUTY SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNOR, ADVISED LT. GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY TODAY THAT THE 200 TO 300 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY RECENTLY PROMISED FOR THE SOVIET ZONE BY THE RUSSIANS APPLIED ONLY TO "PEACETIME" INDUSTRIES AND DID NOT VIOLATE THE FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT.

THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN ASKED FOR THE EXPLANATION BY GEN. CLAY LAST WEEK AFTER SOVIET-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED A SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM WORKED OUT WITH MARSHAL V.D.SOKOLOVSKY, RUSSIAN COMMANDER, TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS IN THE SOVIET ZONE.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLANATION WAS REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY TO AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND THERE WAS NO FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER IN THE MEETING OF THE ALLIED COORDINATING COMMITTEE WHERE KUROCHKIN MADE THE STATEMENT.

AT THE TIME OF THE FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT, THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY WERE MADE: WAR INDUSTRIES, RESTRICTED INDUSTRIES (HEAVY GOODS) AND PEACETIME.

GH141PES

1947

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 21-(AP)-THE MURDER TRIAL OF PFC.DANIEL P. WALCZAK OF DETROIT, MICH., WAS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE REFUSAL OF BRIG.GEN.GORDON E.RYAN TO YIELD OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS WHICH THE MILITARY COURT ORDERED TURNED OVER TO WALCZAK'S COUNSEL.

WHEN INFORMED OF GEN.RYAN'S REFUSAL, THE COURT SENT THE CASE BACK TO THE APPOINTING AUTHORITY WITH A REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS."

THE "APPOINTING AUTHORITY" IS THE SAME OFFICER WHO REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE DOCUMENTS--GEN.RYAN, THE COMMANDANT OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OF U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

AGREED THE NEXT MOVE IN THE LEGAL DEADLOCK WAS UP TO GEN.RYAN.

SINCE ITS BEGINNING A MONTH AGO THE WALCZAK TRIAL HAS BEEN STORMY AFFAIR, MARKED BY DEFENSE CHARGES OF "FABRICATED" EVIDENCE THAT DEFENSE WITNESSES WERE BEING INTIMIDATED, AND THAT A POLISH DISPLACED PERSON WAS PERMITTED TO ESCAPE AFTER CONFESSING THE MURDER OF THE GERMAN GIRL WALCZAK IS ACCUSED OF KILLING.

THE DOCUMENTS RYAN REFUSED TO SURRENDER WERE SOUGHT BY DEFENSE COUNSEL EARL CARROLL OF SAN BRUNO, CALIF., IN CONNECTION WITH HIS CHARGE THAT WALCZAK HAD BEEN CONFINED BY ORDER OF RYAN'S HEADQUARTERS COMMAND FOR A PROTRACTED PERIOD IN VIOLATION OF THE ARTICLES OF WAR" WHILE AWAITING TRIAL SINCE LAST JUNE.

THE GENERAL ACTED UPON ADVICE FROM THE PROSECUTOR, LT.COL.JAMES A.GLEASON, THAT THE REQUESTED DOCUMENTS WERE INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS" OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE" AND "HAVE NO PROBATIVE VALUE."

MT1022AES

FOUR RECEIVED 30 YEARS AT HARD LABOR, ONE 15 YEARS, ONE 14 YEARS, TWO 10 YEARS, ONE 2 1/2 YEARS ON PROBATION AND THE 11TH DEFENDANT ONE YEAR ON PROBATION.

IT WAS TESTIFIED THAT KABUS ONCE BOMBED THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF THE PASTOR WHO CONFIRMED HIM BECAUSE KABUS OBJECTED TO THE PASTOR'S TEACHING THAT HITLER WAS A "CRIMINAL." HE DECLARED HE OWED ALLEGIANCE ONLY TO HITLER WHO HE DECLARED WAS STILL ALIVE IN SPAIN.

THE CRUDE BOMBS MADE FROM DISCARDED SHELLS WHICH WERE EXPLODED AT VARIOUS PLACES IN SOUTHERN GERMANY LAST OCTOBER CAUSED NO CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE. WHEN THE GANG WAS ROUNDED UP THEY WERE PLANNING ANOTHER BOMBING. SINCE THE TRIAL STARTED ANOTHER BOMBING ROCKED THE NUERNBERG DENAZIFICATION COURT, BUT OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES BELIEVED IT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE RING.

RB&SW333PES

1947

Add Stuttgart (Wu-Kabus)

port of spain, trinidad, jan. 21 - (ap) - fifteen policemen suffered minor injuries and 32 civilians were arrested today when a mob of followers of tarbal uriah butler, trinidad religious-political leader, attempted to force their way into government house here.

the police used tear gas and night sticks to repulse the crowd, which fought back with stones and bottles.

1947

butler, self-styled chief servant of the british empire peasants and citizens home rule party, arrived here last night with a crowd of 600 followers after being expelled from the st. patrick's county oil fields where he allegedly started an oil workers' strike last week.

~~meanwhile authorities~~

~~meanwhile sir hede clifford, governor general,~~

meanwhile governor sir hede clifford ordered emergency measures to halt a series of damaging oil well fires in st. patrick's county. a flaming well on one property was brought under control after a 48-hour fight, while another blaze destroyed 500 barrels of oil. police believe saboteurs started the fires.

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amsterdam, jan. 21-(ap)-dr. s. posthuma, dutch economic expert left for batavia today to participate in dutch-indonesian discussions.

posthuma is a director of the netherlands bank and professor at rotterdam's economic university.

1947

korstings thru second 0900 apr th 729aes

MATTEOTTI (170)
BY JOHN P.MCKNIGHT

ROME, JAN 21-(AP)-EIGHT MINOR FASCISTS--THE ONLY DEFENDANTS REMAINING ON A LIST WHICH ONCE NUMBERED 72 AND INCLUDED SUCH FIGURES AS BENITO MUSSOLINI HIMSELF--WILL GO ON TRIAL HERE TOMORROW FOR THE MURDER 23 YEARS AGO OF GIACOMO MATTEOTTI, OUTSPOKEN ANTI-FASCIST.

FIVE OF THE DEFENDANTS--AMERIGO DUMINI, CESARE ROSSI, FRANCESCO GIUNTA, FILIPPO PANZERI AND AMLETO POVERONO--ACTUALLY WILL BE IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK. THE OTHER THREE--GIUSEPPE VIOLA, AUGUSTO MALACRIA AND FILIPPO FILIPPELLI--NEVER HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED AND WILL BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

1947

DEATH HAS WIPED CLEAR THE SLATE FOR MANY FASCIST LEADERS ORIGINALLY LISTED AS DEFENDANTS IN THE KIDNAPING AND SLAYING OF MATTEOTTI, SOCIALIST DEPUTY WHOSE LASHING PARLIAMENTARY ATTACKS ONCE THREATENED THE FASCIST REGIME.

PROSECUTOR COMMENDATORE GIOVANNI SPAGNUOLO SAID HE DID NOT EXPECT THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY TESTIMONY DIRECTLY QUOTING MUSSOLINI AS GIVING THE ORDER FOR MATTEOTTI'S DEATH, BUT "IT IS OBVIOUS THE ORDER CAME FROM HIM."

THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE, UNDER PRE-FASCIST ITALIAN LAW, IS LIFE IMPRISONMENT. HOWEVER, SINCE ALL OF THE FIVE DEFENDANTS NOW IN CUSTODY HAVE ALREADY SERVED LENGTHY PRISON TERMS, THEY MAY NOT FIND THE PROSECUTOR DEMANDING TOO SEVERE A SENTENCE.

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30.24-7489

JAKUB BERMAN, UNDERSECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE POLAND WAS WARY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN STATESMEN "WHO HAVE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDES TOWARD AN AGGRESSIVE GERMANY."

HE ADDED THAT CHURCHILL WAS LINKED WITH MIKOLAJCZYK "BY TIES OF OLD FRIENDSHIP," AND THAT BYRNES HAD FOLLOWED AN "ILLOGICAL" FOREIGN POLICY AND HAD QUESTIONED POLAND'S RIGHT TO HOLD PERMANENTLY LANDS WHICH SHE HAS TAKEN OVER FROM EASTERN GERMANY.

ASKED ABOUT REPORTS THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MIGHT SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND ON GROUNDS THAT THE ELECTION WAS NOT FREE AND UNFETTERED, BERMAN SAID "THAT WOULD BE A POLITICAL MISTAKE."

BERMAN SAID THAT WHILE MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT SOME MEMBERS OF OTHER NON-BLOC PARTIES WOULD BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE. 1947

MIKOLAJCZYK WAS EXPECTED TO RESIGN HIS VICE PREMIERSHIP SHORTLY.

SW540PES ADD WARSAW (ARE-Election) XXXY WC (Fallen-Fallow)

VIENNA, JAN. 21-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND EXECUTIVES COMPRISING THE FIFTH SUCH GROUP TO MAKE EUROPEAN TOURS AS GUESTS OF THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT ARRIVED IN VIENNA TONIGHT, MORE THAN 10 HOURS LATE.

THE NEWSMEN WERE HELD UP EN ROUTE FROM ROME BY SNOWS WHICH HAVE BLANKETED PARTS OF AUSTRIA TO A DEPTH OF MORE THAN SIX INCHES.

PR1000PES

ATHENS--FIRST ADD GREEK (AS7) X X X OF GENDARMERIE.

NEWS DISPATCHES REPORTED 23 DEATHS IN SIX OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN GREECE SINCE MONDAY.

ACTION ON THE AMNESTY BILL COULD NOT START BEFORE THURSDAY BECAUSE PARLIAMENT HAD ADJOURNED UNTIL THEN TO PERMIT SEVEN PARTIES TO NEGOTIATE ON DEMANDS FOR THE DISMISSAL OF PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS.

MT&B1040AES

MOSCOW, JAN. 21-(AP)-GEORGI F. ALEXANDROV, A HIGH-RANKING COMMUNIST, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN BEGAN MILITARY OPERATIONS "ON THE GREATEST SCALE" ONLY AFER "IT HAD BECOME CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET ARMY, WITHOUT ALLIES OR HELP, WAS CAPABLE OF OCCUPYING THE WHOLE OF GERMANY WITH ITS OWN FORCES."

ALEXANDROV, CHIEF OF THE PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SPOKE AT A MEETING IN BOLSHOI THEATER OF PROMINENT PARTY MEMBERS ON THE 23RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF PARTY FOUNDER VLADIMIR I. LENIN.

"IT IS NOT WELL KNOWN," ALEXANDROV ASKED, "THAT EVEN AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS, THE PRESENT-DAY INSTIGATORS OF A NEW WAR, SUCH AS CHURCHILL AND HIS FRIENDS IN BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A., STILL REFUSE TO KEEP QUIET?"

HE DISCLOSED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY NOW HAS MORE THAN 6,000,000 MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES IN RUSSIA, AS COMPARED WITH ABOUT 3,000,000 BEFORE THE WAR. ABOUT 1,000,000 COMMUNISTS ARE WOMEN, HE SAID.

STRESSING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTELLIGENCIA IN THE PARTY, ALEXANDROV SAID ITS RANKS NOW CONTAIN 400,000 MEMBERS WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONS, INCLUDING 60,000 TEACHERS AND 148,000 ENGINEERS.

HJ&JS846PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE SOVIET LABOR ORGAN TRUD TODAY CHARACTERIZED DEMANDS VOICED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR RESTRICTIVE LABOR LEGISLATION AS AN "ANTI-WORKER CRUSADE OF AMERICAN REACTION."

SENATE (BALL-TAFT) AND HOUSE (SMITH) BILLS WERE DECLARED AIMED AT DESTROYING THE SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS WON BY THE WORKING CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES "AFTER MANY YEARS OF HARD STRUGGLE." 1947

N HGH157PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT RUSSIA'S RECONVERSION PROGRAM IN 1946 HAD RESULTED IN A 20 PER CENT GAIN IN CIVILIAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT AND THAT 3,000,000 MORE WORKERS WERE ENGAGED IN CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS THAN IN 1945.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO DECLARED THAT DURING 1946 800 INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES WERE BUILT, RECONSTRUCTED OR PUT INTO OPERATION IN THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT LIVING QUARTERS FOR ABOUT 1,000,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED. DAY-Production

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN FORMERLY OCCUPIED AREAS WAS INCREASED BY 28 PER CENT, THE BULLETIN SAID. IT ALSO REPORTED THAT 85 PER CENT MORE MANUFACTURED GOODS AND 15 PER CENT MORE FOOD STUFFS WERE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AT PRICES COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

THE SURVEY SHOWED THERE WERE 2,000,400 MORE CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS THAN IN 1945.

THE REPORT SAID THAT THE DROUGHT WHICH DEVASTATED LARGE AREAS OF RUSSIA LAST YEAR WAS THE WORST IN A HALF CENTURY. BEGINNING IN MOLDAVIA, THE DROUGHT GRADUALLY ENCOMPASSED THE UKRAINE AND CENTRAL AREAS AS FAR EAST AS THE VOLGA BASIN. MODERN FARMING METHODS, SPEEDY RELIEF MEASURES AND A BUMPER GRAIN HARVEST PREVENTED THE DROUGHT FROM TAKING THOUSANDS OF LIVES, THE COMMUNIST 1947 SAID.

MK643AES

PRECEDE PEIPING DAY CHINESE (200)

NANKING, JAN. 21-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT IN A STATEMENT TODAY SAID OBSTRUCTION TACTICS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE TO BLAME FOR FAILURE TO FULFILL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTER-PARTY POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL A YEAR AGO.

THE STATEMENT SAID THE COMMUNISTS OBSTRUCTED THE GOVERNMENT IN TAKING OVER MANCHURIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY; HAD FAILED TO IMPLEMENT ARMY REORGANIZATION; HAD SABOTAGED TRUCE FIELD TEAMS; HAD BOYCOTTED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH RECENTLY DRAFTED THE NEW CONSTITUTION; AND FINALLY REJECTED THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO SEND GEN. CHANG CHI-CHUNG AS A PEACE EMISSARY TO THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL OF YENAN.

IN SAN FRANCISCO THE OFFICIAL CHINESE NEWS SERVICE SAID THE NANKING GOVERNMENT HAD MADE THE FOLLOWING FOUR-POINT PEACE OFFER TO THE COMMUNISTS IN ITS LATEST STATEMENT:

1. TO HOLD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON A SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.
2. IF COMMUNISTS WILL DO LIKEVISE, TO ORDER GOVERNMENT TROOPS TO

CEASE HOSTILITIES.

3. TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE MARSHALL COMMITTEE'S ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN AND THE PLAN FOR RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

4. TO WORK OUT "JUST AND EQUITABLE" PLAN FOR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION BEFORE PUTTING THE NEW CONSTITUTION INTO EFFECT.)

GOVERNMENT PRESS REPORTS IN PEIPING SAID THAT CIVIL WAR ACTION IN THE MANCHURIAN PROVINCE OF KIRIN HAD TURNED IN FAVOR OF THE NATIONALISTS. THESE EPORTS SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT FORCES HAD RETAKEN CHITAMU, MORE THAN 60 (CORRECT) MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN, AND THAT ACROSS THE SUNGARI RIVER THE TOWN OF PAICHITUN WAS CAPTURED FROM 30,000 RED DEFENDERS.

JQ812PCS

NIGHT LEAD - RAPE

PEIPING, JAN.21-(AP)-A SEVEN-MAN U.S. NAVY COURT OPENED DELIBERATIONS TODAY AFTER A FOUR DAY TRIAL OF A U.S. MARINE CHARGED WITH TWICE RAPING A WELL-TO-DO CHINESE CO-ED. MARINE OFFICERS WERE PREPARED TO SAFEGUARD ALL COMPOUNDS AGAINST POSSIBLE ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS SHOULD THE VERDICT BE ACQUITTAL.

CHINESE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS OVER THE CASE BEFORE IT WAS 1947 BROUGHT TO TRIAL OCCURRED IN SEVERAL LARGE CITIES AND INFORMATION, UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE COME FROM MUNICIPAL AS WELL AS UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS, PROMPTED FEARS OF RENEWALS IF THE ACCUSED MARINE IS FREED.

COUNSEL FOR CPL.WILLIAM G.PIERSON, ARGUED THAT THE CO-ED, 19-YEAR-OLD SHEN CHUNG, WAS "CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF FORNICATION" AND RESORTED TO THE RAPE CLAIM TO COVER UP AN "EMBARRASSING SITUATION." COUNSEL FOR THE GIRL SAID SHE "DID ALL REASONABLE TO MANIFEST HER OPPOSITION."

(MARINE OFFICIALS HAVE WITHHELD OTHER IDENTIFICATION DETAILS, SUCH AS THE HOME TOWN, OF THE DEFENDANT.)

LT.COL.JOHN H.MASTERS, OF ANDERSON, S.C., DEFENDING PIERSON, SAID CHINESE SOLDIERS AND ARMED POLICE HEARD NO OUTCRIES ALTHOUGH THEY TWICE GOT WITHIN 20 FEET OF THE SCENE ON THE POLO FIELD. MISS SHEN CONTENDS SHE WAS RAPED TWICE AND WARDED OFF A THIRD ATTEMPT THERE DURING A THREE HOUR STRUGGLE LAST CHRISTMAS EVE.

PIERSON WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY INFORMED OF ANY CHARGES OF WHICH HE HAS BEEN ACQUITTED. BUT ANY CONVICTION WOULD RESULT IN WITHHOLDING OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT UNTIL THE SENTENCE IS APPROVED BY HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

JQ-SD549PCS

SHANGHAI, JAN.21-(AP)-CHIEN TAK-WEI, WARTIME MANAGER OF THE PUPPET CENTRAL RESERVE BANK AT SHANGHAI, WAS CONVICTED YESTERDAY OF COLLABORATION AND WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE SHANGHAI COURT.

THE COURT CONVICTED CHIEN OF FORCING SHANGHAI RESIDENTS TO EXCHANGE CHINESE NATIONAL CURRENCY FOR PUPPET BANK NOTES AND OF FURNISHING THE ENEMY WITH 2,000,000,000,000 (TRILLION) CENTRAL RESERVE BANK DOLLARS.

CHIEN WAS THE TENTH COLLABORATOR SENTENCED TO DEATH HERE.

FJ653ACS

CALCUTTA, JAN 21-(AP)-POLICE RESORTED TO GUNFIRE AND TEAR GAS TODAY TO DISPERSE A STUDENT DEMONSTRATION DURING THE OBSERVANCE OF VIET-NAM DAY HERE IN SYMPATHY WITH THE VIET-NAMESE CAUSE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA. ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND FOUR WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

NINETY-ONE PERSONS WERE ADMITTED TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS. POLICE ARRESTED SEVERAL STUDENTS.

DAY SW338PES

NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO, JAN.21-(AP)-ANOTHER CUT WILL BE MADE SOON IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPYING JAPAN, A TOTAL CURRENTLY ESTIMATED AT 120,000 IN CONTRAST WITH THE PEAK FIGURE OF 250,000.

AS AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES DISCLOSED THIS INTENT, BUT WITHOUT SPECIFYING THE AMOUNT OF REDUCTION , LT.GEN.ROB

ING THE AMOUNT OF REDUCTION , LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER TOLD THE MEN OF HIS EIGHTH ARMY COMMAND THAT THERE HAS BEEN A 100 PERCENT REPLACEMENT IN THE OCCUPATION FORCES. TWO TRANSPORTS, THE LAGRANDE VICTORY AND FREDERICK FUNSTON, DOCKED TODAY WITH 2,224 MILITARY PERSONNEL.

INFORMANTS LABELLED AS "INCORRECT" REPORTS CIRCULATING IN TOKYO THAT THE OCCUPATION FORCE WOULD BE REDUCED TO 98,000 BUT DID NOT SAY WAS TOO

IF THAT TOTAL WAS TOO HIGH OR TOO LOW. 1947

OTHER PLANS CALL FOR A CUT FROM 38,000 TO 32,000 IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES, CHIEFLY AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZE

ANDERS.

JQ1046PCS

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.22-(AP)-PROSECUTION HOPES OF RESTING ITS CASE AGAINST HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER JAPANESE LEADERS BY TOMORROW EBBED TODAY WITH PROTRACTED DEFENSE QUESTIONING OF A DAMAGING WITNESS.

KEN.RYUKICHI TANAKA, FORMER WAR MINISTRY OFFICIAL, FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY NAMED A PROMINENT GENERAL IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK AS ONE OF THOSE WHO TOILED TO GET TOJO--WITH HIS ERA OF FRESH AGGRESSIONS CULMINATING AT PEARL HARBOR--INTO POWER.

TANAKA TESTIFIED THAT MAJ.GEN.KENRYO SATO, FORMER CHIEF OF THE WAR MINISTRY'S MILITARY AFFAIRS BUREAU, HAD GONE AROUND TO JAPAN'S "ELDER STATESMEN" IN 1941 DECLARING THAT UNLESS TOJO GOT THE PREMIERSHIP "IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL THE ARMY."

YESTERDAY, TANAKA SAID LT.GEN.AKIRA MUTO, ANOTHER DEFENDANT, WAS "THE BRAINS" OF TOJO'S WAR MINISTRY IN FORMULATING AN AGGRESSIVE MILITARY POLICY.

JQ1130PCS

WITH WAR CRIMES (130)

TOKYO, JAN 21 (AP) JAPANESE IN CHINA IN 1935 KEPT POSTED ON U.S. NEWSPAPER REACTION TO THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE ORIENT THROUGH CLIPPINGS SENT TO THEIR EMBASSY IN CHINA FROM JAPANESE CONSULATES FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. 1947

THE PROSECUTION PLACED THE CLIPPINGS--WHICH WERE REQUESTED BY THE JAPANESE EMBASSY--IN EVIDENCE TODAY AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

ASSOCIATED PRESS STORIES DATELINED SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEIPING DEALT WITH JAPANESE TROOP MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEIPING AND INDICATED THE IMMINENCE OF MORE JAPANESE AGGRESSION THERE IN THE PERIOD JUNE 1 TO 10.

THE STORIES WERE CUT FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, OAKLAND TRIBUNE AND SACRAMENTO BEE.

OTHER STORIES WERE FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

GG730ACS

30.24-7491

TOKYO, JAN.21-(AP)-LT.GEN.C.H.GAIRDNER, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATLEE AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AND SIX OTHER PASSENGERS ESCAPED INJURY WHEN THEIR SPECIAL PLANE CRASHED AT KOEPANG, TIMOR, SUNDAY.

UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION, WHICH ANNOUNCED THE ACCIDENT TODAY, SAID GAIRDNER WAS RETURNING TO JAPAN FROM AUSTRALIA.

OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED COL.C.S.MYERS OF MACARTHUR'S INTELLIGENCE SECTION, AND MRS.HELEN FOLSTER, GRAND RAPIDS,MICH., WIFE OF NBC CORRESPONDENT GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER.

NONE OF THE PASSENGERS OR CREW WAS INJURED. THE PLANE TORE OFF ONE WING AND DAMAGED ITS LANDING GEAR.

THE PASSENGERS PROCEEDED TO BATAVIA TODAY AND PLANNED TO FLY TO SINGAPORE BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINER. THEY EXPECTED TO BOARD A BRITISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT AT SINGAPORE FOR THE FLIGHT TO TOKYO.

THE BRITISH MISSION SAID IT DID NOT KNOW THE CAUSE OF THE CRASH. (A BATAVIA DISPATCH REPORTED THE PASSENGERS ARRIVED THERE TODAY.)

FJ359ACS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.22-(AP)-GEORGE ATCHESON, U.S. MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON SOON FOR "ROUTINE" CONFERENCES WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

FJ1212ACS NM

YOKOHAMA JAN 21-(AP)-CPL.WALTER DENSMORE TOLDAN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION TODAY THAT AS SOON AS THEY WERE LIBERATED, MOST OF THE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT YOKKAICHI CAMP, OSAKA, BEGAN A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR GUARD MORIZO SHINJO, WHOM THEY DETESTED.

DESNMORE, 42 WHITEMAN AVE., UNIONTOWN,PA., SAID SHINJO SURRENDERED TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FOR HIS OWN SAFETY. SHINJO IS CHARGED WITH PRISON CAMP BRUTALITIES.

FJ509ACS NM

CAPETOWN, JAN 21-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TONIGHT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT THE UNION WAS UNABLE TO SUBMIT A TRUSTEESHIP DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

THE TERRITORY, HE SAID, WOULD CONTINUE TO BE ADMINISTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNION, WHICH HAS GOVERNED SOUTHWEST AFRICA, A FORMER GERMAN COLONY, UNDER A MANDATE OF THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ASKED BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IF THERE WAS ANY QUESTION OF SANCTIONS BEING INVOKED AGAINST THE UNION, SMUTS REPLIED: "WE ARE NOT WITHOUT FRIENDS."

(AT A MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK IN DECEMBER, THE REQUEST OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO ABSORB SOUTHWEST AFRICA WAS TURNED DOWN. INSTEAD THE UNION WAS CALLED UPON TO SUBMIT A TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY UNDER THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF TRUSTEESHIP OVER FORMER MANDATED TERRITORIES.)

DY1129PES

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN.21-(AP)-BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAUL FERNANDES ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD REFUSED SOVIET DEMANDS FOR COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES REPUTEDLY CAUSED BY A BRAZILIAN EMBASSY AIDE IN THE NATIONAL HOTEL IN MOSCOW, AND HAD ACCUSED RUSSIA OF UNFAIR TREATMENT OF BRAZILIAN DIPLOMATS IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

FERNANDES SAID A NOTE TO THIS EFFECT HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

IN A RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE SAID THAT THE AIDE, JOAO BATISTA SOARES DE PINNA, HAD BECOME INTOXICATED, DAMAGED FURNITURE IN THE HOTEL AND ASSAULTED RUSSIAN CITIZENS, AS A RESULT OF WHICH HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE MOSCOW.

FERNANDES RELEASED A STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN YESTERDAY WHICH SAID THAT DE PINNA HAD BEEN BOUND HAND AND FOOT AFTER BEING ASSAULTED IN THE STREET AND WAS THEN IMPRISONED IN HIS HOTEL ROOM, WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANAGEMENT. THE NOTE SAID THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD DEMANDED $160 FOR DAMAGES TO THE HOTEL.

FERNANDES SAID THAT DE PINNA HAD STRUCK BACK AFTER RUSSIAN OFFICIALS HAD ASSAULTED HIM, BUT MAINTAINED THAT HE HAD ACTED "NOT FROM DRUNKENNESS, BUT FROM DEFENSIVE ANGER."

THE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ADDED THAT PIMENTEL BRANDAO, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WAS LEAVING MOSCOW ON JAN.22 FOR STOCKHOLM. IT SAID THAT HIS DEPARTURE WAS FOR REASONS OF HEALTH AND IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF THE NOTE.

MK7AES NM

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(AP)-CANADA TONIGHT RAISED SHARPLY THE DOMESTIC CEILING PRICES ON BASE METALS, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, BUT LEFT THEM STILL UNDER CURRENT NEW YORK EXPORT PRICES.

COPPER WAS RAISED FROM 11.5 CENTS A POUND TO 16.625 CENTS; LEAD (CORRODING) FROM 5.0 CENTS TO 10.63; AND ZINC (GRADE A ELECTROLYTIC) FROM 5.75 TO 10.25. THE PREVIOUS CEILINGS HAD BEEN IN EFFECT SINCE 1941.

THE CURRENT NEW YORK EXPORT AND UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE PRICES ARE, RESPECTIVELY, COPPER 19.625 AND 17.50; LEAD 12.65 AND 11.15, AND ZINC 11.50 AND 10.75.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, GOVERNMENT CONTROL AGENCY, SAID THE RAISES WERE NECESSITATED BECAUSE PRODUCTION COSTS HAD "INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY," AND BECAUSE OF A DECLINING RATIO OF EXPORTS TO DOMESTIC SALES. EXPORTS HAVE BEEN AT HIGHER WORLD PRICES.

EXPORTS IN COPPER WERE 85 PERCENT OF TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE PERIOD 1936-39, BUT ONLY 52 PERCENT IN 1946. LEAD FOR THE SAME PERIODS DROPPED FROM 77 TO 53 PERCENT AND ZINC FROM 90 TO 73.

THE DOMESTIC PRICE OF ANTIMONY WAS RAISED FROM 17.5 CENTS A POUND TO 29.5. CANADA IMPORTS ABOUT 90 PERCENT OF HER ANTIMONY AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN BUYING IN BULK AND RESELLING AT 17.5 CENTS. THE NEW CEILING WILL LOWER SUBSIDY PAYMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PRACTICE BEING FOLLOWED IN OTHER COMMODITIES.

MQ1002PES

NEW YORK, JAN 21-(AP)-ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT QUOTES JOSEF STALIN AS TELLING HIM THAT WHILE THERE HAS BEEN "CERTAIN DETERIORATION" IN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS, "I SEE NOTHING FRIGHTFUL ABOUT THIS IN THE SENSE OF A VIOLATION OF PEACE OR A MILITARY CONFLICT."

ROOSEVELT INTERVIEWED THE RUSSIAN LEADER IN THE KREMLIN ON HIS 67TH BIRTHDAY LAST DEC.21, AND REPORTS ON THE MEETING IN THE ISSUE OF LOOK MAGAZINE RELEASED TODAY.

"NOT A SINGLE GREAT POWER, EVEN IF ITS GOVERNMENT WERE ANXIOUS

TO DO SO, COULD NOW RAISE A LARGE ARMY TO FIGHT ANOTHER ALLIED POWER, ANOTHER GREAT POWER, BECAUSE NOW ONE CANNOT POSSIBLY FIGHT WITHOUT ONE'S PEOPLE--AND THE PEOPLE ARE UNWILLING TO FIGHT," ROOSEVELT SAID STALIN TOLD HIM.

"THEY ARE TIRED OF WAR. AND BESIDES, THERE ARE NO UNDERSTANDABLE OBJECTIVES TO JUSTIFY A NEW WAR.

"ONE WILL NOT KNOW FOR WHAT HE HAS TO FIGHT AND, THEREFORE, I SEE NOTHING FRIGHTFUL THAT SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ARE TALKING ABOUT THE DETERIORATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN US.

"IN VIEW OF ALL THESE CONSIDERATIONS, I THINK THAT THE DANGER OF A NEW WAR IS NOT REAL."

IN CONTRAST TO RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES "HAVE IMPROVED," ROOSEVELT SAID STALIN TOLD HIM.

1947

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ROOSEVELT SAID THAT WHEN HE ASKED IF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD NOT, THROUGH INSPECTION, CONTROL ALL RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING FACILITIES OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AND OTHER WEAPONS, THE GENERALISSIMO INQUIRED IF HE MEANT "IN GENERAL?"

"YES, BUT ESPECIALLY AS TO AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE BY RUSSIA TO SUCH A PLAN," ROOSEVELT SAID.

"OF COURSE," STALIN WAS QUOTED AS REPLYING. "ON THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY NO EXCEPTIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN THE CASE OF RUSSIA. RUSSIA SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE SAME RULES OF INSPECTION AND CONTROL AS ANY OTHER NATIONS MUST."

ROOSEVELT SAID THAT IN REPLY TO OTHER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS, STALIN EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT NATIONS WITH DIFFERENT INTERNAL ECONOMIES COULD EXIST SIDE BY SIDE, THAT HARMONY AMONG GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WAS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THAT AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE FOR THE U.N. SHOULD BE CREATED IMMEDIATELY.

FURTHER, STALIN FAVORED FREQUENT MEETINGS OF THE BIG THREE (CAPS), EXPANSION OF TRADE BETWEEN THE U.S. AND U.S.S.R., AND THE BROADER EXCHANGE OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION--AND STUDENTS AND ARTISTS--BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

AS TO A COMMON POLICY TO AID PEOPLE OF THE FAR EAST, ROOSEVELT SAID STALIN TOLD HIM: "I FEEL THAT IT WILL BE USEFUL IF IT IS POSSIBLE. IN ANY CASE, OUR GOVERNMENT IS READY TO PURSUE A COMMON POLICY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS."

ROOSEVELT SAID THAT IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ON THE NOVEMBER ELECTION IN THIS COUNTRY, STALIN SAID HE WAS "NOT SO WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE INTERNAL LIFE" OF AMERICANS. "BUT I WOULD THINK," STALIN ADDED, "THAT THE ELECTION INDICATED THAT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS WASTING THE MORAL AND POLITICAL CAPITAL CREATED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT AND THUS IT FACILITATED THE VICTORY OF THE REPUBLICANS."

DN720AES

Poles, Slavs List Demands On Fallen Foe

1947

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Poland and Yugoslavia today demanded settlements of land and money from war-flattened Germany and Austria.

Memoranda were prepared by the two Slavic-bloc states for consideration by deputies of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council drafting separate German and Austrian treaties.

Poles Ask Potsdam Line

Poland asked for a new German frontier giving her the 40,000 square miles of former German territory she administers under the Potsdam agreement. The Potsdam accord defined this area as "the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemuende, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier."

The Polish note was not made public, but a Polish Government spokesman said the only changes it suggested in the Potsdam line were "minor rectifications." He added that the Oder-Neisse waterway, in Poland's view, is "already Polish." This suggested that Poland hoped the boundaries would be fixed along the rivers' western banks.

Distinct From Land Claim

Yugoslavia demanded sufficient reparations from Austria to settle war damages estimated at more than $11,000,000,000.

Yugoslav claims to more than 1,000 square miles of Austrian territory were registered here previously before the deputies.

The exact amount of Austrian reparations sought was not precisely stated, but a long memorandum presented to the deputies detailed vast war damages for which the Yugoslavs said they were entitled to compensation.

"High Ratio Of Austrians"

Austria was declared especially responsible for much of the damage and for a terroristic occupation in which tens of thousands of Yugoslavs were slain as hostages, deported as slave laborers or perished in concentration camps.

The Austrians, because of their geographical position, the memorandum said, had a greater interest than the Germans in subjugating Yugoslavia. The memorandum added that the proportion of Austrians in the armies used in the attack was far greater than ten per cent, "which is the proportion of the Austrian population to the population of Germany."

Yugoslavia's need for compensation cannot, therefore, be satisfied by a general assessment on Germany, the memorandum continued, saying the Austrians had incurred a special debt toward Yugoslavia.

In Specific Figures

The memorandum to the deputies stated that the War Damage Commission of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia had fixed damages suffered by the nation as follows:

Loss of national wealth $7,458,206,468.

Loss of national income $3,750,589,661.

Occupation cost $374,848,492.

In addition to the territorial demand, the Polish memorandum said the Moscow-backed republic wanted restitution of property seized by the Nazis from Polish nationals in Germany and Austria.

Further Desiderata

It included demands for:

Complete democratization of Germany and Austria.

Prohibition of all irredentist movements and organizations inside the two countries.

Extradition of war criminals of all nationalities who collaborated with the Nazis either in Germany or Austria.

Effective continuance of the current de-Nazification program.

Conclusion of a railway, air transport and river shipping agreement with Germany in which Poland would participate no less advantageously than any other country.

Austrian Responsibility

The Yugoslavs argued in their note that not all responsibility for war damage attached to Germany and they demanded that Austria assume a "proper share" of the burden of reconstructing the Slav republic.

Yugoslav casualties were estimated as:

Killed	1,236,303
Disabled	275,385
Arrested and displaced	765,138

Austrian occupation was particularly oppressive in areas of northern Slovenia that, for administrative purposes, were annexed to the Austrian provinces of Styria and Carinthia, the memorandum said.

"More than 17,000 people were arrested in these regions in the first weeks of the occupation, according to lists prepared in Austria beforehand, and were sent to concentration camps or expelled to Serbia and Croatia," it said.

The Yugoslavs charged that Austrian capital and business enterprises followed the invading armies and exploited the country in "merciless plunder."

"The war damage that Yugoslavia suffered from the German-Austrian Nazi aggression has not been made good by far by the quota of reparations allotted to Yugoslavia by the International Reparations Conference in Paris or by the liquidation of the German-Austrian property in Yugoslavia," the memorandum said.

The reparations conference decided that the share of Yugoslavia in the German reparations should amount to 6.6 per cent in category A (German investments abroad and current production) and 9.6 per cent in category B (industrial installations, German fleet, &c.).

BURMA TO GET BORDER AREAS

(N)

Laborites Reverse Another Inherited Imperial Policy

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Britain's Labor Government reversed another inherited imperial policy today. An official informant said Burma's frontier provinces would be incorporated conditionally in the new independent Burma now being created.

In effect another slice was cut off the empire. The frontier provinces comprise the northern and southern Shan states along the Siam and Chinese frontiers, totaling 62,000 square miles, and the large Chin hills area bordering India which was called the "unadministered district" until 1930. The total area of Burma is 260,000 square miles.

Inhabitants Varied

The inhabitants include head-hunters, Kachin, Karen, Chin and Shan tribes, Indians, Chinese and even some Europeans, all totaling about 5,000,000 people. Last month a deputation of Karens came to London and reportedly advised the British that they did not wish to become a part of Burma.

The informant said that Prime Minister Attlee in his conversations here with Burmese leaders had decided not to insist upon separating the wild frontier areas from the new state of Burma as was urged in the White Paper published by Britain's wartime coalition Government.

The White Paper had proposed

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dominion status for Burma at an unspecified time, and administration of the frontier areas on a colonial basis.

Leaders Wanted Shan States

Burmese leaders, however, in accepting Attlee's invitation to London, had made it plain they expected to receive independence for the Shan states and other frontier lands as well.

Attlee already had discarded the major part of the White Paper when he announced weeks ago that the Burmese leaders were free to choose independence either inside or outside the empire as they wished.

The talks with the Burmese delegation, headed by U Aung San, began against a background of an ultimatum by the Burmese Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League that Burma must be independent by January 31, 1948, or the Burmese Executive Council, which now governs the country under a British governor general, would quit its job.

The Burma talks are to end Friday with the Burmese delegation declaring themselves "satisfied."

New Plan Gives Border States To Burma

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Britain has agreed conditionally to the incorporation of the six frontier provinces of Burma within the independent Burma state now being created, a Government source said today.

The conditions stipulated will safeguard the rights of the people living in those frontier provinces, he said, because they are not in the same stage of development as the inhabitants of the rest of the country.

Britain had planned originally to partition the 260,000-square-mile country. The frontier provinces were to have continued under colonial administration. The present decision to incorporate the frontier provinces thus represents a reversal of policy.

Prime Minister Attlee has said that Burma is free to choose independence although the British Government hopes she will stay in the British Commonwealth.

Talks with a Burmese delegation are due to end Friday, and U Aung San, leader of the anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League, and his party will fly back to Burma January 28.

Stalin Anxious About Pact

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—A British Government source disclosed today that no less a figure than Joseph Stalin had "expressed his anxiety" whether Britain attaches due importance to the twenty-year British-Russian alliance.

A commentator in *Pravda*, Communist party organ, last week declared Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, had "repudiated" the 1942 pact in his December 22 broadcast to the British people, and until today this was the only known Soviet reaction to the speech.

On Saturday the British Government took the step of handing to the Soviet Government in Moscow a note reaffirming the validity of the pact, calling the *Pravda* commentary "misleading" and asking that Stalin be advised of Britain's views of the article.

Words Taken Out Of Context

The note said *Pravda* had taken Bevin's words that Britain "does not tie herself to anybody" out of the context of a passage answering criticisms that his policy was too close to the United States and not close enough to Russia.

Today the Government informant said Stalin in the course of an hour's long talk with Field Marshal Lord Montgomery during the latter's visit to Moscow had expressed anxiety about the basis of the British-Soviet treaty. Stalin stated it was no longer clear how the pact fitted in with Bevin's declaration that Britain was not linking herself to anyone.

"Called For Reply"

The informant said the British Government's note reaffirming the alliance "called for a reply" which should produce "a similar reaffirmation."

The source said Montgomery had brought back "few suggestions," however, which would alter substantially the existing relations between the two governments. The British chief of staff's examination of Russian military training institutions, he added, was "too superficial" to have resulted in any major developments in military or other spheres.

"No Legal Standing"

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—India experts in London said today that the independence resolution adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly had no legal standing.

"The resolution is merely an expression of opinion by the Assembly," said an India Office official.

Leniency Promised British Deserters

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, Defense Minister, promised lenient treatment today to thousands of deserters from the British forces if they will give up their "underground existence" by March 31.

Scotland Yard has blamed deserters from the British and other Allied forces for a large share of the jewel thefts and black-market activities which have flourished since the war ended.

Estimating that there are 20,000 British deserters "leading an underground existence" in Britain alone, Alexander told the House of Commons:

"Those who surrender voluntarily by March 31, 1947, will have this fact and any other mitigating circumstances taken into account when their cases are determined."

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS FORMED

Ramadier Brings MRP Into Cabinet Including Main Parties

Paris, Jan. 22 (AP)—Paul Ramadier, Socialist Premier, formed a compromise coalition Cabinet today embracing all major parties, and thus gave France her first complete constitutional governmental setup in seven years.

After five days of negotiations, Ramadier finally succeeded in bringing the Centrist Popular Republican Movement (MRP) into the Cabinet, by giving Georges Bidault the Foreign Ministry and working out a compromise on the National Defense Ministry.

Bidault, former MRP Premier, had served as Foreign Minister with but slight interruption ever since the liberation.

Socialist Interior Minister Ramadier's own Socialist party was awarded the key Interior Ministry, which controls the police.

In accordance with Ramadier's promise—to which the MRP had objected—the Communists received the National Defense Ministry. But separate ministries were created for war, navy and air, and these were divided among other parties.

Included in the Cabinet, besides the Communists, Socialists and MRP, are Edouard Herriot's Radical-Socialists and affiliated UDSR (Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance) and several independent Republicans.

Formation of the Cabinet of the Fourth Republic was a victory both for the 58-year-old Ramadier, who received an overwhelming vote of confidence yesterday from the National Assembly, and Bidault, who led the fight within the MRP to bring that party into the Government.

Regret Voted Down

The MRP parliamentary group, in a last-minute resolution tonight, voted to pull out of the Government if it did not conform to the policy outlined yesterday to the Assembly by Ramadier. However, a motion regretting the party's decision to participate in the Government was overwhelmingly voted down.

The Cabinet:

LEFTIST RALLY (Radical-Socialists and UDSR)—Vice Premier, Yvon Delbos; Air, Andre Maroselli; Justice, Andre Marie; Youth, Arts and Letters, Pierre Bourdan; Veterans Affairs and War Veterans, Francois Mitterand.

MRP—Foreign Affairs, Georges Bidault; Finance, Robert Schuman; Vice Premier, Pierre-Henri Teitgen; War, Paul Coste-Floret; Commerce, Jean Le Touraneau.

SOCIALISTS—Premier, Paul Ramadier; Minister of State, Felix Gouin; Interior, Edouard Depreux; Industrial Production, Robert la Coste; Agriculture, Pierre Tanguy-Prigent; Colonies, Marius Moutet; National Economy, Andre Philip; Transportation, Communications and Public Works, Jules Moch; Education, Marcel Naegelen.

COMMUNISTS — Vice Premier, Maurice Thorez; National Defense, Francois Billoux; Labor, Ambroise Croizat; Health, Georges Marrane; Reconstruction, Charles Tillon.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS—Navy, Louis Jacquinot; State, Marcel Rociore.

RAMADIER FORMS BROAD COALITION CABINET IN FRANCE

Bidault Is Named Foreign Minister—Socialist Takes Interior Post

Paris, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Socialist Premier-designate Paul Ramadier today formed a broad coalition French Cabinet with Georges Bidault of the M. R. P. party as Foreign Minister.

The Socialists took the key Interior Ministry, which controls the police. The Communists got the National Defense Ministry, but separate ministries were created for war, navy and air and went to other parties.

The Government takes in the Communists, Socialists, Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.), the Radical-Socialists and affiliated U. D. S. R. (Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance) and several independent Republicans.

Ramadier called the prospective Ministers before President Vincent Auriol tonight for their formal presentation.

The Cabinet:

The Leftist Rally (Radical and U. D. S. R.) Vice-Premier, Yvon Delbos; Air, Andre Maroselli; Justice, Andre Marie; Youth, Art and Letters, Uierre Bourdan; Veterans' Affairs and War Veterans, Francois Mitterand.

The M. R. P.—Foreign Affairs, Bidault; Finance, Robert Schuman; Vice-Premier, Pierre-Henri Teitgen; War, Paul Coste-Floret; Commerce, Jean Le Touraneau.

Socialists—Premier, Ramadier; Minister of State, Felix Gouin; Interior, Edouard Depreux; Industrial Production, Robert Lacoste; Agriculture, Pierre Tanguy-Prigent; Colonies, Marius Moutet; National Economy, Andre Philip; Transportation, Communications and Public Works, Jules Moch; Education, Marcel Naegelen.

Communists—Vice-Premier, Maurice Thorez; National Defense, Francois Billoux; Labor, Ambroise Croizat; Health, Georges Marrane; Reconstruction, Charles Tillon.

Independent Republicans—Navy, Louis Jacquinot; Minister of State, Marcel Rociore.

The return of Bidault to the Foreign Ministry post he held during the crucial days of the Paris Peace Conference drew criticism from the newspaper Etoile du Soir. The newspaper, which reflects the views of the De Gaullists, said that Bidault's appointment would mean an abrupt rupture in steps toward a new alliance with Britain.

The newspaper charged that Bidault's chief secretary was "an inscribed member of the Communist party," with access to all State papers.

Bidault has headed the anti-De Gaulle faction among the Popular Republicans.

Formation of the Cabinet was as much of a success for Bidault as for Ramadier. Bidault fought for five days to get the M. R. P. to consent to enter the Government.

The Popular Republican Movement, numerically outranked in the assembly only by the Communists, was reported to have decided at the last minute to join the new government.

Robert LeCourt, head of the MRP's parliamentary group, announced the decision after a conference with Ramadier. He said the action had been decided upon "in the national interest."

The MRP previously had taken the position that it would not enter or support Ramadier's government unless he altered his plans to award the national defense portfolio to a Communist. Whether Ramadier had yielded or whether a compromise had been reached was not immediately disclosed.

VIET NAM FORCES NEAR HANOI ROUTED

French Armored Troops Lauded For Indo-China Action

Paris, Jan. 22 (AP)—French troops have cleared Viet Nam forces from a semi-circular area extending 10 miles from the center of Hanoi on the west, a French communiqué from Indo-China said tonight.

The communiqué highly praised armored troops who began the offensive two days ago to clear Hanoi's western suburbs.

Hanoi dispatches said bitter fighting raged at near historic Pont du Papier, where the most famous battle was fought in the 1883 conquest of Tonkin state.

At Saigon, in southern Indo-China, a communiqué disclosed officially for the first time that the French had been fighting a widespread action against an "important" Viet Nam offensive aimed at blockading that city.

Disclosing that the action had ranged from 350 miles north of Saigon to 150 miles south of the city, the communiqué said numerous actions had been fought day and night against Viet Nam guerrillas attempting to cut roads, block river traffic and blow up bridges, but "thanks to the untiring action of our forces" the Viet Nam offensive had failed to gain important results.

Hanoi dispatches said the French now controlled all the capital of Indo-China except for an isolated 1-mile-square native area held by about 1,000 armed youths.

Ho Promises A 'Holy War' Of Resistance

Manila, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet-Nam today pledged "a holy war of resistance" against the French in a New Year's broadcast to the people of Indo-China.

Ho said the war would bring "the greatest hardships but also a glorious year to our people." The broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

"The peoples of China, India and all other Asiatic peoples are supporting us," Ho said. "Even the peoples of France and other French colonies are supporting us."

He declared that peace efforts had failed because of French determination to subdue the Viet-Namese by force.

A Viet-Nam communiqué said the advance of French troops, supported by tanks and armored cars, toward Lang and Paper, villages southwest and east of Hanoi, had been checked.

Blockade Prevented

Saigon, Jan. 22 (AP)—French authorities announced today that French troops had thwarted a determined Viet-Nam attempt to blockade the Port of Saigon by cutting roads and railways, blowing up bridges and blocking river operations in southern Indo-China.

The announcement said Viet-Namese forces began their blockade attempt last week with a series of co-ordinated operations over a widespread area, ranging 250 miles north and west of Saigon and 150 miles south.

The Viet-Nam offensive failed to achieve its objective, a communiqué said, "thanks to the untiring action of our forces, who have been engaged day and night in numerous small combats."

Army Rearrests 'Axis Sally' In Reich On Order From U.S.

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 22 (AP). Mildred Gillars, the graying honey-voiced "Axis Sally" who broadcast over the German radio during the war, was rearrested here today on orders of the United States Department of Justice, army intelligence officers said.

The 37-year-old American woman, originally arrested last March on charges of treason, was released December 24 along with two other American propagandists for the Nazis.

Intelligence officers said they did not know why her rearrest had been ordered so soon after her release.

In several interviews during the last month, however, she has expressed strongly anti-Semitic and anti-Communistic opinions.

Sure Views Were Correct

In one such unsolicited interview, she said she was still convinced that the views she broadcast to American soldiers were correct.

"I tried to warn America against communism and Judaism, to show how they were threatening and undermining America," she said in that interview.

"All the things I warned against have become actualities. Oh, if only those poor G.I.'s who sacrificed their lives and futures had realized what was going on."

Her American passport was taken away in 1941. She said she did not know whether she was still an American citizen, although she said she would "dearly love to return to America." She was required to report periodically to United States military authorities in Germany.

Would Be Charged With Treason

Tom C. Clark, United States Attorney General, said in Washington last week that she would be taken into custody and charged with treason if she returned to America. His statement was made following reports that she had arrived at Miami, Fla.

Prior to her arrest today, she was last reported staying at Diez an Der Puhn, a town on the border between the French and American occupation zones, where many artists and writers live.

Born in Portland, Maine, Miss Gillars came to Germany in 1934 to study music, after a brief career on the American stage. She said she first went on the German radio because it "gave me the outlet I had always sought," and planned to go on the German stage after the war.

U. S. ARMY ARRESTS AXIS SALLY AGAIN

Frankfurt, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—United States Army intelligence officers said today that Mildred Gillars, better known as Axis Sally, was re-arrested here today on orders of the Department of Justice in Washington. Originally arrested for pro-Nazi broadcasts during the war, the American woman was released recently, together with two other American propagandists for the Nazis.

Intelligence officers said that they did not know why the Department of Justice had ordered her taken into custody again so soon after her release. However, Attorney-General Tom Clark told news correspondents in Washington a few days ago that Miss Gillars would be tried for treason if she returned to the United States.

Since her release from an Army jail near here on December 26, Miss Gillars had been required to report periodically to American military authorities. She was last reported living in Diez an der Puhn, a town on the border between the French and American occupation zones. In several press interviews Miss Gillars has expressed anti-Semitic and anti-Communist views and has defended her wartime broadcasts.

G. I's Sentence Cut In Reich Killing

Frankfurt, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The life sentence given Pvt. Donald K. Nye of Syracuse, N. Y., a 19-year-old paratrooper, for the killing of a German girl, has been reduced to ten years, the staff judge advocate of the United States Forces Headquarters Command said today. The sentence was reduced by Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Ryan, chief of the Headquarters Command, who changed the court-martial's verdict from murder to voluntary manslaughter when he reviewed the case.

BREMEN BECOMES A STATE

U. S. Military Government Announces New Status

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (A.P.).—Representatives of the United States Military Government pasted up proclamations in Bremen today declaring that city to be a separate State in the American occupation zone.

Bremen thus became the fourth State in the American zone and will assume the same status as Hesse, Duerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria. The territory of the new State will include the city of Bremen and the city of Wesermuende, including the port of Bremerhaven, main port of the United States Army in Germany. The population is about 500,000.

Clay to Inspect Ruhr With Briton

Berlin, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, chiefs of the American and British military governments, planned to leave Berlin tonight for the Ruhr to make a personal study of means of increasing its vitally needed coal production. They will take with them their top experts in ecopomics, mining and man power.

DE GASPERI OPENS PARLEYS TODAY ON NEW GOVERNMENT

F. BRUTTO (N)

ROME, Jan. 22 — (AP) Alcide de Gasperi, who brought on Italy's current political crisis two days ago by resigning as premier, was asked tonight by President Enrico de Nicola to organize a new government.

The Christian Democratic leader will begin consultations tomorrow with the heads of other parties on the formation of Italy's third cabinet in a little more than a year.

Difficult Task

Rome's newspapers generally agreed that De Gasperi's task will be difficult. One of the new government's immediate and unpleasant obligations will be to sign the Italian peace treaty, against which the resigned foreign minister, Socialist Leader Pietro Nenni, filed a strong protest Monday. Another problem, almost as immediate, will be to get the war-damaged country firmly on the road to economic recovery.

Emerging from a three-quarter hour conference with De Nicola, De Gasperi told newsmen: "The president has asked me to form a new government."

The premier-designate added that he would begin his conferences by seeing Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the dissident socialist group who has submitted his resignation as president of the constituent assembly.

Most observers believed De Gasperi's first efforts would be directed toward the formation of a government of the center involving cooperation with Saragat's group—the new Italian Laborers' Socialist party formed after the Socialists split two weeks ago over Nenni's policy of cooperation with the Communists. The Laborers' Socialist party, however, has announced its intention of not cooperating in any government which would seek to exclude parties of the left.

Even before it was announced that De Gasperi had been commissioned to name a new cabinet, it had been rumored that he might try to keep the leftists out of the government and rule with a more tractable center-to-right or purely centrist government. De Gasperi's prestige has been bolstered by his successful visit to the United States, it was said.

De Gasperi's old four-party government, which ended with his resignation Monday, had served for six months.

De Gasperi Asked (N) To Form New Regime

Rome, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—President Enrico de Nicola tonight asked Alcide de Gasperi, leader of the Christian Democrats, to form a new Italian government.

De Gasperi resigned as premier on Monday, terminating his four-party government which had served for six months. Earlier one of his confidantes said that underlying the Italian government crisis was "the disagreeable question of who is to sign the peace treaty."

2 Fascists Steal (N) Rome Trial Show

J. P. McKNIGHT

Rome, Jan. 22 (AP)—Two quick, clever men of the sort Benito Mussolini liked held the center of the stage today when the trial of eight Fascists for the 23-year-old slaying of Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti opened here.

One was Francesco Giunta, early Fascist from Trieste who was the party's secretary for five months in 1923-24 and il Duce's under secretary of the interior on June 1, 1924, when fascism allegedly decided it had had enough of Matteotti's brillian, bitter attacks in the Chamber of Deputies and did away with him.

The other "smart man" of fascism was 59-year-old Cesare Rossi once Mussolini's slender, elegant press chief, now grown bald and portly during sixteen years as fascism's prisoner for plotting against Mussolini and two years in jail awaiting today's trial.

Four Defendants Absent

Absent from the trial were four defendants, one because of illness and three because they have not been apprehended. Also absent were 64 others originally named in the indictment in 1943. Death had accounted for fifteen of them, including Mussolini, and amnesty and completed investigations had cleared the rest.

The dapper Giunta, first of the four defendants in the dock to undergo the initial interrogation, sat comfortably in the chair facing judge and prosecutor with all the affability of an old friend about to exchange reminiscences about something that had happened long, long ago.

Nods, Bows And Smiles

Rossi came into the crowded little courtroom as though he were walking into one of the receptions his pretty French wife used to give. He nodded, bowed, smiled and reached over the railing several times to shake hands with acquaintances.

Giunta admitted freely that "I served fascism because I thought I was serving Italy disinterestedly," but he denied having organized or even having heard about the Fascist gangs which are alleged to have kidnapped and murdered Matteotti.

The other two defendants present were big-nosed impassive Amerigo Dumini, alleged to have been the "trigger man," and Amleto Poveromo.

Sentenced In One Killing

Once reported slated to head Mussolini's secret police, Dumini already has been convicted of the killing once—by a Fascist court back in 1926. Along with Poveromo, he was sentenced to serve 5 years, 11 months and 20 days in prison.

But a convenient amnesty got them out in two months and it was popularly supposed their trial was staged to quiet the uproar over the Matteotti case.

Dumini is expected to be questioned tomorrow.

25,000 Fleeing Pola Before Slavs Come

F. BRUTTO

Rome, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pola, once a naval station of the Roman Empire, may be only a ghost town when it is given to Yugoslavia.

From that city and the remainder of the Istrian Peninsula which is to change from Italian to Yugoslav hands, Italians are leaving by the thousands—taking with them knapsacks and factories.

A Trieste dispatch to Rome's *Giornale d'Italia* estimated that 100,000 already have crossed the Morgan Line.

About 35,000 have crossed from Fiume, another 20,000 from Zara.

200,000 To Leave Area

Some 25,000 of Pola's 33,000 population are expected eventually to leave, and estimates are that the mass exodus from the area will total 200,000 persons.

One of its recent witnesses said that today 20,000 citizens of Pola—some twenty days before the signing of the peace treaty that will give their city to Yugoslavia—live in suspense, not knowing where to go or how.

Listlessly they walk through streets where incessant hammering and sawing is heard from homes, shops and factories as property is crated for shipping to somewhere in Italy.

"Selling Cemetery Lot"

Windows of half the homes already are boarded up.

At the harbor and the railroad station, long lines of battered trucks, horse and donkey-drawn carts and handcarts are piling up hills of furniture.

Local newspapers have columns of avertisements such as:

"Selling cemetery lot, sewing machine, matrimonial bed."

An exodus committee has been established to aid the future refugees. Each family that wishes to go is given a certificate, and already almost 10,000 such certificates have been issued. Some 4,000—mostly persons of means—already have left the city.

Free Rail Transport

The Italian Government has allotted 10,000,000 lire and promised to send two big ships to help in the mass exodus.

Meanwhile, household goods are being transported free of charge by Italian railways to assembly centers in Trieste, Venice, Ravenna, Ancona and Brindisi.

Almost all of the city's six large factories and 100 medium and small shops—employing a total of 2,500 workers—intend to leave, but only two firms thus far have succeeded in shipping all their machinery and equipment.

Monastery To Remain

Property owners hope the Italian Government will reimburse them for the homes they plan to leave behind, and already claims have been filed for 1,479 of Pola's 3,200 buildings.

In all the sorrow and the bustle, a Franciscan monastery dating from the fourteenth century is unchanged. The monks continue their work, undisturbed. Their Father Superior said:

"We have been here for the past six centuries. We do not intend to leave now."

U. S. Studies Bomb Claims Of Vatican, San Marino

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 22—The American claims commission is investigating claims against the Allies for bomb damage to Vatican state property at Castel Gandolfo and to the Republic of San Marino, it was learned today.

While the Vatican listed property damage at approximately 170,000,000 lire, the republic in east-central Italy petitioned for unspecified "relief" from "woeful damages to the Republic of San Marino." It was not clear whether the Vatican's claim was computed on the former official rate of 100 lire to the dollar or the current rate of 225. At the former rate the total damage—if paid—would amount to $1,700,000. At the new value it would be $755,550.

Pope Cites Grave Religious Crisis

Vatican City, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, addressing 400 women of the "Christian Renaissance" movement today, termed religion's present crisis "perhaps the gravest humanity has experienced since the beginning of Christianity."

To survive it, he said, required

"the greatness of a Christianity lived in its fullness with persevering constancy" and "the frank, courageous deployment of all those men and women—who, while living in the midst of the world, are ever ready to fight for their faith."

Source Of Salvation

"Modern thought and life," the Pope said, "must be guided back toward and regardful of Christ."

He declared the only source of salvation is the Catholic faith which, he said, should not be 'mutilated, anemic, sweetened faith, but full of its own integrity, its purity and its strength."

It must be recognized, the Pontiff continued, that under conditions of modern life, "to remain faithful, always and everywhere, without reserve and without compromise to the Commandments of God, exacts, day by day, a self-control, a constant effort, a sacrifice which sometimes reaches the point of heroism."

CHICAGOAN DOOMED AS YUGOSLAV SPY

Sentenced To Death On Charge Of Anti-Tito Plot

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 22 (AP). Ivan Pintar, 42-year-old native of Chicago, has been sentenced by a Yugoslav court to death before a firing squad for allegedly serving as a "foreign" wartime spy and plotting to overthrow Marshal Tito's present regime.

The court, sitting in Sisak in northwestern Yugoslavia, pronounced the sentence last night. Three Yugoslav citizens, one a woman, were condemned to death on similar charges. Eleven Yugoslavs were sentenced to jail terms ranging from five to 20 years, and one person was acquitted.

Spying For Ustachi

Pintar was accused of "being in the services of representatives of the international reaction," and of spying for the Ustachi, storm troopers of the puppet Croatian regime established by the Axis. He also was charged with taking pictures of important buildings and bridges in and near Sisak and with promising the Ustachi that he would try to obtain arms and food through his contacts with the American consul at Zagreb.

The prosecution said that after the war he was instrumental in forming the "Crusaders," which the Government describes as a postwar offshoot of the Ustachi, "with the purpose of overthrowing the existing state of order in Yugoslavia."

Applied For Return

A United States Embassy spokesman said that Pintar was in Zagreb as a business man, and had applied in 1946 for registration to return to the United States. Embassy records showed that nothing was heard of him from that time until last Friday, when Yugoslav authorities announced he had been placed on trial.

The Embassy maintained silence on the case during the trial, but observers had believed that the sentence would be light.

Others sentenced to death were Sejpan Krivoshic, Djuro Mapich and a woman named Zlapakolaric, all charged with being members of the Ustachi and the Crusaders. The woman was accused of having turned many victims over to "Ustachi cutthroats."

3 U. S. Natives Ordered Shot.

Belgrade, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Yugoslav court last night sentenced Chicago-born Ivan Pintar to be shot on charges of espionage and "being in the service of representatives of international reaction." Three Yugoslav citizens also received death sentences.

Summing up the case against Pintar, the court found that in the spring of 1946 he had "joined with the Ustachi terrorist group headed by Sejpan Krovishich (one of the accused who was also sentenced to death) and promised him he would do his utmost that the Ustachi would get arms, food and other materiel by plane.

A United States embassy spokesman said recently that records showed Pintar was born in Chicago in 1904 and was in Zagreb as a business man when he applied to return to the United States. Embassy records showed that nothing was heard of him from the time of his application until he went to trial.

The charges specified that Pintar contributed to the Ustachi approximately $20, 1,250 sheets of paper, typewriter ribbons, pencils, ink, &c.

Eleven other Yugoslavs received sentences ranging from five to twenty years. One was acquitted.

21 Captured by Guerrillas

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Ministry of Public Order reported today that a strong guerrilla force captured twenty-one Greek soldiers after killing one and wounding another in a four-hour clash at the village of Lehova, south of Phlorina, two days ago.

Belgrade Asks Greece To Withdraw Attache

Belgrade, Jan. 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Office confirmed reports tonight that the Government was asking Greece to withdraw its military attache here, Commandante G. Diamantopoulos, and that Yugoslavia proposed to recall its military attache from Athens.

The spokesman said he was unable to give any further information and that he didn't know what reasons would be given by the Foreign Office. Asked about reports in Athens that Yugoslavia also was suggesting that the United States recall its military attache, the spokesman said there was no truth to them.

Slays Request Aide Recall

Athens, Jan. 22 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that Belgrade has asked Greece to withdraw her military attaché and has advised the Greek Government that Yugoslavia is withdrawing her military attaché from Greece.

It was learned here at the same time that Belgrade also has suggested that the United States recall her military attaché in the Yugoslav capital.

Government Bloc's Victory Hailed By Warsaw Crowd

Warsaw, Jan. 22 (AP)—Fifty thousand Warsaw residents braved snow and cold weather today in a demonstration at which speakers hailed the Government bloc victory in Sunday's Parliamentary elections as a forerunner of peace and the reconstruction of Poland.

Leaders of the bloc, conferred on the makeup of the new Government. Informed sources said it was regarded as certain that President Boleslaw Bierut would be re-elected, and that Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski would be asked to form the new Cabinet.

Will Resign Formally

Both the Premier and the President will resign formally during the first week in February, and Parliament is slated to convene before February 10.

Although there is a good chance that several ministries will go to nonbloc parties who are friendly to the present Government—thus giving the new regime a coalition aspect—it is certain that Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL), will not be included.

It is doubtful also whether the two PSL ministers in the present Cabinet will be reappointed.

Mikolajczyk also may face a PSL reorganization and lose the leadership of the party.

An unofficial popular vote compilation showed the bloc parties received 9,003,682; PSL, 1,154,847; Labor, 530,979; New Liberation, 397,754; Catholic and smaller groups, 157,611.

Mikolajczyk, who has said he would appeal the election to the Supreme Court, expected to include in his charges that the pro-Government bloc "arranged in advance" that his party would receive only ten per cent of the vote.

Confers With Ambassador

The Vice Premier conferred at length with the British Ambassador, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck.

A military tribunal at Katowice sentenced to death seven alleged members of a new underground organization known as the Resistance Movement Home Army. Nineteen others were imprisoned.

Jakub Berman, under secretary of the Council of Ministers, predicted at a news conference that the underground would be liquidated this year. He said the Government would show the "utmost leniency" to underground members who leave their forest hideouts and return to normal lives.

Poland's Interim Regime Slated To Quit Soon.

Warsaw, Jan. 22 (AP)—Informed sources said today Poland's provisional government would resign during the first week in February and a new regime would be formed upon the convening of the newly-elected Parliament.

President Boleslaw Bierut and Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski, along with the ministers of the Communist - dominated Cabinet, however, are not expected to be long out of jobs.

Informed sources said it was regarded as certain that Bierut would be elected chief executive and that Osubka-Morawski then would be selected to form a new cabinet.

Red Bloc Wins By 4 To 1

The Communist-dominated government bloc won 9,033,682 of the 11,244,873 votes cast in Sunday's parliamentary elections, a compilation of unofficial returns showed today. The Polish Peasant Party (PSL) of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk polled 1,154,847.

This gave the bloc parties 80 per cent of the popular vote, to 10.3 per cent for the Polish Peasant Party. They captured or will control nearly 90 per cent of the 444 seats in the new parliament.

Mikolajczyk Faces Exclusion

Bloc officials already have declared that neither Mikolajczyk nor any other member of the PSL, which won 28 parliament seats, will be included in the new government.

Other vote totals, according to the unofficial compilation, gave the Labor party 530,979 votes; the New Liberation group, a PSL splinter, 397,754 votes and eight seats, and the Catholic and smaller parties, 157,611 votes and four seats. The Labor party, which won twelve seats, is the only other group besides PSL which is definitely anti-bloc.

18 Of PSL Doomed To Die

Eighteen persons described as members of the PSL and charged with participating in underground terrorist activities were sentenced to death yesterday by Polish military tribunals.

Another military court in Katowice condemned seven members of a new underground resistance movement known as the home army. Nineteen others were sentenced to prison terms.

Jakub Berman, under secretary of the Council of Ministers, told a news conference last night the Government intended to show the "utmost lieniency" to members of the underground who leave their forest hideouts and return to normal life. He predicted the bands would be liquidated this year.

"Ruthless To Die-Hards"

Berman, often described as "the man behind the scenes" for the Warsaw regime and author of many of the Government's official acts, said that the future for Mikolajczyk, whose party the Government repeatedly charged was linked to the underground, would depend on his attitude.

"For those who persist in contacts with the underground we will be ruthless," Berman declared.

He emphasized that he regarded Mikolajczyk's connection with the underground as purely ideological and suggested that the Peasant party itself was now disintegrating because of internal strife.

India Assembly Ends Its Wait For Moslems

Predominantly Hindu Body Approves Resolution for an Independent Republic

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (AP).—India's predominantly Hindu Constituent Assembly, declining to mark time any longer while waiting for the Moslem League to join in its deliberations, unanimously approved today a resolution calling for the creation of an independent sovereign republic in India.

The resolution, proposed six weeks ago by Jawaharlal Nehru, passed after Nehru expressed regret that the Moslem League was boycotting the Assembly. He added, however, that "no work will be held up in the future, whether any one comes or not."

[Experts on India in London said the resolution had no legal standing, but was merely an expression of opinion by the Assembly. An India Office official pointed out that the resolution fixed no date for independence to become effective. He recalled that Nehru, in proposing the action, said it was not a part of the constitution which the Assembly would draft.]

Nehru, leader of the Hindu-dominated All India Congress (Nationalist party) and chief minister of India's interim government, told the delegates that he still hoped the Moslem League would join the Assembly, but "there has been waiting enough."

Nehru recalled that the Congress party had decided there would be no objection to a monarchical form of government within India's princely states, provided the people approved. "It is inconceivable that certain parts of India should have democratic freedom and certain parts should not," he said.

In Bombay, the powerful Bombay Students Union circulated handbills urging that the interim government assume full powers as a free provisional government.

Nehru Independence Resolution Adopted

New Delhi, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution recommending that India be proclaimed an independent, sovereign republic was adopted today by unanimous standing vote of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

Nehru, leader of the Hindu-dominated All-India Congress party and leading minister of India's interim government, concluded lengthy debate on the resolution with an address in which he again lamented the fact that the Moslem League was boycotting the Assembly.

Nehru said today that although he regretted the League's absence, "no work will be held up in the future, whether anyone comes or not."

"Six weeks have passed since I moved this resolution in this house and during this period there has been plenty of opportunity for those who wanted to come," he said.

"Unfortunately, they have not yet decided to come and they still hover in a state of indecision. . . ."

Referring to India's relations with Great Britain, he added:

"At no time have we thought in terms of isolating ourselves in this world from other countries or ever being hostile to countries which have dominated us. . . . We want to be friendly with the British people, its commonwealth and others.

"In this world you cannot remain in isolation. You must either co-operate or fight. There is no middle way."

Bombay Strike Called Today In Honor Of Bose

Bombay, India, Jan. 22 (AP)—Anti-British handbills were posted in Bombay today as students and members of the Adult Forward bloc announced plans to bring the city's business life to a standstill tomorrow in observance of the birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian National Army chieftain.

Observance of the birthday last year touched off anti-British demonstrations resulting in heavy casualties, in what probably was the worst single day's rioting in Bombay's history.

Although Allied military authorities long since announced Bose died in a plane crash in Formosa two years ago, rumors persisted that he was alive and would appear tomorrow. The National Army leader is a hero to the younger element and the Adult Forward bloc, a Left-Wing faction of the Congress party.

The Bengal Government announced in Calcutta that the "situa-

tion is now fast returning to normal" there after two days of fighting in which 1 person was killed, 38 injured and 25 arrested. The Calcutta demonstrations were called in support of the Viet-Nam Government in Indo-China.

Earlier today, Calcutta police used tear gas to disperse crowds of Hindu students. Four thousand students passed a resolution "condemning atrocities committed by police against peaceful student demonstrations."

Iraq To Raise D.C. Legation To Embassy

Baghdad, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Government announced today that the Iraq legation in Washington is to be raised to the status of an embassy in reciprocation for similar action taken by the United States with respect to its legation in Baghdad.

It was expected that Ali Jawdat, the present Iraq Minister in Washington, would be designated as the first ambassador.

Each Has Killed Peace, Chiang And Reds Claim

Nanking, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Chinese Government and the Communists belabored each other today with statements charging the other with wrecking China's peace.

The Government wound up expressing the hope that the Communists would "appreciate the Government's earnest efforts" and resume peace talks either in Nanking or Yenan, Communist capital.

The Communists, through spokesman Wang Ping-nan, said nothing doing, unless the Government bowed to their previous demand, tore up the new constitution and gave up territory won since January 13, 1946.

Other Chang Charges

The Government charged that the Communists obstructed in Manchuria, never lived up to agreements on army reorganization, sabotaged truce field teams and boycotted the recent constitutional convention.

Wang replied that the Government "by calling the unilateral National Assembly," which adopted the new constitution, itself violated previous agreements.

Government dispatches, meanwhile, claimed successes in skirmishing both in Manchuria and jn the vicinity of Peiping, two locales where the Communists have shown a recent resurgence of activity.

Red Retreat Reported

The Central News Agency said the Communists were in retreat northeast of Changchun after being driven from Chitamu, 48 miles from the Manchurian capital.

The agency also claimed that Government troops had captured Paichitun, 83 miles northeast of Changchun. It asserted that the city had been defended by 30,000 Communists.

In Hopeh province, Government troops captured Paoti, one-time Communist stronghold 42 miles east of Peiping, and Pingku, 40 miles northeast of Peiping, the Central News Agency reported.

Yank's Sentence Not Revealed

Peiping, Jan. 22 (AP)—Marine Corporal William G. Pierson was convicted by a United States naval court today of raping a 19-year-old Chinese coed, but will not learn the penalty for some time.

After announcing its verdict, the seven-man court adjourned to deliberate on the sentence. It will not be announced until passed upon by Maj. Gen. Samuel L. Howard, commandant of United States Marines in North China. Life imprisonment is the maximum.

Pierson, 23, who had sat through four days of testimony but did not testify, blanched at the verdict. Then his face turned a bright red.

Dashes From Courtroom

When Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Hughes, who headed the court, instructed military police to remove the prisoner, Pierson dashed headlong from the room, mumbling to himself, as guards followed him out.

Shen Chung, Peiping National University student, who testified that Pierson raped her twice on Christmas Eve, was not in court.

Both the conviction and sentence are subject to review.

The court acquitted Pierson of charges of assault, and of assault with intent to rape, ruling they were lesser counts to the principal accusation. It dropped two other charges—fornication and misconduct, holding that they were inconsistent.

LABOR UNREST WORRIES JAPS

Leader Stabbed—Tokyo Press Takes Grave View

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Tokyo press took a grave view today of the growing labor foment in Japan, heightened by the stabbing of a labor leader as he was helping plan a strike of 2,500,000 Government and municipal workers for February 1.

The influential Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* said the attack on Katsumi Kikunami by two members of an obscure political party "showed the first teeth of fascism since the war ended."

It demanded that the Yoshida Cabinet "take the responsibility for creating an environment that produced such a vicious manifestation of terrorism."

Social Revolution

The Tokyo *Shimbun* said the "ominous atmosphere" was "suggestive of social revolution." It surmised that if the strike plans are carried out to the fullest Japan would be caught in "the greatest general strike in the history of the world."

Kikunami, recovering from his wounds, said the strike would be held, despite the plea of Yoshishige Kawai, Welfare Minister, that it would "not only destroy the Yoshida Cabinet but also this country."

Solution Intimated

Among demands of the strike planners are establishment of a minimum wage, drawing up of labor contracts and rescinding by Premier Yoshida of a reference to labor in his New Year's radio speech as "recalcitrant elements."

Minister Kawai, without going into detail, intimated that the Government had a solution for the threatened strike.

Two men were booked by Tokyo police on charges of committing bodily harm to Kikunami, head of the Congress of Industrial Unions. They were described as members of the "New People's party" and were brought in by the party's head, Yasutoshi Maki. One assailant wore an aviator's jacket and army boots which he said were parts of the "party's uniform."

Jap Union Urged Not To Strike

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (AP)—Welfare Minister Yoshishige Kawai urged government workers today to abandon a general strike set for February 1 lest they "not only destroy the Yoshida Cabinet but also this country."

The Congress of Industrial Unions nevertheless pressed plans to call 2,500,000 government and municipal workers off the job and loosed another blast at Premier Shigeru Yoshida's government.

The Congress issued a statement blaming the knifing of Katsumi Kikunami, its president, on "reactionary forces" and asserted the "conservative, reactionary" Yoshida government was implicated.

It did not elaborate on the latter charge.

Kikunami is recovering.

Japanese police reported two young members of the obscure New People's Party surrendered today and admitted the stabbing. They are Hiroo Otsuka, 25, and Ryutaro Sakuma, 21.

4 Million Words Recorded In the Tojo Trial to Date

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Jan. 22—Court reporters of the International Tribunal trying Hideki Tojo and twenty-four other major defendants on war crimes charges have recorded more than 4,000,000 words already—and the defense side is yet to come. One hundred and two witnesses have appeared in person. Affidavits of 1,200 other witnesses and extracts from 1,100 documents have been read to the tribunal judges.

To keep the eleven judges, fifty prosecution attorneys and twenty-three United States defense attorneys posted and provide copies for court attendants, 300 copies of the transcript are mimeographed daily. Another 300 are printed in Japanese for the defendants and the eighty-one Japanese defense lawyers.

The prosecution has a clerical language investigating staff comprising 104 allied nationals and 184 Japanese. The defense clerical force numbers 200.

Japan Forbids Making Nonessential Goods

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Japanese Government today banned the manufacture of more than 100 nonessential and luxury items to make more raw materials available for goods essential to maintain life.

Prohibited items include many sold in black-market stalls—leather briefcases, aluminum tops, rubber mats and toys, furniture, smoking equipment and some toilet articles.

Jap Ex-Colonel Found Dead Of Knife Wound

Sendai, Japan, Jan. 22 (AP)—Tomoo Okubo, a former Japanese Army colonel suspected of forcing girl internees in Java into a brothel, was found dead Friday in Horin Temple with a butcher knife wound over the heart. Police speculated that he committed suicide.

Okubo a few days earlier told a former subordinate he feared he was under suspicion as a war criminal. He was, the Netherlands Government having asked General MacArthur's legal section to question him about the wartime Java brothel.

Okubo was commandant of an officer's training school in Java from 1942 to 1945.

Services Conducted By 2 G. I.'s and Wac

Yokohama, Jan. 22 (A. P.)—Two enlisted men and a Wac sergeant, all chaplain's assistants, held services Sunday when no Protestant chaplain was available for two United States Eighth Army chapels.

Pfc. Walter E. Lindberg, former assistant minister of Broadway Temple Methodist Church, New York, conducted services. He had completed two years toward a Ph. D. degree at Columbia when called into the Army.

Sgt. Ray L. Harwick of Souderton, Pa., member of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, led the singing. He plans to resume pre-ministerial studies after his discharge. Wac Sgt. Helen Havlon, a Uniterian, from St. Louis, was organist.

McNutt Returns To Manila

Manila, Jan. 22 (AP)—United States Ambassador McNutt flew back to Manila today from an Australian visit on which he conferred with United States Ambassador Butler in Canberra and United States consular officials in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and Miss Grace Woody, their guest.

Waring To Urge More Funds

Manila, Jan. 22 (AP)—A source close to Dr. Frank A. Waring, chairman of the Philippine War Damage Commission, said today Waring will go to Washington in February and inform a congressional committee that Philippine industry needs $268,000,000 for adequate rehabilitation. That is in addition to $400,000,000 earmarked for claims of $500 or less, authorized but not yet appropriated by Congress.

Penalties Free Of Veto Sought

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—United States experts were reported authoritatively tonight to be canvassing methods of punishing violations of an atomic control pact without being stopped by a veto in the United Nations Security Council.

It was generally agreed that these methods involved, in the final showdown, war against any aggressor nation breaking the atomic treaty.

The Americans insist that the veto must not be used to prevent swift and sure punishment. They insist furthermore that adequate measures can be taken under authority already granted in the United Nations charter, without altering the veto set-up in any way.

Chief Stumbling Block

The question of dealing effectively with aggressor nations by inflicting swift punishment has been the principal stumbling block in the way of complete agreement on an atomic energy treaty, some observers said. Consideration of this problem was only part of the general overhaul of United States policy now under way in preparation for resumption of arms talks in the Security Council after February 4.

Warren R. Austin, chief of the United States delegation, is expected to go to Washington this week end for conferences with George C. Marshall, new Secretary of State, on American policy in the United Nations.

Permits Members Action

One method of atomic punishments, it is said authoritatively, could be worked out under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

It has been suggested that an international atomic inspection agency, which would be set up under the atomic treaty to operate without a veto, could declare there had been a serious violation of the atomic-control pact warranting heavy punishment.

Article 51 permits the United Nations members to take individual and collective action for self-defense until the Security Council can act. Thus, these nations could go to war against the violating nation immediately.

If the veto is invoked in the Security Council on such a serious occasion, it is suggested that this act itself would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the United Nations members.

Another Approach Suggested

Another approach, the Americans suggest, would be through articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations Charter which contain the general obligation not to use force in any manner inconsistent with the Charter and to take collective action against any threat or act of aggression.

A third method would be under Article 11 of the United Nations Charter, which gives the United Nations General Assembly the power to recommend to the Security Council or to the individual member states, or to both, immediate collective action in defense of the peaec and of the law.

Austin contends that the Security Council, in which the veto would not be altered, has the primary but not the sole responsibility under the Charter for maintaining international peaec and security.

Penalty For Atom Pact Violations Weighed

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States delegation to the United Nations was reported today exploring ways of punishing nations violating an atomic-energy control pact without smashing directly into the United Nations Security Council veto.

One method said to be under consideration would provide that an international atomic-inspection agency could declare there had been a grave violation of the atomic-control pact warranting swift and heavy punishment.

This would be the signal, it was said, for individual nations adhering to an atomic-control treaty to declare war on the violating nation under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter; which permits member states to take individual and collective action for self-defense until the Security Council can act.

In short, this would mean that aggressive action would be taken promptly and would be in progress even if one of the five major powers should veto sanctions and military action by the Security Council.

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Atomic Papers For Sale

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Two hundred and seventy once-secret papers on atomic energy were offered for sale today by the Commerce Department's Office of Technical Services.

"The papers," said John C. Green, director of the office, "constitute the first sizeable release of atomic energy information which has been made since the early days of the war, when a top secret classification was slapped on everything having to do with nuclear physics."

On Technical Discoveries

In general, the papers report on a variety of technical discoveries in mathematical, physical, chemical, engineering and medical fields. Most are of value principally to trained scientists, although a few are semi-popular articles.

Among important items in the group of documents are papers by Dr. Enrico Fermi on "Elementary Theory of the Chain-Reacting Pile," Dr. H. Fridell on "Atomic Energy and Cancer" and Dr. A. C. Klein on "Atomic Bomb Engineering."

Not Official Documents

Green pointed out that the articles are not official Atomic Energy Commission documents, but papers prepared by individual scientists who have worked or are working on the atomic project. These scientists prepared the papers on their own time and gave specific permission for their release through Green's office.

Copies may be obtained from the office upon payment of stated prices for photographic or microfilm copies of the papers, which range from $1 to about $4.

GOP WINS FIRST TEST AS SENATE EXTENDS WAR INQUIRY BODY

Republican Lines Hold Adequately in Nip-and-Tuck Roll Calls.

BREWSTER LEADS FIGHT

M'Mahon Welcomes Probe to 'Scrutinize Fat Cats of G.O.P. Party.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — (AP) Senate Republicans triumphed today in their first big legislative battle of the new Congress, winning a year's extension of life for the special War Investigating Committee.

Their victory came after nip-and-tuck roll calls which showed Republican lines holding adequately in a political pinch.

Vote Is Close

The final vote was 49 to 43, but the real test was the 47 to 45 count which defeated a Democratic move to take the investigation of war frauds and excessive war profits away from the special committee and give it to the standing committee on expenditures in the executive departments.

Four Republicans—Aiken of Vermont, Cooper of Kentucky, Morse of Oregon and Tobey of New Hampshire—voted with the Democratic organization on that one. The Democrats, in turn, lost the support of Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.), although retaining the votes of two members of the special investigating committee, Connally (D.-Tex.) and Kilgore (D.-W. Va.).

The outcome may well have been determined by (1) the flying weather between Chicago and Washington and (2) the illness of a senator's relative.

Senator Ball (R.-Minn.), a member of the special investigating committee, flew back to the capital wrapped in blankets in a wind-chilled plane whose heating equipment was out of kilter. He arrived hardly an hour before the vote and was rushed from the airport to the Capitol by an aide.

Senator Overton (D-La) was called away by the illness of his mother-in-law. His associates said he would have voted against the special committee had he been present.

Had Ball been unable to complete his flight, and if Overton had been in the chamber, the outcome presumably would have been a tie.

Clear Cut Dispute

The dispute over extending the life of the special committee until Jan. 31, 1948, was clear cut. The regular Republican organization backed the extension move; the Democrats went all-out in their effort to beat it.

Democrats argued that the creation or continuation of special committees violated the spirit of the congressional reorganization law, which whittled the number of standing senate committees down from 33 to 15.

Republicans contended that the investigating committee, founded by President Truman when he was a member of the senate, was a going concern with an informed membership and a capable staff which could complete the work at hand more efficiently than a standing committee with no previous experience.

Senator Tydings (D-Md), who led the Democratic drive, sponsored the amendment which would have given the expenditures committee the responsibility for the war contracts inquiries.

Senator Aiken (R-Vt), chairman of that committee, voted for Tydings' amendment, but the other six Republican members (including four first termers) stayed with their party organization.

Senator Brewster (R-Me), who succeeded to the chairmanship of the special committee when his party took control of the senate, led the successful Republican effort.

Brisk debate preceded the vote.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) expressed the belief that some Democrats were opposing the continuation of the committee because they feared it might "in some way injure their political future."

Senator Russell (D-Ga) predicted that passage of one such resolution would spawn a host of others, and result in the destruction of "the best features of the reorganization law."

Senator McClellan (D-Ark) said that extraordinary circumstances some times call for creation of special committees, but he also asserted that no such special circumstance now exists.

Senator Brooks (R-Ill), chairman of the rules committee which recommended extension of the special committee, declared that discontinuance of the investigation "would be a violation of the trust the people expressed in us when they made us the majority party in congress."

(The International News Service reported that Senator McMahon (D-Conn.) told Senate Republicans that Democrats welcome a war profit investigation to scrutinize "some of the fat cats of the Republican party" who held major war contracts. McMahon defended the Democratic record of administration in both world wars.

Excises Bill Gets Nod In House

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP) — The House Rules Committee today supported continuation of wartime excise taxes after getting testimony that the tax load would soon be lightened in other respects.

Upon recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee, the rules group voted for House action next week on a bill to continue war excises on liquor, cosmetics, jewelry, furs and some other items.

Without the legislation, the war rates would drop to prewar levels next July 1 under President Truman's recent declaration ending hostilities.

$1,130,000,000 Involved

Continuation of existing rates, said Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) of the Ways and Means Committee, would bring in $1,130,000,000 next year which would be lost if the tax rates drop.

Knutson told the Rules Committee that the legislation is necessary to remove uncertainty which has slowed buying of the taxed items in anticipation of reduced prices.

He said there is "no immediate prospect for reduction" of the excise rates, but Knutson testified that they would be reviewed later by his committee and adjustments made where necessary.

"Will Carry Out Pledge"

Knutson said reports that demands for general tax cuts are "dying down are just wishful thinking." He reiterated that the Republicans "are going to carry out our pledge to reduce taxes."

However, he explained, the first reductions must be made in income taxes, and legislation dealing with them will be sent to the House as soon as committees now studying Federal spending complete their work.

TAX CUT PLEDGE TO BE KEPT, SAYS KNUTSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — (AP) Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the House Ways and Means Committee declared today reports that demands for tax cuts are "dying down are just wishful thinking."

Knutson told the House Rules Committee that Republicans "are going to carry out our pledge to reduce taxes." He is author of House Bill No. 1 for a 20 per cent income tax cut.

On his request, the rules group cleared the way for a house vote next week on a bill by Rep. Grant (R-Ind) to freeze excise levies—on liquor, luggage, jewelry and other so-called luxuries—at their high wartime rates, indefinitely.

Marshall Invited To State Views To Senators

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State George C. Marshall has been invited to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee an outline of his views on American foreign policy.

But Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) extended the invitation in such a way, it was learned today, as to emphasize the committee's desire to co-operate fully with the new Cabinet officer.

Marshall was asked to appear at his own convenience, and some committee members said it would be all right if he did not find it convenient to testify until after the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting at Moscow. The assumption is that Marshall will attend the Moscow meeting, even though he left the question open temporarily.

Praised By Congressmen

He buckled down to his first full day's work at the State Department with praise still being heard from both Republican and Democratic members of Congress for his expressed determination to run the nation's foreign affairs on a "non-political" basis.

The statement Marshall issued was widely interpreted as not only removing the General from the list of 1948 presidential possibilities, but taking foreign policy even farther away from partisan politics.

Little Policy Change Expected

The new Secretary of State indicated that he regards the policies of former Secretary Byrnes as those of the Government and not of an individual and that he will continue them.

"There is nothing I can say at this time regarding matters that pertain to my position in the State Department," Marshall said yesterday.

"But I assume the duties with a feeling of great responsibility and an earnest desire to carry out the foreign policy of this Government in a manner which was splendidly exemplified by my predecessor, Mr. Byrnes, my old friend."

Talk Of Reorganization

Among career officials and others in the State Department there was much speculation over whether Marshal will undertake an early reorganization of the department.

But on this, as on other specific questions, the General was silent for the time being. Some officials doubted he would have much opportunity to go into organizational problems before he goes to Moscow for the conference on German and Austrian peace settlements beginning March 10.

Court Holds Industrial Sugar Rationing Formula Is Invalid

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Federal judge held today that OPA's plan of rationing sugar to industrial users is invalid and an appeal was announced "in view of the importance of this issue to industrial users and consumers alike."

Philip B. Fleming, head of the Office of Temporary Controls, said that the Government will ask that the ruling be held in abeyance pending appeal.

OPA officials said the decision, by Judge F. Dickinson Letts, does not affect consumer rationing at this time but Fleming said in a statement that it is possible under the ruling that the present system of rationing to industrial users must be abandoned.

Less For Consumers

Should a new system provide more sugar for industrial users, it was noted, there will be that much less for consumers.

Judge Letts upheld a contention for the Moberly (Mo.) Milk Products Company that it should not be subjected to the "historical use" formula of dividing up sugar supplies.

The company contended that this method, which is based on use of sugar in years of plenty, discriminated against new industrial users in favor of old firms.

Raymond Dickey, of the law firm which represented the Moberly Company, said: "I think the ruling applies to one particular producer, but the import may be wider. We did not bring a class action. It was not necessarily our purpose to knock out the rationing program . . . it does not necessarily upset the program, but if OPA is unable to devise a method of rationing in conformity with the ruling, that decision is up to them."

Comment On Previous Case

In commenting on a similar case last year, OPA officials said that if it had lost that case, it might have had to abandon all sugar rationing. (The case never came to trial.)

It was noted then that if industrial users could buy unlimited quantities, it would be next to impossible to carry on rationing to ordinary consumers.

Charles W. Quick, chief counsel for OPA's sugar division, advised against speculating as to the possible effects of the Moberly case and said: "Of course, we plan to appeal the decision."

OPA officials said that most industrial users have been allocated sugar on the basis of their 1941 consumption, with varying percentages being allotted according to classification of the user. This has been known as a "historical use" base.

Provisional Allowance

Until last November 1, however, manufacturers of bulk sweetened condensed milk (such as the Moberly firm) were allotted sugar on the basis of their current production. This was known as a "provisional allowance."

Officials said this special provision resulted from large increases in milk production during the war.

After the war, however, less milk was available for preservation, and the Secretary of Agriculture recommended that the amount of sugar allocated for the purpose be reduced. He contended that supplies of sugar for condensed milk producers were disproportionately large in comparison with supplies for other uses.

New Applications Barred

Last August, OPA announced that no new applications for condensed milk sugar allowances would be accepted. Under an October 8 order, condensed milk producers were given a quota based on their use in 1943, 1944, and 1945. Varying percentages of the base period use were allowed, depending on the period in which the business was operated.

Users who began operations after October 1, 1945, such as Moberly Company, received a monthly quota based on a formula which included their average use up to November 1, 1946, and the relations of this use to total use in the industry, among other factors.

This total use reflected the "historical use" formula followed for much of the industry, but Judge Letts held the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act forbids following such a basis for sugar rationing.

Statutory Safeguards

He said Congress set up "statutory safeguards to protect small plants and new concerns from dis-

criminatory use of historical use basis for any purpose in ration orders."

The Moberly Company told the court its sugar quota was cut from 67,500 pounds for October, 1946, to 5,900 pounds in November and 7,000 pounds in December.

Judge Letts did not say what relief should be given the company but ordered counsel to draw up papers for a judgment in the case.

Mayors Urge Rent Control Be Continued

Conference Bids Congress Act to Bar Hundreds of Thousands' of Evictions

Asks a New Program On Low-Rent Homes

Takes No Stand on Strike Curbs, Votes to Foster Voluntary Arbitration

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The United States Conference of Mayors today asked Congress to continue rent ceilings and thereby avert "hundreds of thousands" of evictions.

The resolution called for "adequate and fair" rent control until the housing shortage ends. It was approved unanimously shortly before the three-day session ended with the election of Mayor George W. Welsh, of Grand Rapids, Mich., as the new president.

The 350 city officials also asked Congress to approve at once a new, federally aided public-housing program to provide low-rent housing. Private builders can satisfy the needs only of the "high-income groups," this resolution stated.

The mayors said legislation like the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, which calls for 100,000 publicly financed dwellings a year plus financial incentives for 1,000,000 privately built residences, is the "only practicable means" of meeting the housing needs of all classes.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, promised the conference earlier in the meeting that the bill, stalled last session in a House committee after clearing the Senate, would be reintroduced. He also said he would support "some form" of extended rent control beyond June 30, when it is now scheduled to expire.

Sees "Highest Bidder" Aided

Without rent ceilings, said the conference resolution offered by Mayor Stanley Church, of New Rochelle, N. Y., homes in many areas would be let to "the highest bidders, forcing rents above the ability of veterans and people of modest means to pay."

The conference chose to take no stand on national strike-control legislation, though this was the most hotly debated topic at the meeting.

Instead, the mayors voted to "promote and encourage" creation of local management-labor committees in every city to nip potential strikes in the bud through conciliation and voluntary arbitration services. This was proposed by Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minneapolis.

In a rapid chorus of "aye" votes, the conference also urged that:

Congress provide funds "without delay" to finish the temporary housing program in cities and on campuses, which has halted for lack of money.

The government speed up disposal of surplus property, especially airports, to municipalities, and restore promptly to the cities the airports which were leased to the government for war use.

Asks Aid From States

The states turn over to the cities a large share of state tax revenues, to which city dwellers are major contributors.

The government make payments, in lieu of taxes, on city property occupied by the government (except that used for postoffices, courthouses and similar local public purposes).

Mayor Welsh will serve a one-year term as conference president, succeeding Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago. Mayor W. Cooper Green, of Birmingham, became vice-president, and Mayor A. P. Kaufmann, of St. Louis, chairman of the advisory board.

The following mayors were chosen trustees: Harry W. Baals, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles; John J. Burns, of Burlington, Vt.; Thomas Burke, of Cleveland; Edward J. Jeffries jr., of Detroit; David L. Lawrence, of Pittsburgh; William O'Dwyer, of New York, and R. Earl Riley, of Portland, Ore.

The Newark Mayor, Vincent J. Murphy, had urged that the organization make a thorough study of Federal aid for education and support Federal aid legislation. Mr. Murphy told a reporter the pledge of support was eliminated by the Resolutions Committee, on which he served, because of different opinions in Congress as to the form such aid should take.

Committee Approves Housing Nomination

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today unanimously approved President Truman's nomination of Dillon Myer for Administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Previously, Senator Taft (Ohio), head of the Republican Steering Committee, had said he would abide by the Banking Committee's decision.

Taft blocked Myer's confirmation with an objection before the Senate adjourned last summer. His explanation was that he felt Myer was better qualified in the agricultural than the housing field.

Anderson Wants Farm Control To Go With Fixing Of Prices

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, said today that if the Government continues to put a floor under the price of farm commodities it ought to have specific power to curb their production.

Otherwise, he told the House Agriculture Committee, it may spend $2,000,000,000 in 1948 supporting prices, with the result that production will outstrip the demand. This, he said, would spell waste of effort, money and soil.

Anderson also asked the House Agriculture Committee for quick legislation to allow sale of Government-owned wool at less than parity prices. Because of a law forbidding sale at less than parity, he said, imported wool (which can be sold without price restriction) is crowding American wool off the market.

Bought Up Wool Crop

A parity price is a price calculated according to a complex formula. It is designed to give farmers a "fair return" for products, in terms of what they have to pay for goods.

During the war, the Government bought up the entire wool crop in order to encourage production in view of uncertainties whether foreign wool would be available. The idea was that it would sell all the wool it bought. But it now owns about 460,000,000 pounds out of more than 1,250,000,000 purchased since 1943.

Anderson devoted much of his time before the Agriculture Committee to a discussion of price supports for various farm commodities, and the question of production controls.

Under law, the Government is pledged to support the price of a large number of commodities, such as milk, potatoes and hogs. The aim of the law was to stimulate production during the war and to give farmers some protection while they were changing over from a war to peace economy.

To do this, the Government stands ready to remove surpluses from the market through (1) purchasing programs, and (2) loans to growers of nonperishable products.

There is authority for controlling production of certain basic crops such as wheat, corn and cotton. This is done by limiting the acreage planted and setting marketing quotas. The Government tells a farmer, for example, that if he plants more than his share he can not benefit in full from the price-supporting program.

But on certain other commodities the power of control production is doubtful.

Anderson conceded he is on "questionable territory" in putting controls on this year's potato crop, and told the committee, "I would feel much better if Congress spelled out the authority." The controls were instituted after the Government lost $80,000,000 supporting 1946 potato prices, he said.

Representative Page (D., Ga.), Agriculture Committee member, said "the United States Treasury, as big as it is, can't support farm prices indefinitely, without production controls, and I'm sure the farmers realize this."

REPORT ASSAILS WAA HANDLING OF ALUMINUM PLANTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) Senator Murray (D.-Mont.), ex-chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, told Congress today that the War Assets Administration displayed "shabby" management in the disposal of government-owned aluminum plants costing $665,000,000.

In a sharply-worded report, climaxing two years of committee investigations, Murray also called for a "strong national campaign against monopoly and the concentration of economic power."

Singles Out Pollock

Assailing many phases of WAA, Murray twice singled out Deputy Director H. E. Pollock, whom he identified as "formerly connected with the Mellon interests."

The Montana lawmaker declared Pollock "should retain no responsibilities involving aluminum or other industries in which the Mellons have investments or indirect interests."

Again, later in the report, Murray said that Pollock, recently appointed as deputy administrator in charge of the office of real property disposal, "has spent most of his working life with the Mellon interests in positions of high responsibility."

"The Mellon interests," the report continued, "include oil, chemicals and aluminum, and are affected, in some instances, by policies required under the Surplus Property Act.

"The Mellons are large stockholders in ALCOA (Aluminum Company of America), which opposed the aluminum program of the surplus property board.

"Regardless of personal integrity, an individual with such a background should not be placed in a position conflicting with former associates."

Noting that WAA so far has disposed of little more than half the government's war-time aluminum properties, Murray declared:

"The disposal accomplishments of the War Assets Administration in the aluminum program have obscured the weaknesses of administration, the confusion, the inexcusable delays, and some important failures to follow policy laid down by the surplus property board.

"There should be little comfort in the successes of the aluminum program in the face of shabby administration and evidence that the program could have been more successful."

Points to "Weaknesses"

Among numerous "weaknesses," Murray said responsibility for disposal of the aluminum plants was charged to one person and "that individual does not even have a full-time secretary."

Murray recommended a new full-time authority to administer the aluminum program, separate from the WAA, and said Congress should require the WAA "within 60 days to show what it has done on the recommendations directed to it."

On a brighter note, Murray said the nation today is enjoying "the benefits of a competitive aluminum industry" for the first time in 50 years. This was brought about, he said, by the creation of two new aluminum-producing companies in opposition to ALCOA, which he described as "one of the most successful monopolies in American history."

WAA Bribe Attempt Laid To Four Men

Columbia, S.C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Four men were charged in Federal complaints here today with attempting to bribe a War Assets Administration official to influence the sale of surplus property.

Assistant United States District Attorney Henry H. Edens listed the men as Edward Siegel, of New York city; George A. Stein, of Atlantic City; Rudolph Shilfer and Charles Kessler, both of Philadelphia. Edens said the complaints were signed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Edens said the men were arrested here last night after a WAA official reported he had been offered $20,000 to sell millions of dollars' worth of scarce surplus property.

"Sheet steel at the Charleston Navy Yard, about 80,000 pairs of officers shoes and much WAC clothing was involved," Edens stated. "Apparently they wanted a corner on all property that can be sold quickly."

'SUBVERSIVE' UNITS EYED BY THOMAS GROUP

Un-American Committee To Probe 'Influences' In Hollywood, Government

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Investigations of "subversive influences" in Hollywood, unions, schools and the Government were ordered today by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as it began what may be "the most active year" in its turbulent history.

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) said he intends to make it that, and to "let the chips fall where they may."

"It doesn't make any difference to me," he said, "whether they fall on the Columbians (a Georgia organization), the Ku Klux Klan or the Communists."

Probably public hearings will be held here or in Hollywood on "Communist influences" in the movie capital, the chairman said. But where and when the committee will strike first still is under consideration.

Other Plans Adopted

At its first meeting under Republican control, the committee also agreed to:

1. Put agents on the trail of groups and movements "trying to dissipate our atomic bomb knowhow."

2. Start a backfire against "subversive propaganda" through frequent and regular reports to the people.

3. Rehire Robert E. Stripling to head its staff as clerk and chief investigator. Stripling, a protégé of former Chairman Martin Dies (D., Texas), was with the committee from the time it was created in 1938 until he was drafted into the Army two years ago.

With only Representative Bonner (D., N.C.) absent, Thomas said all decisions were by unanimous vote of the eight members present.

Harmonious Start

Thus the committee was off to at least a harmonious start under Republican direction. In the past, members have feuded and the committee has been denounced or praised perhaps as much as any in Congress.

Thomas promised its inquiries "will be both intensive and fair," and he said it will steer clear of "partisan politics."

"Our task will be difficult," he said, "because, unfortunately, subversive forces are well entrenched in our midst."

The committee formally adopted Thomas's plan to:

1. "Expose and ferret out" the Communists and their sympathizers in the Federal Government.

2. "Spotlight the sorry spectacle of having outright Communsts controlling and dominating some of the most vital unions in American labor, unions which are now being used as Moscow pawns for ambitious and unscrupulous Communist leaders."

3. Give a "good airing" to Communist forces in Hollywood and prompt attention to the "Communist element in our educational system."

30.24-7499

May Set TVA Red Inquiry

Senate Unit Debates Whether to Ask Agency Officers if Communists Hold Post.

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Senate committee debated today whether to call officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority as witnesses and make a formal inquiry into assertions that Communists hold high TVA posts.

The issue was raised by Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) during hearings by the Senate Public Works Committee yesterday on the nomination of Gordon Clapp to be director of TVA.

"Isn't it true that four well-known Communists are in your set-up?" McKellar asked and then called off these names: Joe C. Swidler, TVA general counsel; Arthur Jandrey, assistant general manager; E. B. Schultz, chief of labor relations, and James T. Ramey, an attorney.

Clapp replied that he knew "as a matter of fact that none of those men is a Communist." He later told reporters that Ramey no longer is with TVA.

After a closed meeting of the committee, Chairman Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) told reporters that the members had discussed the question of whether to call as witnesses the men named by McKellar, but that no decision was reached. The Senate group will meet again tomorrow to continue hearings on Clapp's nomination.

McKellar is not a member of the committee, but is fighting against Senate confirmation of Clapp for the TVA post. Among other things, he contends that Clapp is a protege of David Lilienthal, former TVA chairman. Clapp has been TVA general manager since 1939.

When Lilienthal headed the agency, he and McKellar disagreed frequently and violently over many TVA policies. Lilienthal resigned several weeks ago to accept nomination by President Truman to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Under McKellar's questioning, Clapp told the Senate group that there once were "a few individuals in TVA, mostly youngsters, who got tied up with that business (Communism). They are not still with us."

Asked about his own political faith, he replied: "I am an American. I am without political affiliation."

'U.S. MUST FEED GERMANY': HOOVER

Former President To Help Natives Get Back On Feet

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said tonight the United States must feed Germany "whether we like it or not" because "we cannot have the American flag flying over 40,000,000 people reduced to a gigantic Buchenwald."

Without elaborating on his reference to the Nazi horror camp at Buchenwald, Hoover said the Germans are now reduced to a daily diet of about 1,400 calories, compared with the average American consumption of 3,400 calories.

Must Feed People In U.S. Area

"The supply of food in Germany today is less than enough to maintain a worker fit to work," he said in a broadcast.

"Our soldiers are in this area, our flag flies there, and if for no other reason we must feed the people to protect our own boys," he said.

A few hours earlier, the former President who fed millions of Europeans engulfed by Kaiser Wilhelm's armies in World War I conferred with President Truman and agreed to undertake a new long-range mission to help the survivors of Hitler's Germany get back on their feet.

Accepting the assignment from President Truman, Hoover said:

1. There is little prospect that German food production will match internal needs for the next two or three years.

2. His mission will include non-Russian zones of both Germany and Austria and will be directed to "food and its collateral problems."

3. "It is hoped that methods can be devised which will relieve some of the burden on the American taxpayer."

Flies To Europe Next Week

Hoover said the United States is now paying upward of $300,000,000 a year to feed the German people, and it will take probably two or three years before the Germans rally sufficiently from the ruins of war to feed themselves.

The 72-year-old former President said he will fly to Europe the latter part of next week to begin his inspection tour. He will be accompanied by Dr. Dennis Fitzgerald, secretary general of the International Emergency Food Organization.

Hoover emphasized that the invitation to make the survey came from Mr. Truman and not the War Department, and said also:

"There are no political implications of the slightest degree in this mission."

Not To Enter Russian Zone

Hoover said his problems will center on the joint United States-British occupied zones in Germany and Austria and may eventually extend into the French occupation zone. Ultimately, he said, it "might apply to Italy."

He will not go into the Russian zone.

Hoover said he didn't know whether he would go to London, but will have discussions with the British either in England or in Germany.

FUNDS BEING SENT TO EX-GI STUDENTS

Veterans Administration Also Orders Aides To England

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Veterans Administration ordered $175,000 and 25 of its employés to England today to help American exservice men going to school there.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administration, said this is part of a program to expand foreign staffs dealing with GI students and veterans' dependent abroad.

Bradley, State Department officials and Eldon L. Bailey, State Department attache handling veterans affairs in London, held a three way transatlantic telephone conference on the situation today.

Oxford Complaints Discussed

J. Glenn Corbitt, Veterans Administration director of insular and foreign relations, said the telephone call dealt with complaints of twenty American student veterans attending Oxford University, who had said they face deportation from England if quick action is not taken to hasten tuition grants and subsistence payments.

One of the Oxford veterans, Allen Reeves, of Cleveland, said he started studying at Oxford a year ago, and received subsistence allowances only for a few months. He said the college had received none of its tuition fees.

Reeves added that if students become charges of the public they will be deported because their visas do not permit them to work in England or to sell personal belongings.

Corbitt said a check, being flown directly to Reeves, left here yesterday.

Corbitt explained that payments for five students at Oxford were suspended October 1, because the Veterans Administration had reason t obelieve they had ceased their studies. Payments to four have been resumed, but the Veterans Administration has no report on the fifth yet.

Tuition payments have been delayed because of improper handling of forms, Corbitt said. Some foreign colleges have failed to indicate the nature of the claims submitted — whether they include board and other expenses—and in some instances have failed even to name the student concerned.

"Obviously such claims cannot be paid outright," Corbitt said.

The Veterans Administration estimates there are more than 600 veterans in foreign schools.

SCHOLARS TO EDIT REICH DOCUMENTS

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Department of State said today that "eminent historical scholars" would edit for publication records and related documents of the German Foreign Office.

Publication of individual documents bearing on Nazi wartime and prewar intrigues has been going on for many months on a small scale. Some of Adolf Hitler's notes on his talks with Benito Mussolini and other Axis figures have been revealed here through the official State Department bulletin.

Some time ago it was announced that the captured German documents would eventually be published and today's State Department statement said simply that the scholars chosen to prepare them for publication "have been granted access to the German archives and will select for publication all documents which are, in their judgment, essential to an understanding of German foreign policy before and during world war II."

The American editor of the volumes is Raymond J. Sontag of the University of California. The British editor is John W. Wheeler-Bennett of Oxford. At a meeting in Berlin in December, they decided that their teams of historians would concentrate first on publication of volumes covering the years 1937-41. The volumes will be published first in the original German.

LEADER DEFENDS PALESTINE JEWS

WOODBURY, Jan. 22. — (AP) Johan Smertenko said in an interview here today that the Hebrew people in Palestine had no choice but to fight "the illegal forces of British imperialism which keep them enslaved and are seeking to enslave and destroy the surviving remnants of the Hebrews of Europe."

Smertenko, vice-chairman of the League for a Free Palestine, came into the news last week with his exclusion from England, an exclusion which he said was based on a British government allegation that he had made "inflammatory" statements about the Palestine situation.

Here today in his Woodbury home, where he has lived several years, Smertenko, former New York and Madison, Wis., newspaperman, attributed much of his trouble to a news conference he had given in London in December and its subsequent handling by the London press, particularly the mail.

That newspaper, said Smertenko, asserted that he was "in touch with Palestine terrorists."

Actually, Smertenko declared, what he had said in the interview was that he was not authorized to speak for any underground leaders and knew "nothing of their specific plans."

CLAIMS DOMINIONS HINTED REBELLION

Dr. Butler Reports 1921 Threat By British Possessions

New York, Jan. 22 (AP) — Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president emeritus of Columbia University, disclosed today what he said were the first details of an historic meeting in the Summer of 1921 at which Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India threatened to withdraw from the British Empire.

Dr. Butler said the meeting took place while empire representatives were in England for an empire conference. The secret parley was at Chequers, the Prime Minister's country residence.

Pledged To Secrecy

Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, pledged those at the meeting to secrecy, Dr. Butler declared. In an address before the Pilgrims of the United States, Dr. Butler said his was the first disclosure of the threatened withdrawals.

Butler said Lloyd George pledged him to secrecy also and told him that the prime minister of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and two representatives from India had said "their countries were prepared to withdraw from the British Empire and to set up independent existence—through revolution is necessary."

Canada, Australia and New Zealand were not willing to remain members of the British Empire," Butler said the Prime Minister told him.

Statute Enacted In 1931

"They desired to be in a position to maintain their devoted loyalty to the Crown and to accept the principles of democracy as worked out by Britain since the Magna Charta, but they were not willing to accept the control of the British Parliament and Foreign Office."

It was not until 1931 that the British Parliament enacted the Statute of Westminster, which set up the British commonwealth of nations, Butler said.

Butler declared Britain and the United States should set up in their zones of Germany a similar commonwealth or federal government. He urged that they "act without delay" lest "other forces" prevent the establishment of a federal system in Germany.

U. S. Extends to Finland 3 Credits of $32,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Export-Import Bank announced today three credits for the Republic of Finland totaling $32,000,000.

One for $20,000,000, is to enable Finland to buy from this country machinery, equipment and materials needed for recovery of its export production in the lumber, pulp and paper industry.

Repayment of this long-time loan will begin in 1954 and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1958.

The second credit, a short-term advance of $10,000,000 which is to be repaid before the end of this year, is to permit Finland to continue buying essential foodstuffs from this country during the Winter decline in its foreign exchange.

The third credit, for $2,000,000, is a short-term advance to finance shipment of cotton to Finland.

U. S. Would Help Trade With Germany, Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Secretary John W. Snyder said today the Treasury is "trying to work out" ways for business transactions with Germany and Japan to be freed from licensing controls. But he said there is no way even to guess when the general aim of removing controls can be carried out.

Mr. Snyder also told a news conference that assignment of a foreign exchange value for the German mark is "under very definite consideration," but did not amplify.

To Expedite Jap Appraisals

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The War Department announced tonight that five American industrial engineers and appraisers will leave tomorrow for Japan to expedite the evaluation of Japanese property in connection with the reparations program.

The group will make a month's field study, as requested by General MacArthur, of industrial plants and equipment to be made available as reparations to the eleven-member nations of the Far Eastern Commission.

The group will be headed by Clifford S. Strike, of Hartford, Conn., and New York city. Strike was a member of the economic division of the United States Group Control Council for Germany and later deputy chief for reparations in Germany.

Other members are Horace B. Perry, Boston; Paul B. Coffman, New York; F. C. Mackrell, New York, and George F. T. Burgess, New York.

FIRST OF THE "LITTLE NATIONS" TO BE CONSULTED BY THE DEPUTIES CONCERNING PRELIMINARY GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY DRAFTS, YUGOSLAVIA HAS ASKED FOR SECTIONS OF CARINTHIA AND STYRIA -- IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA -- WHERE SHE MAINTAINS LARGE SLAVIC MINORITIES RESIDE. THE AREA INCLUDES AUSTRIA'S EIGHTH AND NINTH LARGEST CITIES -- KLAGENFURT AND VILLACH.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS, HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER DR. KARL GRUBER, ARRIVED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT TO REPRESENT THEIR COUNTRY BEFORE THE DEPUTIES COUNCIL AND WERE EXPECTED TO OPPOSE THE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE PEACE PROGRAM FOR GERMANY WERE RECESSED UNTIL TOMORROW AFTER ROBERT MURPHY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL, SUGGESTED THAT A PEACE STATUTE BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY INSTEAD OF FORCING ANY GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO BEAR THE "ONUS" OF SIGNING A PEACE TREATY.

U.S. SOURCES SAID MURPHY RECALLED THE NAZI ATTACK ON WEIMAR REPUBLIC LEADERS FOR SIGNING THE WORLD WAR I PEACE TREATY AND SUGGESTED THAT A STATUTE WOULD AVOID A SIMILAR STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE FUTURE.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA WERE DESCRIBED AS NON-COMMITTAL ON THE MURPHY PROPOSAL, WHICH U.S. SOURCES EMPHASIZED WAS MERELY A SUGGESTION AND NOT A FORMAL PROPOSAL.

POLAND--SLATED SOON TO GIVE HER VIEWS ON THE GERMAN PEACE SETTLEMENT -- WILL ASK THAT THE GERMAN TREATY BE SIGNED IN WARSAW. A POLISH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID POLAND WOULD BASE THIS REQUEST "ON THE FACT THAT THE WAR STARTED IN POLAND AND THE LAST SHOTS WERE FIRED ON POLISH SOIL THREE DAYS AFTER GERMANY'S CAPITULATION."

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT YET MADE ANY PROPOSALS FOR THE GERMAN DRAFT BUT AN INDICATION OF THE CONTROVERSIES AHEAD WAS SEEN IN A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST CHARGING THAT BRITISH-AMERICAN PLANS FOR A FEDERATION OF GERMAN STATES "ARE DIRECTLY LINKED WITH PLANS FOR THE SOVIET UNION'S ISOLATION."

MK309AES

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF THE BRITISH LABOR PAR DECIDED TODAY ON A HANDS OFF ATTITUDE, FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST, TOWARD WINSTON CHURCHILL'S NEW ALL-PARTY "UNITED EUROPE COMMITTEE" WHICHSEVERAL PROMINENT LABORITES HAVE JOINED.

EARL (BERTRAND) RUSSELL, THE PHILOSOPHER-MATHEMATICIAN, WAS ONE MEMBER WHO MIGHT HAVE FACED PARTY DISCIPLINE IF THE EXECUTIVE HAD DECIDED--AS HAD BEEN RUMORED--ON A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT DISAPPROVING THE NEW UNOFFICIAL BODY HEADED BY THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

"THE LEADERSHIP DECIDED TO KEEP ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COMMITTEE A PRIVATE MATTER AT THIS TIME," A SPOKESMAN AT PARTY HEADQUARTERS SAID FOLLOWING A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SPECULATION THAT THE PARTY MIGHT TAKE AN OFFICIAL STAND AGAINST THE COMMITTEE WAS BASED ON THE FACT THAT CHURCHILL, THE NEW GROUP'S CHAIRMAN, PERSONALLY ADVOCATES A FEDERATED "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE" WHICH THE LABOR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SUPPORT AND WHICH RUSSIA HAS STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

THE ALL-PARTY COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, PROPOSES ONLY TO SUPPORT, IN GENERAL, THE VOLUNTARY FORMATION OF REGIONAL GROUPS OF NATIONS--AND THE SPOKESMAN INDICATED THAT SO LONG AS THIS IS THE CASE IT WILL NOT BE FROWNED ON OFFICIALLY BY THE LABOR PARTY.

N958AES

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NIGHT LEAD DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JAN. 22-(AP)-DUE BILLS COVERING THE COST OF DEATH, MISERY AND DESTRUCTION OF EUROPE'S BLOODIEST WAR WERE PRESENTED AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TODAY BY THEIR POLISH AND YUGOSLAV NEIGHBORS.

IN NOTES TO THE FOUR-POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WHICH IS DOING THE SPADEWORK ON GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES, YUGOSLAVIA ASKED THAT AUSTRIA BE MADE TO PAY A HEAVY SHARE OF A $11,000,000,000 REPARATIONS BILL AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, AND POLAND ASKED PERMANENT TITLE TO 40,000 SQUARE MILES OF FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY EXTENDING TO THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS WHICH SHE NOW ADMINISTERS UNDER THE BIG THREE POTSDAM ACCORD.

IN ADDITION POLAND ASKED THAT HER FRONTIER ON THE BALTIC BE PUSHED WESTWARD TO JUST BEYOND SCHWEINEMUNDE, ABOUT 15 MILES WEST OF STETTIN ON THE ODER, AN AREA SHE HAS BEEN ADMINISTERING UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN HERSELF AND RUSSIA.

FURTHER, A POLISH SPOKESMAN SAID, IT WAS POLAND'S VIEW THAT THE RIVER BEDS OF THE ODER AND NEISSE WERE "ALREADY POLISH," A HINT THAT POLAND IS DETERMINED TO PUSH HER FRONTIERS TO THE WESTERN BANKS.

THE POTSDAM ACCORD, WHICH FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES HAS DECLARED WAS NOT THE FINAL DETERMINATION OF POLAND'S BORDERS, DEFINED POLAND'S ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY AS MERELY RUNNING ALONG THE TWO RIVERS.

THE POLES ALREADY HAVE MOVED SOME 1,700,000 GERMANS FROM THE REGION AND SETTLED 3,500,000 OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE IN THE TERRITORY, A POLISH SPOKESMAN SAID.

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HE SAID THE POLISH NOTE CALLED FOR "POLITICAL UNITY" OF GERMANY--AS OPPOSED TO FRENCH, DUTCH AND BELGIAN PROPOSALS FOR A CONFEDERATION OF GERMAN STATES.

THE YUGOSLAV NOTE SAID AUSTRIA ESPECIALLY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A "TERRORISTIC" OCCUPATION WHICH COST THE LIVES OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF YUGOSLAVS AND MUCH DAMAGE, AND THAT AUSTRIA SHOULD PAY HER "PROPER SHARE" OF THE $11,000,000,000 BILL.

AUSTRIA'S SHARE OF THE TOTAL SHOULD BE MUCH LARGER THAN 10 PER CENT WHICH WOULD BE ACCORDING TO PROPORTIONATE POPULATIONS, THE YUGOSLAV NOTE SAID.

BECAUSE OF THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, THE MEMORANDUM ADDED, THE AUSTRIANS HAD A GREATER INTEREST THAN THE GERMANS EVEN IN SUBJUGATING YUGOSLAVIA.

PERSONNEL OF THE OCCUPATION ADMINISTRATION WAS LARGELY AUSTRIAN, THE MEMORANDUM CONTINUED, AND AUSTRIAN CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISES FOLLOWED THE ARMIES AND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE LOOTING.

YUGOSLAVIA LISTED HER LOSSES AS FOLLOWS: LOSS OF NATIONAL WEALTH $7,458,206,468; LOSS OF NATIONAL INCOME $3,750,589,661; OCCUPATION COSTS $374,848,492; KILLED 1,236,303; DISABLED 275,385; ARRESTED AND DISPLACED, 765,138.

IN ADDITION, YUGOSLAVIA HAS ASKED A STRIP OF AUSTRIAN CARINTHIA IN THE DRAVA VALLEY.

MEANWHILE, THE DEPUTIES WERE PRESENTED WITH A SECOND SHARPLY-WORDED NOTE FROM BRAZIL DEMANDING A FULLER PARTICIPATION FOR THE SMALLER ALIES IN THE DELIBERATIONS AND IMPLYING STRONG RESENTMENT AGAINS A "BIG POWER PEACE."

W538PES

30.24-7501

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY BRITAIN'S NOTE TO RUSSIA REAFFIRMING THE VALIDITY OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP PACT" CALLED FOR A REPLY" WHICH SHOULD PRODUCE "A SIMILAR REAFFIRMATION."

THE BRITISH NOTE, HANDED TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN MOSCOW SATURDAY, FOLLOWED APPEARANCE OF A PRAVDA EDITORIAL IN WHICH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN WAS ACCUSED OF HAVING REPUDIATED THE ANGLO-SOVIET PACT IN HIS CHRISTMAS BROADCAST TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID PRIME MINISTER STALIN, IN THE COURSE OF AN HOUR'S TALK IN MOSCOW WITH FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, PREVIOUSLY HAD "EXPRESSED HIS ANXIETY" ABOUT THE BASIS OF THE TREATY. STALIN, THE SOURCE SAID, HAD STATED IT WAS NO LONGER CLEAR HOW THE PACT FITTED IN WITH BEVIN'S DECLARATION THAT BRITAIN, LINKING HERSELF TO NOBODY, WAS BASING HER FOREIGN POLICY EXCLUSIVELY ON THE UNITED NATIONS.

THEREUPON MONTGOMERY ASSURED THE SOVIET LEADER, THE SOURCE CONTINUED, THAT IN THE BRITISH VIEW IT WAS STILL POSSIBLE TO ACCOMMODATE REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND ALLIANCES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

BRITISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES WERE "SOMEWHAT SURPRISED," THE SOURCE SAID, WHEN THE STALIN-MONTGOMERY TALK WAS FOLLOWED BY THE PRAVDA ARTICLE. ACCORDINGLY NO TIME WAS LOST IN ASSURING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE 20-YEAR PACT WOULD STILL BE HONORED BY BRITAIN.

THE SOURCE ADDED THAT BRITAIN AWAITED A REPLY FROM RUSSIA WHICH WOULD NOT ONLY EXPRESS SATISFACTION WITH THE CLARIFICATION OF BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE BUT WHICH WOULD ALSO CONTAIN A REAFFIRMATION THAT RUSSIA HERSELF STILL CONSIDERED THE PACT TO BE VALID.

N912AES

A83

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN.23-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR TODAY ATTACKED THE NEWLY FORMED UNITED EUROPE COMMITTEE HEADED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, DESCRIBING IT AS A BRITISH PLAN FOR "SEIZING HOLD OF EUROPE."

THE COMMENTATOR, WHO WAS NOT NAMED, REFERRED TO CHURCHILL AND THE OTHER COMMITTEE SPONSORS AS "HIGHLY PLACED BRITISH REACTIONARIES."

WW927PES

A109 (150)

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-THE BRITISH CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA SAID TODAY IT WAS GOING STEADILY FORWARD WITH SOCIALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY, ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE GERMANS ALREADY HAVE APPROVED THE PROGRAM IN PRINCIPLE BY THEIR VOTES IN LOCAL ELECTIONS.

COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT BY GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. COMMANDER, THAT HE FELT THE BRITISH WOULD "PERMIT THE GERMANS TO EXPRESS THEIR WILL FREELY" ON SOCIALIZATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE, RECENTLY MERGED ECONOMICALLY WITH THE AMERICAN, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CONTROL COMMISSION SAID:

"OUR ATTITUDE IS THAT GEN.MCNARNEY'S WISH HAS ALREADY BEEN MET IN THE KREIS (DISTRICT) ELECTIONS IN THE BRITISH ZONE, IN WHICH THE LARGEST POLL WAS THAT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHOSE PLATFORM SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED SOCIALIZATION."

HE DISCLOSED THAT GERMAN CANDIDATES ARE NOW BEING INTERVIEWED FOR POSTS AS CUSTODIANS OR TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST INDUSTRIES EARMARKED TO BECOME PUBLIC ENTERPRISES--COAL, IRON AND STEEL, CHEMICALS AND HEAVY ENGINEERING.

WW1048PES

1947

A108

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID TODAY THE BRIT CABINET WAS "GREATLY WORRIED OVER ANTI-SEMITISM IN BRITAIN AND ITS

THE SITUATION WAS "WELL UNDER CONTROL."

SCOTLAND YARD DISCLOSED INVESTIGATIONS WERE PROCEEDING INTO LETTERS AND TELEPHONE CALLS THREATENING PROMINENT JEWS WITH ARSON, VIOLENCE, KIDNAPING AND FLOGGING.

THE INFORMANT EMPHASIZED THE CABINET BELIEVED ANTI-JEWISH FEELING IN BRITAIN WOULD DIE DOWN AS SOON AS THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED.

HE ADDED HOWEVER "A DISTINCT DANGER" EXISTED THAT ANTI-SEMITISM WOULD SPREAD RAPIDLY IF BRITISH TROOPS IN THE HOLY LAND WERE SUBJECTED TO ANY MORE FLOGGINGS AND "SIMILAR INSULTS."

WW1045PES

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A84 (130)

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY REDUCED THE FRESH MEAT RATION OF HUNGRY BRITONS BY ONE SEVENTH TODAY AND SUBSTITUTED CORNED BEEF IN ITS STEAD.

AS THIS ACTION WAS BEING TAKEN ANOTHER LABOR GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, LORD HENDERSON, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS THAT A CUT IN THE BREAD RATION MIGHT BE "INESCAPABLE" AND THAT DIFFICULTY WAS EXPECTED IN MAINTAINING THE PRESENT RATION OF TWO OUNCES OF BACON PER PERSON WEEKLY.

LORD WOOLTON, A CONSERVATIVE AND WARTIME FOOD MINISTER, DECLARED THAT "CONTINUED STRINGENCY OF FOOD IS HINDERING PRODUCTION." LORD CHERWELL ALSO A CONSERVATIVE, DESCRIBED THE GOVERNMENT'S FOOD PROGRAM AS A "GLARING RECORD OF FAILURE" AND SAID IF THE AMERICAN LOAN RUNS OUT BEFORE BRITAIN ATTAINS AN EXPORT-IMPORT BALANCE "THERE WILL BE A PERIOD OF AUSTERITY FAR WORSE THAN THE PRESENT ONE."

WW929PES

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LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT NO ONE HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR WHAT HE CALLED THE "MURDER" OF 73 BRITISH SUBJECTS AND THE FLOGGING OF FOUR OTHERS IN PALESTINE DURING 1946.

ASKED BY CONSERVATIVE OLIVER STANLEY IF "IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO CONVICT CULPRITS IF MORE COOPERATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE," CREECH JONES REPLIED:

"YES, THAT IS THE POSITION. WE HAVE HAD DIFFICULTY IN COLLECTING EXACT INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THESE MOST TRAGIC INCIDENTS."

WW1043PES

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY'S SPOKESMAN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JOHN DUGDALE, SAID TODAY NO ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR AN EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NAVIES, BUT DECLINED TO SPECIFY WHETHER SUCH AN EXCHANGE MIGHT TAKE PLACE IN THE FUTURE.

"I CANNOT POSSIBLY GIVE ADVANCE INFORMATION ON THAT," HE TOLD COMMUNIST PHIL PIRATIN, WHO ASKED IF THE ROYAL NAVY MIGHT "EMULATE THE EXAMPLE SET BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE."

THE RAF RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT A LIMITED NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR OFFICERS WOULD BE EXCHANGED FORM 1947

THE RAF RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT A LIMITED NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR OFFICERS WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.

N1154AES

BRADFORD,ENGLAND,JAN.22-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, CALLED ON BRITAIN'S WOMEN TONIGHT TO GO BACK TO THE FACTORIES THEY MANNED DURING THE WAR. HE DECLARED HE COULD NOT "OVER-STRESS THE SERIOUSNESS" OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER SHORTAGE.

SPEAKING AT A PRODUCTION CONFERENCE, SIR STAFFORD SAID THE COUNTRY NEEDED THE OUTPUT OF 750,000 MORE WORKERS. HE DECLARED THAT IF EITHER WORKERS OR EMPLOYERS "THINK THEY CAN WORK LESS AND EARN MORE WHEN THERE SIMPLY ISN'T ENOUGH PRODUCTION, THEN WE ARE JUST HEADING STRAIGHT FOR DISASTER."

AN ALL OUT EFFORT MUST EXTEND OVER THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS TO GET "PRODUCTION AND MORE PRODUCTION AND THEN WE X X X SHALL BE ABLE TO REAP THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR EFFORTS," SIR STAFFORD SAID, ADDING:

"BUT IF WE TRY NOW PREMATURELY TO REALIZE THESE REWARDS AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS, WE SHALL ONLY SUCCEED IN BRINGING DOWN THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND RUINING OUR COUNTRY."

WW1041PES

PARIS, JAN 22-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE TURNED DOWN TODAY A MILITARY MEDAL WHICH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO OFFER HIM, BECAUSE, HE SAID, "GOVERNMENTS DO NOT DECORATE THEMSELVES."

IN A LETTER TO RESIGNED INTERIM PRESIDENT LEON BLUM, DE GAULLE SAID HE HAD READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS THAT THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO CONFER THE MEDAL UPON HIM, PRIME MINISTER STALIN, WINSTON CHURCHILL AND POSTHUMOUSLY, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HE SAID HE APPROVED GIVING IT TO THE THREE WARTIME LEADERS BUT "THE ACTS THAT I ACCOMPLISHED BETWEEN JUNE 18, 1940, AND JAN.22, 1946, WERE DONE AT A TIME WHEN, AS YOU KNOW, BY CIRCUMSTANCES I EXERCISED THE FUNCTION OF CHIEF OF STATE AND CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT.

"IT IS CLEARLY UNBELIEVABLE THAT THE STATE OR GOVERNMENT COULD DECORATE THEMSELVES IN THE PERSON OF THOSE WHO PERSONIFIED THEM X X X . LET ME ADD THAT, FOR A MAN WHO CHARGED HIMSELF TO LEAD FRANCE AND THE FRENCH UNION FROM DISASTER AND SERVITUDE TOWARD VICTORY AND LIBERTY, THERE IS NO OTHER ACCEPTABLE RECOMPENSE THAN TO HAVE SUCCEEDED."

DN739AES

Berlin, Jan. 22--(ap)--Kurt Schumacher, British zone leader of the Social Democratic Party, declared tonight that the four-power foreign ministers' council "must not only establish peace with Germany at its Moscow meeting but also reform Europe from the very bottom."

Addressing a meeting of Social Democratic Party functionaries in Berlin, Schumacher said:

"The Allies and those countries who feel themselves as Allies carry a responsibility as to whether there will be a Germany, but most of all a new Europe."

ap1/shanks 02100/tho/525p

1947

BERLIN, JAN.22-(AP)-INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES BETWEEN GERMANY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, EXCEPT SPAIN AND JAPAN, WILL BE OPENED OR OR ABOUT FEB.15, AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY'S COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORATE SAID TODAY.

SPAIN AND JAPAN ALSO ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE INTERNATIONALPOSTAL SERVICE PERMITTED POSTWAR GERMANY.

RESTORATION OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO AID GERMAN BUSINESSMEN IN DEALING WITH CLIENTS ABROAD, WAS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE BY THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY LAST WEEK.

MK850AES NM

1947

30.24-7503

"NO ONE WANTS TO SIGN THIS PEACE TREATY," HE SAID. "IF DE GASPERI IS RETURNED TO POWER, HE WILL ASK THE ASSEMBLY TO VOTE ON IT AND THEN SIGN IT IF THE ASSEMBLY APPROVES. IF IT DOES NOT HE WOULD NOT SIGN IT, BUT PROBABLY WOULD RESIGN AGAIN."

SOCIALIST LEADER PIETRO NENNI, WHO HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION AS FOREIGN MINISTER BEFORE DE GASPERI SCUTTLED HIS GOVERNMENT, SUBMITTED A STRONG PROTEST MONDAY TO THE FOUR POWERS AGAINST THE ITALIAN TREATY.

DE GASPERI POINTED OUT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES THAT HIS JOURNEY "HAD NOT COMPROMISED THE FULL LIBERTY OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSOFAR AS THE TREATY IS 1947 CONCERNED."

IT IS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT THE OUTGOING PREMIER, IF ASKED TO FORM THE NEW GOVERNMENT, WILL AIM AT ONE WHICH WILL SIGN THE TREATY.

DE GASPERI'S ASSOCIATE SAID THAT ONLY THE COMMUNISTS AS A PARTY HAVE AGREED TO THE TREATY. ALL OTHERS STAND AGAINST IT, BUT HAVE NOT TAKEN NEW STOCK SINCE DE GASPERI'S RETURN FROM AMERICA.

THIS, HIS CONFIDANTE SAID, IS A PRIME FACTOR FOR KEEPING THE COMMUNISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

IT HAS BEEN RUMORED THAT DE GASPERI, BOLSTERED BY THE PRESTIGE OF HIS SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN VISIT, MIGHT TRY TO SHOVE THE LEFTIST ELEMENTS OUT OF HIS GOVERNMENT AND RULE WITH A MORE TRACTABLE CENTER-TO-RIGHT OR PURELY CENTRIST GOVERNMENT.

THIS INFORMANT SAID THAT AMONG THE MANY POSSIBLE INTERCHANGES UNDER DISCUSSION, A "PROBABILITY" IS A GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS (DE GASPERI'S CENTRIST PARTY) THE COMMUNISTS, THE SOCIALISTS, REPUBLICANS (LIBERAL LEFTIST PARTY) AND THE LIBERALS (A RIGHT-OF-CENTER PARTY). ADD-ROME (DAY)-DE GASPERI-XXX TREATY

N907AES

ROME--FIRST ADD CLAIMS (A104) X X X $755,550.

BOMBS FROM ALLIED FOUR-MOTORED PLANES IN FEBRUARY, 1944, FELL ON VATICAN STATE PROPERTY AT CASTEL GANDOLFO, THE PAPAL SUMMER ESTATE, ALMOST DEMOLISHING A BUILDING BELONGING TO THE COLLEGE FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH. AT THE TIME CASTEL GANDOLFO, 25 MILES SOUTH OF ROME, WAS JUST 12 MILES INSIDE THE GERMAN LINES, AND ALLIED BOMBERS WERE POUNDING GERMAN DEFENSES VIRTUALLY AROUND THE CLOCK.

THE VATICAN HAS NOT ASKED COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO ORDINARY CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY, BUT ONLY FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY WITHIN THE VATICAN CITY-STATE TERRITORY, SOVEREIGN UNDER THE LATERAN TREATY OF 1929.

RW1030AES 1947

ATHENS--FIRST ADD ATTACHES XXX CAPITAL.

THE SAME SOURCE SAID LATER THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT NOTE HELD THAT "UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, THE PRESENCE OF MILITARY ATTACHES IS UNJUSTIFIED."

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE INTERPRETED THE YUGOSLAV MOVE AS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATION'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS WITHIN HER FRONTIERS.

RQ318PES

ER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS' GOVERNMENT
D A NATIONAL UNITY CABINET WILL
PARLIAMENT, GEORGE PAPANDREOU,
, ANNOUNCED TODAY.
A MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF ALL
ERALS.
WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETING,
OS MAXIMOS, A BANKER AND FORMER
MIER.
INANTLY ROYALIST POPULIST PARTY,
STER IN THE NEW CABINET WITH
AND SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS VICE PREMIER.
HOWEVER, WILL BE MADE BY KING

ATHENS, THURSDAY, JAN. 23-(AP)-PREMIER C
WILL RESIGN FORMALLY FRIDAY NIGHT AND A
BE FORMED AND PRESENTED TO THE GREEK PAR
LEADER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AN
HE MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWING A M
PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES EXCEPT THE LIBERALS
ACCORDING TO A NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO P
IT WAS VIRTUALLY CERTAIN THAT DEMETRIOS
FOREIGN MINISTER, WOULD BE NAMED PREMIER
TSALDARIS, A LEADER OF THE PREDOMINANT
IS EXPECTED TO BE NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER
PAPANDREOU MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND S
THE FINAL DECISION AND ANNOUNCEMENT, HOWE
GEORGE II.

WW1036PES

(IN ATHENS NEWS SOURCES SAID THAT YUGO
ANY LEAK IN CERTAIN TYPES OF INFORMATION
REQUESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREE
BE WITHDRAWN.
(THESE SOURCES SAID THAT MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT HAD ASSERTED IN A NOTE THAT "UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS THE PRESENCE OF MILITARY ATTACHES IS UNJUSTIFIED.")
THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT WAS MADE ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER NEWSMEN HAD TALKED TO DIAMANTOPOULOS WHO EXPRESSED SURPRISE AND SAID "I HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE AND I HAVE HEARD NOTHING INDICATING I MIGHT BE."
COL. RICHARD C. PARTRIDGE, UNITED STATES ATTACHE, REPLIED WHEN ASKED WHETHER THERE HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING HIS WITHDRAWAL, "IT'S NEWS TO ME AND IF YOU FIND OUT ANYTHING, LET ME KNOW SO FAR AS I KNOW THERE IS NOTHING TO IT."

WW828PES

1947

ADD BELGRADE-(ATTACHE)-XXX THEM

BUDAPEST, JAN. 22-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER LASZLO RAMK SAID TODAY FORMER GENERAL LAJOS DALNOKI VERSS, ACCUSED OF C
ARMY WHICH COMMUNISTS SAY PLOTTED THE OVE
GOVERNMENT, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT THE HOME
ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, VE
RUSE IN WHICH A MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL PO
AND A PROMISE TO GET VERSS OUT OF HUNGARY
AUTOMOBILE.
MOST AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS SAID VERSS HA

NOT SAY WHAT HE HAD CONFESSED. THE POLITICAL POLICE DO NOT RECEIVE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WESTERN PRESS.

IN PARLIAMENT, THE IMMUNITY OF EIGHT MEMBERS, ALL OF THEM MEMBERS OF THE DOMINANT SMALLHOLDERS PARTY, HAS BEEN LIFTED ON CHARGES THAT THEY WERE INVOLVED IN WHAT THE GOVERNMENT CHARGES WAS A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT TO RETURN ADM.NICHOLAS HORTHY, WARTIME REGENT, TO POWER.

A LEFTIST NEWSPAPER SAID YESTERDAY POLITICAL POLICE HAD PICKED UP SIX OF THE ACCUSED AND THAT ANOTHER HAD FLED.

THE EIGHTH, VINKE VOROS, APPEARED IN PARLIAMENTLAND LEFH SURROUNDED BY MHE DETECTIVES. A PROMINENT MINISTER WHG ATTENDED THE SESSION DECLARED THE LIFTING OF IMMUNITY

SURROUNDED BY DETECTIVES. A PROMINENT MINISTER WHO ATTENDED THE SESSION DECLARED THE LIFTING OF IMMUNITY "A MOCKERY," AND THE SMALL-HOLDERS PARTY CALLED PARLIAMENT'S DECISION A "GROSS VIOLATION."

RQ109PES

1947

WARSAW, JAN.22-(AP)-EIGHT WOMEN DEPARTED FOR BERLIN BY PLANE TODAY EN ROUTE TO AMERICA TO JOIN HUSBANDS FROM WHOM THEY HAVE BEEN SEPARATED SINCE BEFORE THE WAR.

THE EIGHT ARE ANTONINA DARMOCHWAL, 6569 WAGNER ST., DETROIT, MICH.; JADWIGA DURNIAT, 432 OAKLAND AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO; EMILIA IWINSKA, 782 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY,N.J.; SALAPATA PARASKEWIA, 315 EAST 9TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; STANISLAWA SZCZZEPANSKA, ELEANORA AND IRENA SZCZEREENSKA, 2244 14TH STREET, DETROIT, AND BRONISLAW ZABEK, ADAMS, MASS.

ML638AES

POLISH (1947)

MOSCOW, JAN 22-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM PRAVDA'S WARSAW CORRESPONDENT, B.POLEVOI, TODAY HAILED THE RESULTS OF THE POLISH ELECTIONS AS "A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR POLISH DEMOCRACY AND A CRUSHING GENERAL DEFEAT FOR POLISH REACTION."

POLEVOI SAID THE RETURNS PLACED THE "FINAL IRREVOCABLE STAMP OF POPULAR APPROVAL ON THE PROGRAM AND POLICIES WHICH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS HITHERTO PURSUED: LAND REFORM, NATIONALIZATION, RETENTION BY POLAND OF HER NEW WESTERN TERRITORIES, ANNEXED FROM GERMANY, AND A FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON FREIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

COMMENTING ON POLISH PEASANT PARTY LEADER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S PROTESTS ABOUT THE ELECTIONS, POLEVOI SAID:

"HAVING MADE A SCANDAL IN THE ELECTIONS, MIKOLAJCZYK IS NOW TRYING IN EVERY WAY TO JUSTIFY HIMSELF BEFORE HIS BOSSES -- FOREIGN REACTIONARIES. HE IS GALLING THREE OR FOUR PRESS CONFERENCES EVERY DAY, COMPLAINING THAT THE DEMOCRATIC BLOC PARTIES PREVENTED HIM FROM CONDUCTING A PREELECTION CAMPAIGN AND THAT THE RESULTS WERE INACCURATE.

"BUT NO MATTER WHAT THIS BANKRUPT REACTIONARY LEADER CRIES NOW, REGARDLESS OF WHOM HE APPEALS TO ABROAD, WHAT TOOK PLACE ON THE HISTORICAL DAY OF JAN.19 CANNOT BE CONCEALED FROM THE WORLD PUBLIC. THE POLISH PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY VOTED FOR DEMOCRACY."

1947

DN742AES

MOSCOW, JAN. 22-(AP)-PREPARATIONS ARE WELL ADVANCED FOR RECEIVING A LARGE GATHERING OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS AND REPORTERS EARLY IN MARCH FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

IT WILL BE THE SECOND MEETING IN MOSCOW OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, THE FIRST--LIMITED TO BRITAIN, AMERICA AND RUSSIA--HAVING BEEN HELD IN DECEMBER OF 1945. THE MARCH MEETING IS EXPECTED TO ATTRACT A MUCH LARGER REPRESENTATION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS AND REPORTERS.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGATIONS WILL INCLUDE SIZEABLE STAFFS OF EXPERTS, TECHNICIANS, SECRETARIES, ADVISORS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS, THE MEETING IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS EVENTS OF THE POSTWAR PERIOD, DEALING AS IT WILL WITH THE COMPLEX QUESTION OF DRAFTING THE PEACE TREATIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND SETTING UP AUSTRIA AS A NATION ONCE AGAIN.

IN KEEPING WITH RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S PLEDGE IN NEW YORK, IT CAN BE SAID THAT CORRESPONDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO REPORT FROM MOSCOW JUST AS THEY HAVE FROM RECENT CONFERENCES IN PARIS AND NEW YORK AND NEWS STORIES CONCERNING THE CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE CENSORED.

1947

SOVIET AUTHORITIES, IT IS BELIEVED, HAVE MADE NO FINAL DECISION AS TO HOW MANY CORRESPONDENTS WILL BE ADMITTED FROM THE OUTSIDE TO COVER THE CONFERENCE.

THIS IS DUE IN PART TO THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE NOT YET BEEN INFORMED FULLY ABOUT HOW MANY DESIRE TO COME. MANY WHO WISH TO ATTEND APPARENTLY HAVE NOT YET APPLIED FOR VIASAS AT SOVIET CONSULATES ABROAD.

A FURTHER COMPLICATING FACTOR IS THE LACK OF FULL INFORMATION ON THE SIZE OF THE INCOMING GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS, WHICH WILL HAVE PRIORITY ON MOSCOW'S LIMITED HOUSING FACILITIES.

AUTHORITIES CURRENTLY ARE DEVOTING MUCH ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR THE ENLARGED FOREIGN PRESS CORPS.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT FOREIGN REPORTERS WILL BE ACCOMMODATED IN THE LARGEST, NEWEST AND BEST HOTEL IN MOSCOW, THE MOSKVA. SPECIAL PROVISION WILL BE MADE TO ASSURE THEM TELEPHONE AND TAXI SERVICES.

THE GOVERNMENT POSTOFFICE, WHICH WILL HANDLE ALL DISPATCHES DURING THE CONFERENCE, LIKEWISE IS THINKING AHEAD AND PLANNING EXTRA SERVICE AND ADDITIONAL EMPLOYES.

WD1239PES

cairo, jan. 22-(ap)-Egyptian government sources said today the government had decided to submit the sudan question to the united nations security council and that the egyptian U.N. delegation [illegible] had been

30.24-7505

instructed to prepare documents. No official government confirmation was available.

1947

British-egyptian conversations on revision of the 1936 anglo-egyptian treaty have been deadlocked by the issue of the sudan's future. Britain has insisted that the sudanese should have the right to determine whether the sudan should be an independent state when the people were ready for self-government. The egyptians have maintained that the sovereignty of egypt over the sudan should be recognized.

1947

"I REGRET THAT ALL I CAN SAY IS THIS: THAT WE SHALL WELCOME THEM AT ANY FUTURE TIME THEY MAY COME BUT IT SHOULD BE MADE QUITE CLEAR WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY MISUNDERSTANDING THAT NO WORK WILL BE HELD UP IN THE FUTURE WHETHER ANYONE COMES OR NOT.

"THERE HAS BEEN WAITING ENOUGH. X X X HOW LONG ARE WE TO WAIT? THIS RESOLUTION WILL NOT FEED THE HUNGRY AND STARVING BUT IT BRINGS PROMISE OF MANY THINGS--THE PROMISE OF FREEDOM, FOOD AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL." ADD HERE'S HI-TSHUA-XYX WTG.

AMONG DELEGATES VOTING FOR THE RESOLUTION WAS DR..B.R.AMBEDKAR, LEADER OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES (UNTOUCHABLES) FEDERATION OF INDIA, WHO LAST MONTH SUPPORTED PROPOSALS TO DELAY VOTING ON THE NEHRU RESOLUTION. AT THAT TIME, HE DECLARED "THIS RESOLUTION OF NEHRU'S IS BOUND TO HAVE THE RESULT OF KEEPING THE MOSLEM LEAGUE OUT" OF THE ASSEMBLY.

CALCUTTA, JAN.22-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY VEHICLES WERE THE TARGETS OF STONES AND BRICKBATS TODAY AS THEY PATROLLED SECTIONS OF CALCUTTA WHERE VIOLENCE FLARED YESTERDAY WHEN THOUSANDS OF INDIAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED THEIR SYMPATHY WITH THE VIET-NAM CAUSE IN INDOCHINA.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE MEANWHILE ISSUED A CALL FOR A GENERAL STRIKE TO PROTEST THE BLOODSHED WHICH OCCURRED WHEN POLICE USED GUNFIRE AND TEARGAS TO DISPERSE THE DEMONSTRATORS. THE CASUALTIES WERE LISTED OFFICIALLY AS ONE DEAD AND 150 INJURED.

POLICE SAID THE DEMONSTRATIONS VIOLATED A BAN ON ASSEMBLAGES OF MORE THAN FOUR PERSONS, INVOKED LAST AUGUST DURING BLOODY HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTING IN THE CITY.

1947

Calcutta, Jan. 22-(AP)-[illegible] of Hindu students demonstrating in sympathy for the Viet-Namese in Indochina milled around college square near Calcutta university today taunting police pickets who used tear gas to drive back the crowds.

Another 4,000 met in senate hall and adopted a resolution condemning atrocities committed by police against peaceful student demonstrations." A student was killed yesterday by police when a march on the French consulate was thwarted.

The Bengal government had orders against assemblages of more than four persons forbidden. A government communique tonight said the "situation is now fast returning to normal" after 25 arrests and 38 casualties.

Donald Huth, Associated Press reporter, and Dillon Ripley of Litchfield, Conn., were targets of a home made bomb [illegible] in the

university area. Their clothes were struck and a six inch hole was

blown in a sidewalk ten feet from where they stood. Both were forced

to "contribute to a fund for injured students."

1947

Huth 1700 apr 1344

THE CORPORAL HAD PLEADED NO CONTEST TO THE FORNICATION CHARGE AND INNOCENT TO ALL OTHERS, INCLUDING THE RAPE COUNT ON WHICH HE WAS FOUND GUILTY.

THE CASE CREATED GREAT FURORE AMONG CHINESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO THREE WEEKS AGO STAGED VIOLENT ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN SHANGHAI, NANKING, PEIPING AND ELSEWHERE.

MARINE AUTHORITIES HAD PREPARED TO PLACE EXTRA GUARDS AROUND THEIR COMPOUND HERE IN VIEW OF THREATENED NEW OUTBREAKS, IF PIERSON WAS FOUND INNOCENT. AFTER THE CONVICTION THEY SAID THEY DID NOT NOW EXPECT A RENEWAL OF DEMONSTRATIONS.

STILL TO BE DECIDED IS THE CASE OF A SECOND MARINE -- AS YET UNIDENTIFIED BY MARINE HEADQUARTERS -- CHARGED WITH ASSISTING PIERSON RAPE THE COED. THE DATE FOR HIS HEARING HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

X349APS ADD-PEIPING-(DAY)-MARINE-XXX INCONSISTENT

NANKING, JAN.22-(AP)-THE CHINESE NAVY ASSERTED TODAY A FRENCH WARSHIP HAD TRIED TO LAND FORCES ON THE PARACEL ISLANDS, 150 MILES EAST OF THE COAST OF INDOCHINA, BUT WITHDREW WHEN THE COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE GARRISON THREATENED TO OPEN FIRE.

ADM.CHOW HSIENG-CHANG, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE CHINESE NAVY, TOLD THE CENTRAL DAILY NEWS, OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT ORGAN, THAT THE ATTEMPT WAS MADE JAN.18.

CHOW SAID WHILE THE FRENCH ABOARD THE WARSHIP SEEMED TO WAVER, THE CHINESE OFFICER DEMANDED LOUDLY TO KNOW WHETHER THE FRENCH WANTED TO LAND OR SAIL AWAY. THE FRENCH SAILED WITHOUT REPLYING.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED CHOW AS SAYING THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS NEGOTIATING WITH FRENCH AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO LAND ON THE PARACELS, CLAIMED BY CHINA.

CHOW SAID HE HAD APPLIED TO THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR AN AWARD FOR "THE HEROIC CHINESE OFFICE."

FJ203ACS

SHANGHAI, JAN. 22-(AP)-THIRTEEN AMERICANS MISSING SINCE SATURDAY WERE REPORTED ENROUTE TO CANTON TODAY AFTER THEIR ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE MADE A FORCED LANDING AT LINPING, 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF THAT CITY.

THE U.S. ARMY PREPARED TO CONTINUE THE SEARCH, HOWEVER, BECAUSE ITS ONLY INFORMATION WAS SECOND HAND AND INCOMPLETE.

ETTIE SHERMAN, SHANGHAI, RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM ONE OF THE 13, WARRANT OFFICER HARRY FAIR, SAYING HE WAS SAFE AFTER THE PLANE MADE A FORCED LANDING. IT MADE NO MENTION OF HIS 12 COMPANIONS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WAYNE RICHARDSON MESSAGED FROM HONG KONG THAT RAF SQUADRON LEADER F.R.MARTIN REPORTED THE PLANE HAD BEEN LOCATED AT AN ISOLATED CHINESE AIRFIELD BETWEEN HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.

CAPT.M.S.KELLY, BOSTON, OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE ARMY GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE, SAID FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES WOULD BE CARRIED BY SEARCH PLANES TOMORROW, TO BE DROPPED TO THE PASSENGERS IF FOUND.

ONLY TWO OF THE 13 MISSING MEN HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED, FAIR AND CPL.JOSEPH A.MCDAVITT, ALSO OF THE GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE.

THE PLANE WAS ENROUTE FROM SHANGHAI TO CANTON.

XAO6APS

WAR CRIMES

TOKYO,JAN.22-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WAR MINISTRY IN IN THE SUMMER OF 1941 DISCUSSED WAYS TO MEET POSSIBLE UPRISINGS OF ARMY RIGHTISTS IF JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES PEACEFULLY SETTLED PACIFIC PROBLEMS, THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT WAS TOLD TODAY.

THE TESTIMONY CAME FROM RYUKICHI TANAKA, FORMER MINISTRY OFFICIAL, ON CROSS EXAMINATION. HE SAID THERE WAS AN EXTREME RIGHTIST GROUP IN THE ARMY THAT OPPOSED ANY PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

THE PROSECUTION SAID IT HOPED TO CONCLUDE PRESENTATION OF ITS CASE FRIDAY.

FJ/FR604ACS

1947

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO,THURSDAY,JAN.23-(AP)-HIDEKI TOJO, WITH HIS FLEET ALREADY AT SEA EN ROUTE TO PEARL HARBOR, TOLD HIS CABINET IN NOVEMBER OF 1941 THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS "ALMOST UNAVOIDABLE," THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HEARD TODAY.

THE STORY OF THOSE DAYS WAS CONTAINED IN A SERIES OF STATEMENTS FROM DEFENDANT NAOKI HOSHINO, THEN CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, WHO ADMITTED HE WROTE THE DECLARATIONS OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

HOSHINO IN STATEMENTS MADE LAST FEBRUARY IN SUGAMO PRISON SAID ALL MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WERE AGREED TO WAR IF THE UNITED STATES DID NOT ACCEPT JAPAN'S PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT OF PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

HOSHINO ADDED THAT AS TOJO'S "CLOSEST ADVISER," HE PREPARED THE WAR DECLARATION, WHICH WAS SENT IN THE NAME OF TOJO AS PREMIER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL, WHICH IN TURN RELAYED IT TO THE EMPEROR.

THE STATEMENTS WERE READ IN COURT AS THE PROSECUTION STROVE TO WIND UP THIS WEEK THE CASE WHICH ALREADY HAS RUN TO 4,000,000 WORDS WITH THE DEFENSE YET TO BE HEARD FROM.

ONE HUNDRED X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD (A67KX)

JM1058PCS

IN THAT EVENT, IT IS SAID, A VETO TOULD BE A VIRTUAL DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE OTHER MEMBER STATES AND THE BATTLE WOULD BE UNDER WAY, VETO NOTWITHSTANDING.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ARE FAR APART ON THE MATTER OF THE VETO ON ATOMIC MATTER. THE U.S. HAS INSISTED--AND THERE IS NO HINT OF A CHANGE IN ITS ATTITUDE--THAT THE VETO MUST NOT APPLY ON ATOMIC CONTROLS. RUSSIA HAS INSISTED THAT THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL MUST NOT BE ALTERED. RUSSIA HAS AGREED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF INSPECTION ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING WITHOUT THE VETO BUT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE UNITED STATES POLICY PRESENTLY IS UNDERGOING A REVIEW.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL AND ARMS LIMITATION WAS POSTPONED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL UNTIL FEB. 4 TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE QUESTIONS MORE

30.24-7507

THOROUGHLY.
WARREN R.AUSTIN, FORMER U.S. SENATOR AND NOW CHIEF OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE U.N., IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL IN THE NEAR FUTURE ON THE U.S. POSITION IN PREPARATION FOR REOPENING THE DISCUSSIONS AT LAKE SUCCESS.

ADD-NY - ATOM VIOLATIONS - (DAY) - XXX N1102AES COUNCIL

ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT THEY EXPECT SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TO MAKE AN EARLY DECISION TO END THE CURRENT UNCERTAINTY OVER POLICY ON ARGENTINA.
THERE WAS SPECULATION, MEANWHILE, THAT HE MIGHT DECIDE TO START OFF HIS TERM OF OFFICE WITHOUT EITHER OF THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN THE CONTROVERSY.
THESE ARE:
1. SPRUILLE BRADEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. HE BACKS CONTINUATION OF THE CURRENT POLICY DEMANDING STRONGER ACTION BY ARGENTINA AGAINST NAZIS.
2. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH. HE IS SAID TO FEEL THAT LESS DRASTIC MEASURES ARE NEEDED FOR THE GOOD OF ALL.
BRADEN, WITH OTHER PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HAS SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO GIVE MARSHALL A FREE HAND IN PICKING NEW AIDES OR KEEPING OLD ONES.
MESSERSMITH TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THAT HIS PLANS FOR RETURNING TO BUENOS AIRES ARE STILL INDEFINITE. HE HAS TWICE DELAYED DEPARTURE, THE LATEST DELAY FOLLOWING MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY.
GW1120PES

1947

BY ELTON C.FAY

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22-(AP)-GEORGE C.MARSHALL SHOULD KNOW BETTER THAN ANY OTHER AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE JUST WHAT MILITARY STRENGTH HE CAN COUNT UPON TO BACK UP THIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY.
MARSHALL AS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ALSO SERVED ON THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR FOUR YEARS.
THERE HE WAS IN A POSITION TO LEARN INTIMATELY THE STATUS NOT ONLY OF THE ARMY AND THE ARMY AIR FORCE BUT THE NAVY AS WELL.
THERE TOO, HE HELPED DRAFT SOME OF THE BLUEPRINTS FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THIS CURRENT INTERIM PERIOD BETWEEN THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND THAT FUTURE DAY WHEN THE ARMED FORCES WILL REVERT TO THEIR STILL UNDEFINED PEACETIME STRENGTH.
THE WEIGHT OF MILITARY FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED IN UNUSUALLY FRANK UTTERANCES DURING RECENT MONTHS.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL STATED THAT THE FUNCTION OF THE FLEET IS TO SUPPORT OCCUPATION FORCES AND TO IMPLEMENT--THAT IS, CARRY OUT--FOREIGN POLICY.
AND A RECENT WAR DEPARTMENT PAMPHLET ON THE NEED FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING ASSERTED: "WHETHER WE LIKE IT OR NOT--AND MOST PEOPLE DO NOT LIKE IT--WE MUST FACE THE FACT THAT MILITARY POWER IS STILL THE MOST POWERFUL ARGUMENT AT THE PEACE TABLE."
THE NEXT PEACE TABLE IS SET FOR MOSCOW IN MARCH.
THE MILITARY PICTURE OF THE UNITED STATES NOW AND IN THE MONTHS JUST AHEAD IS SOMETHING LIKE THIS:
THIS COUNTRY HAS THE ATOM BOMB. THE ASUMPTION IS THAT IT IS THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT HAS IT NOW.
WHILE THE UNITED STATES MAY LAG BEHIND SOME OTHER POWERS IN THE NUMBER OF GROUND TROOPS, IT IS FAR AND AWAY SUPERIOR AT SEA AND IN THE AIR.
THE ARMY HAS ABOUT 1,250,000 MEN NOW. IT WILL HAVE 1,070,000 BY JULY. BUT ITS READY-FOR-COMBAT STRENGTH IS EVEN LESS THAN ITS STRENGTH IN SOLDIERS.
BY EARLY SUMMER THE ARMY'S COMBAT FORCE IN EUROPE WILL CONSIST OF ONLY ONE DIVISION, TWO REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAMS, TEN CONSTABULARY REGIMENTS AND ELEVEN AIR GROUPS.
IT MAY BE ASSUMED THIS GROUND FORCE IS HEAVILY OUTBALANCED BY SOME OTHER POWERS. PUBLISHED ESTIMATES OF RUSSIAN TROOP STRENGTH, FOR INSTANCE, RANGE FAR ABOVE THE AMERICAN FIGURE.
AT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD THE AMERICAN POSITION WILL BE BETTER. THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCE WILL CONSIST OF SIX DIVISIONS AND SIX AIR GROUPS. VIRTUALLY ALL ARMY COMBAT TROOPS ARE GONE FROM THE ASIATIC MAINLAND ALTHOUGH SOME MARINE FORCES ARE IN CHINA.
IN THE PACIFIC, OUTSIDE JAPAN, THERE WILL BE ONE AND TWO-THIRDS DIVISIONS AND 16 AIR GROUPS. IN ALASKA LESS THAN 2,000 MEN COMPRISING TWO BATTALIONS WILL MAKE UP THE GROUND GARRISON. THE DEFENSE IN THE SKIES WILL REST UPON TWO AIR GROUPS.

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THE NAVY PICTURE IS SOMEWHAT THE SAME. THE JULY FIGURE WILL BE ABOUT 473,000 MEN, ONLY A LITTLE LESS THAN THE 491,633 THE NAVY HAD LAST DECEMBER 31.
THE SIZE OF THE NAVY'S FLEET AND AIR ARM FOR NEXT SUMMER HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED, BUT THE LATEST STATEMENT SHOWED 319 COMBATANT SHIPS IN THE FLEET AT YEAR'S END, WITH 165 IN THE PACIFIC AND 154 IN THE ATLANTIC. THE NAVAL AIR ARM AT THAT TIME CONSISTED OF 8,010 OPERATING AIRCRAFT, OF WHICH 1,461 WERE FIRST LINE COMBATANT AIRPLANES.
THE ARMY AIR FORCE IS MOVING DOWNWARD TO A STRENGTH OF 70 GROUPS OF PLANES (PERHAPS 6,000 AIRCRAFT OF ALL TYPES) AND 400,000 MEN. THE AAF HAS AT HAND ABOUT 3,000 LONG RANGE, HEAVY LOAD BOMBERS, A TYPE SUITABLE FOR WAGING WAR AT A DISTANCE.
THE MATTER OF OVERSEAS BASES IS TANGLED IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND MILITARY SECURITY. PRIMARY INTEREST IS TO THE NORTH FOR DEFENSE AGAINST AIR ATTACK.
RUSSIA'S RECENTLY DISCLOSED EFFORT TO PROCURE MILITARY BASE CONCESSIONS IN SPITZBERGEN HAS QUICKENED INTEREST IN THIS DIRECTION. BUT ATTENTION ALSO IS BEING PAID TO THE EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN APPROACHES, ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN, AND IN THE PACIFIC.
THE NAVY HAD, AT THE YEAR'S END, A DOZEN OVERSEAS BASES, SOME OF THEM OLD ESTABLISHMENTS SUCH AS PEARL HARBOR, OTHERS NEWER ONES IN ONETIME JAPANESE TERRITORY.
THE ARMY'S INTEREST IN EUROPEAN BASES WILL ENDURE ONLY SO LONG AS OCCUPATION REQUIRES. ITS FUTURE INTEREST IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC HAS NOT BEEN DEFINED PRECISELY.
GW/SU633AES

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JUNCTION CITY,KAS.,JAN.22-(AP)-EDWARD R.STETTINIUS DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT TRUTH ABOUT CURRENT CONDITIONS IN CHINA "ALONE CAN STRENGTHEN THE UNDER-PINNINGS OF THAT BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

THE FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE SAID "THE STRESS OF YEARS OF WAR, BRINGING FORTH THE EMOTIONAL EXTREMES OF BOTH OUR PEOPLES, HAS STRAINED THE VERY PIERS OF THIS BRIDGE."

HE SPOKE AT A PROGRAM FORMALLY OPENING A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR AID TO CHINA.

HE ALSO READ A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL WHICH SAID OF THE CAMPAIGN:

"AMERICANS WILL NOT ONLY BE LENDING DESPERATELY NEEDED ASSISTANCE TO A COURAGEOUS AND LONG SUFFERING PEOPLE BUT WILL BE MAKING A DEFINITE CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE LASTING PEACE WHICH IS THE HOPE OF CIVILIZATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

AMBASSADOR V.K.WELLINGTON KOO OF CHINA WHO ALSO SPOKE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE ARE "DETERMINED TO BRING ABOUT A STRONG, UNITED AND DEMOCRATIC CHINA." HE ADDED THAT THE PICTURE OF CHINA TODAY IS MADE "CONFUSING, IF NOT DISCONCERTING, BY THE OPPOSITION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY TO THE PROGRAM OF NATIONAL REBUILDING."

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NEW YORK, JAN.22-(AP)-FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAYS HE DOES NOT BELIEVE WARS ARE "INEVITABLE" BECAUSE THE UNITED NATIONS "OFFERS US THE GREATEST CHANCE WE HAVE EVER HAD TO AVERT WAR."

ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK ARCHDIOCESE LAST NIGHT, ADMIRAL NIMITZ DECLARED:

"IF WE CAN SHOW OUR YOUNG PEOPLE THAT ALL MEN HAVE MUCH IN COMMON AND THAT MISUNDERSTANDING IS THE BASIS FOR MUCH OF THE SUSPICION AND HATRED IN THE WORLD, WE SHALL HAVE GONE A LONG WAY ON THE ROAD TO LASTING PEACE."

HE CITED THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AS A BODY OF MEN FROM MANY COUNTRIES WHO AMICABLY EXCHANGED IDEAS AND HAD FOUND THAT "THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN IS AN ACTUALITY AND NOT A REMOTE IDEAL."

"I DON'T BELIEVE THAT WARS ARE INEVITABLE," ADMIRAL NIMITZ ADDED. "I BELIEVE THE UNITED NATIONS OFFERS US THE GREATEST CHANCE WE HAVE EVER HAD TO AVERT WAR."

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Small Nations Fought By Reds on Treaty Role

Jack Smith

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Russia today opposed new demands of smaller nations for a full share in treaty-making, with the declaration that the major powers "paid in blood" for the right to draft the peace treaties with Germany and Austria.

NIGHT

An American informant said that Feodor T. Gousev, the Soviet delegate at the four-Power deputy Foreign Ministers' Council, asserted the Russian view during a sharp exchange with Colonel W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, who demanded full participation by all active belligerents in the deputies' deliberations.

WIDER CONTROL URGED

American and Australian sources said Hodgson also asked that the Council of Foreign Ministers enlarge the Potsdam agreement at their Moscow meeting in March to give the smaller powers an "active part" in control of Germany. The proposal, which Hodgson did not elaborate in detail, brought no immediate big-power comment.

The small nations have been invited to present their views to the deputies, who are making recommendations to be submitted to their chieftains for the Moscow meeting. There is no specific provision in instructions to the deputies to give the smaller countries an equal share in the deliberations.

Gusev said major decisions were left to the big powers during the war—a procedure he described as "necessary to achieve victory." The same procedure was essential in establishing peace, he said.

Called Interim Arrangement

Hodgson did not say exactly what role he felt smaller nations should play in Germany under a revised plan, which he said should serve as an "interim arrangement" pending final peace.

The "interim agreement," he said, "should have what Potsdam lacked—the authority and will behind it to see that it was enforced by all effective belligerents."

Australian and British sources said that Britain and the United States supported Australia's request. American sources, however, did not report complete United States support.

Brazil And Others Concur

Backing up his demand, in which Brazil, Canada and South Africa have concurred, Hodgson told the deputies that Australia mustered 700,000 effective military personnel in the war, or seventeen per cent of her population between the ages of 18 and 45. He said this percentage was higher than that of any other belligerent.

In proposing an interim arrangement, Hodgson said, "premature peace would produce instability and disunity, as already is seen in Italy, where the Government has fallen largely because of peace-treaty decisions."

The Australian said the interim plan should contain a clear-cut statement of the Allies' "ultimate aims" in Germany.

Hapsburg Ban Slated

The Deputy Foreign Ministers Council has agreed to write into the Austrian peace treaty a permanent veto on any future claim of the Hapsburg dynasty to the non-existent Austrian throne, an American informant said.

The informant said the ban had not been discussed in detail, but it would apply presumably to any aspirant to the crown.

The present pretender to the Austrian throne is Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, eldest son of Charles I. Both he and his brother, Robert, have been attacked by the Soviet press as seeking to establish a "southeastern European bloc" in Austria.

Last February the Allied Control Council in Vienna refused permission for several groups of monarchists to organize in Austria. Among them was the "monarchist party," headed by Robert.

Hoped For Leadership

In the latter stages of the war Otto went to Lisbon from the United States and associates said he had hopes of going on to Austria "in a position of leadership." In November, 1945, he visited Innsbruck in the French zone in secret to discuss the monarchist movement, but left for his home in Paris before the Austrian Government could formally protest his return to Austrian soil.

He claims the throne of Hungary as well. Hungarian royalists who attended a mass in Budapest on his birthday last year shouted "Long Live Otto." The Hapsburg dynasty ruled for more than six centuries, until the abdication of the Emperor Charles in November, 1918.

Greece Presents Demands

The Greek Government made known its demands upon Germany in a note which called for reparations from German production, including 500,000 tons of coal annually.

It asked that the treaty return to Greece her vital prewar tobacco market in the Reich by assurances that Germany would buy one third of her tobacco needs from Greece for the next twenty years.

DAY

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Greeks Demand 'High Level' Of Reparations

Robert Hewett

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—Greece sought today to exact "the highest possible level" of reparations payments from Germany for the ruin wrought by the Nazis in the war.

A Greek note was presented to the deputies of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council drafting the German and Austrian treaties. It asked payment "in the shortest possible time" of reparations from current German production, including 500,000 tons of coal annually, and also sought restoration of Greece's prewar tobacco market in Germany.

The Greek claims were added to those of other victims of Nazi aggression as the deputies faced a showdown on Soviet opposition to an Australian demand for full participation by the smaller nations in drafting the two treaties.

Most Detailed Yet

The Greek memorandum was the most detailed yet presented. It called for revision of the Paris reparations agreement of January, 1946, under which the Allies allotted Greece 4.35 per cent of all German reparations payments, and said reductions in the payments to other nations "should, to the largest possible extent, go to increasing our share."

The note said Greek demands would receive added support if other Allied nations received territorial awards in addition to reparations as fixed in Paris.

"If the Saar goes to France, it would be inequitable that France should keep the full share allotted to her under the agreement," it said.

Yugoslav Share

The note added that the Paris agreement gave Yugoslavia 9.6 per cent of German reparations, more than twice the Greek share, and demanded at least an equal portion.

Greece asked for German property in Italy and Austria as part payment, a share of seized German war material, "including 30,000 head of livestock, preferably horses," and $32,000,000 for the cost of clearing Nazi mines from Greek waters. The note also called for compensation for ancient Greek archaeological and artistic treasures destroyed during the occupation.

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Australian Stand

Australia has demanded full representation at all sessions of the deputies council and has expressed resentment toward any efforts for a "big power peace" for the defeated powers.

There were even hints from Australian and British sources today that the Australian representative, Col. W. R. Hodgson, might refuse, temporarily at least, the invitation to present his country's peace views unless assured of an equal voice with the Big Four in treaty deliberations.

No Decision In Debate

Australia has been backed by Brazil, Canada and other "small nations" in the demand for representation — sharply opposed by Deputy Foreign Minister Feodor T. Gousev of Russia. The issue was debated without decision during the first week of the deputies' ses-

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sion, with the United States, France and Britain all expressing willingness to let the smaller nations in on all discussions.

Brazil filed a second note with the deputies yesterday, which authoritative American sources said demanded a fuller share in drafting peace plans. These informants said that Canada might also threaten a boycott of the Deputies Council unless given a better opportunity to be heard.

Eighteen nations have been invited to present their views to the deputies, but Gousev has contended they should bow out right after making their statements. The deputies are making preliminary drafts for peace treaties for use of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, who meet in Moscow in March.

Britain Can't Repay Loan, Woolton Says

Amery Hits Elimination of Empire Preference

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Lord Woolton, a Conservative, said today that Great Britain has "no chance" of repaying the $3,750,000,000 American loan.

This statement by the war-time Minister of Food followed an equally gloomy economic prediction by Woolton's former Cabinet colleague, L. S. Amery. Britain, Amery said, could not pay her way in a "world of open, cutthroat price competition" after the elimination of the empire trade preference system—a condition of the loan.

Now president of the Empire Industries Association, Amery told an annual meeting of that group that the loan's condition that Britain abolish the practice of trading preferentially with her dominions and colonies was "humiliating." Any attempt to fulfill this condition "would make repayment of the loan itself impossible," he said.

"American manufacturers want to find an immediate outside market for the immense surplus of their mass production," Amery said. "They want to find jobs for 60,000,000 Americans by trebling their exports. For that purpose they want to keep the rest of the world broken up into small economic compartments, prevented by low tarrifs from competing with America even in their own markets, and still less capable of competing with America in neutral markets."

(The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has forecast that America's working force will total 62,000,000 by 1950. The war-time peak was 59,000,000.)

Bevin Policy Seen Periled By Laborites

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lord Rosebery, president of the Right-wing Liberal Nationals, said today that Ernest Bevin, Britain's Laborite Foreign Secretary, either would be "broken by the growing rebellion in the ranks behind him" or would be "sustained by the support of the parliamentary opposition while the unity of the Socialist majority disintegrates."

"The general election story that the setting up of a Labor Government would lead to more harmonious relations with the Soviet Union today has a ring of sardonic mockery," Lord Roseberry said in a speech before the Constitutional Club, of London. His party has thirteen House of Commons seats and an informal alliance with the Conservatives.

"There is a serious and growing schism between those who put some limits to their doctrinaire beliefs in foreign policy and those whose main ambition apparently is to see the Foreign Office set up as the London branch of the world," he declared.

U.S. Trade Demand On Britain Hit

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—L. S. Amery declared today that submission to United States demand for elimination of empire preference in commerce would mean abandonment of protection for British domestic industries and agriculture and unlimited competition in the home market.

Amery was a Conservative member of Winston Churchill's wartime Government.

Now president of the Empire Industries Association, he told the group at its annual meeting that Britons were "living in a world of sheer delusion if we think that there is a ghost of a chance of our paying our way in a world of open cutthroat price competition.

Seeks Exports Trebled

"American manufacturers want to find an immediate outside market for the immense surplus of their mass production," he said. "They want to find jobs for 60,000,000 Americans by trebling their exports. For that purpose they want to keep the rest of the world broken up into small economic compartments, prevented by low tariffs from competing with America even in their own markets and still less capable of competing with America in neutral markets."

[The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has forecast that the nation's working force will total 62,000,000 by 1950. The wartime peak was 59,000,000.]

Amery said that "if we submit to their humiliating demand for the elimination of all empire preference that will be the end of a position in which the empire takes four times as high a proportion of its manufactures from us [Britain] as compared with foreign countries."

75 P.C. Export Increase

Amery said Britain was told by the Labor Government that it "could only keep alive if we could increase our exports by 75 per cent in volume over the 1938 figure, but there is no prospect of any material increase in our exports of foodstuffs and raw materials."

"We must get rid of the most-favored-nation clause," he said, "at any rate in its co-called unconditional form, and be free to make bargains on fair give-and-take terms with individual foreign countries that wish to trade with us."

Amery said the association should warn both Britons and Americans that while the $3,750,000,000 United States loan "itself was a perfectly reasonable business proposition, the irrelevant conditions with which it was coupled could never be fulfilled and that any attempt to fulfill them would make repayment of the loan itself impossible."

EXCHANGE MAY TIGHTEN RULES

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—H. A. Marquand, parliamentary secretary for overseas trade, told the American Chamber of Commerce in London today that the United States, to protect her own interests, must increase imports of British-made goods.

If some part of the immense increase in the American national income were devoted to the purchase of British goods, he declared in a luncheon address, "Britain would be greatly helped in her endeavor to repay her debts and maintain imports of American farm products."

Expounding the Socialist Government's views on world trade, Marquand said "Britain faces the future determined to maintain full employment—that is to say a full and ever expandig demand for goods and a steady rise in the standard of living."

"In a country heavily dependent on foreign trade," he declared, "that means a steadily expanding demand for imports and the need for steadily expanding exports to pay for them.

"If every country in the world would pursue a policy of maintaining high and stable levels of demand, and thus of employment at home, coupled with the elimination of sub-standard conditions of labor, then the total demand for the goods and services exchanged in world trade would achieve a far higher level than ever before."

FRESH MEATS ALLOWANCE IS CUT IN BRITAIN

Beer Ration Also Slashed and Warning Is Given on Bread and Bacon.

CORNED BEEF MADE FREER

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Britons learned today that they are to get less fresh meat and less beer and that cuts in their bread and bacon rations may be necessary soon. This bad news came to millions who are now eating poorer fare than they ate during the worst of the war years.

It brought a scarching attack on the Laborite government Lord Woolton, the wartime Food Minister, declaring in Parliament: "It's high time the people had a break in this debilitating austerity."

The present Food Minister, John Strachey, announced that the fresh meat ration was cut because of a drop in home production of beef and mutton, but added that extra supplies of corned beef would go on sale to keep the weekly ration at 1 shilling and 4 pence (about 28 cents) worth of meat. Under the present ration Britons must use at least twopence (about 4 cents) worth of corned beef. Beginning February 2 they will have to double that, thus cutting the fresh meat ration to a shilling.

Bread Cut Is Likely.

The output of beer, already so scarce that some pubs close early each night because their supplies have run out, will be cut by from 25 to 50 per cent immediately because of the coal shortage, the brewers announced. The Government ordered a 50 per cent cut in coal allocations this week to non-priority industries, and brewers are among those forced to curtail.

The possibility of cuts in bread and bacon rations was announced in the House of Lords by Lord Henderson, Government spokesman, who said that "acute shortages in the world supply of major foodstuffs would persist through the crop year of 1946-47," and that a cut in the present bread ration—ranging from five ounces for children to fifteen ounces for manual workers—may prove "inescapable" because British stocks of wheat have fallen "uncomfortably low" due to transport and coal strikes in the United States. Difficulty was looked for in maintaining the present bacon ration of two ounces per person per week, he added.

OLYMPIC BAN FOR JAP AND GERMAN

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The organizing committee for the fourteenth Olympics closed the door to Germany and Japan today with an announcement that the two countries "would not be invited to compete."

Invitations for the Olympics, scheduled for London from July 29 to August 14, 1948, will be mailed soon. Other former enemy countries, including Italy, are expected to be invited.

The decision to bar Japan and Germany was disclosed in a fifteen-page report on the games by the British organizing committee, headed by Viscount Portal and Lord Burghley. Germany was host to the last pre-war games, in 1936, and Japan was to have been host to the games in 1940. Those games were not held because of the war.

Wants Coal Without Dollar Drain

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.)—J. Eaton Griffith, chairman of the twelve-nation European coal organization, said today he hoped "some arrangement will shortly be made" to ease the drain on Europe's slender dollar resources of paying $400,000,000 a year for American coal.

"My personal reaction is to ask, just what is the function of the International Bank set up under the Bretton Woods agreement?" Griffith said at a press conference.

Speaking as chairman of the voluntary group which co-ordinates coal production and allocations over much of the area from Britain to Turkey, however, he said he knew of no specific steps planned to ease the dollar burden.

U.N. Group Urges White Slave Curb

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 23 (AP)—The United Nations Social Commission decided today to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations for the suppression of traffic in women and children be transferred to the United Nations.

The Council will meet next month and is expected to act on the recommendation at that time. Should the United Nations take over the League's activities, it undoubtedly would go deep into the problem of white slavery created in central European countries by Hitler's armies.

FRANCE FACES CABINET VOTE

Test On Confidence Question Expected Next Week

Paris, Jan. 23 (AP)—Paul Ramadier's new coalition government will be tested early next week by what amounts to the posing of a question of confidence, parliamentary whips reported today.

Deputy Rene Capitant, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's former Education Minister who tried to form a new party to split Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement (MRP), filed a motion calling for a debate on the composition of Ramadier's Cabinet, the informants said. Parliament meets Tuesday.

Ramadier will ask that the motion be rejected, it was said, and the Assembly's vote will constitute a question of confidence. Ramadier already has received a vote of confidence on the policies he outlined to the Assembly, but that was before he had announced the names of his new ministers.

Leftists Hold 15 Posts

Communists and Socialists hold 14 of the 26 posts in the new Cabinet.

Yesterday the newspaper *Etoile du Soir*, which is pro-de Gaulle, made a violent attack on Bidault, declaring his return to the Foreign Ministry meant an abrupt rupture in the tentative steps toward an alliance with Britain that were taken by Leon Blum. The paper charged that Bidault's chief secretary was "an inscribed member of the Communist party" with access to all state papers and "the fact is that no foreign diplomat in Paris dares discuss matters openly with our Foreign Affairs Minister."

Bidault's policy of keeping aloof from any Anglo-Saxon or Russian bloc had only served to isolate France, the paper declared.

Free Hand Is Seen For Bidault

Paris, Jan. 23 (AP)—Georges Bidault, back in his old post of Foreign Minister, was reported today to have been promised virtually a free hand at the Moscow conference in a deal which brought his Popular Republican Movement (MRP) into the new French Cabinet.

Premier Paul Ramadier, Socialist, formed the six-party Cabinet last night after five days of negotiation toward a permanent setup to replace the all-Socialist 30-day interim government of Leon Blum.

This step completed France's political reconstruction under the constitution for the Fourth Republic, approved by voters last October, and gave the country a full constitutional setup — executive, parliamentary and judicial—for the

first time in seven years.

Makeup of Cabinet

The Cabinet is made up of nine Socialists, five Communists, five members of the MRP, five members of the Leftist Rally (the Radical Socialists and the Democratic and Socialist Union of Resistance) and two Independent Republicans.

Bidault will speak for France at the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow, scheduled for March 10. Political circles said he had a promise that he could act in the drafting of treaties with Germany and Austria without constantly calling Paris for instructions.

They said he had extracted this promise in return for persuading his party to enter a coalition Cabinet including Communists in high positions. Last night the MRP's Parliamentary group voted a resolution calling upon party leaders to quit the Cabinet "if the Government's policy does not conform to that outlined by the Premier."

2 Vichy Aides Charged With Treason In Paris

Paris, Jan. 23 (AP)—The commission investigating charges of collaboration against former members of the Vichy regime today returned indictments against Jacques Benoist-Mechin, former Secretary of State for the Vice Premier, and Jules Brevie, Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Ministry.

Both men were accused of intelligence with the enemy, the French equivalent of treason.

American Delegation Arrives in France

Cherbourg, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The American delegation on the United Nations commission to investigate the Balkans, headed by Mark F. Ethridge, arrived today on the liner America. They will board a French cruiser Saturday for Greece.

U. S. Will Ask Russia to Speed Captives Return

Request for Repatriation of 3,000,000 Germans To Be Made at Moscow

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP).—A high American Military Government official said today that for economic and humanitarian reasons the United States will ask Russia to speed the return of an estimated 3,000,000 German prisoners of war still held in the Soviet Union.

The request will be presented at the Foreign Ministers' Council meeting at Moscow in March, he said. That course of action was reported decided upon when the Russians refused to discuss in the Allied Control Council for Germany the exact number of German prisoners [illegible].

Germany needs its younger men to work for economic recovery, the American official said. He declared that the humanitarian grounds "are well known, and we Americans, as the first to free the prisoners, are the logical ones to present the argument."

"Although the letter of the Geneva Convention permits the retention of war prisoners until a peace treaty is signed, many people regard their continued confinement as slave labor," he said.

France has about 600,000 German war prisoners, next in number to the Russians. The United States already has asked France to try to repatriate them by Oct. 1.

The Americans have released all but 59,000 of almost 8,000,000 prisoners taken by them. All are expected to be released by July 1 or sooner.

The British hold about 400,000 Germans. They are being returned at a rate of 15,000 a month. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg have agreed to an American plan for repatriation of the 54,000 Germans they still hold.

Americans estimate that the Russians captured about 4,000,000 Germans. They have released 800,000 and 200,000 are estimated to have been lost through deaths, escapes or miscellaneous causes.

The number held by Poland and Yugoslavia is not known here.

U. S. PLANS P. W. PLEA

Berlin, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Americans will ask the Russians at the Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow in March to speed the return of German prisoners of war, estimated at 3,000,00, still held in the Soviet Union, an American Military Government official said today.

The Americans, who bagged nearly 8,000,000 Germans, have released all but 59,000 still held in Europe. All these are expected to be released by July 1. Britain, according to AMG figures, still holds about 400,000 Germans. She is returning some 15,000 monthly.

U. S. Studying French Answer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—The State Department said today it is studying France's recent answer to an American request for speed in repatriating 620,000 German war prisoners still held by the French.

"We do not regard the answer as a rejection," Michael J. McDermott, State Department press officer, told a news conference in response to questions. He declined to elaborate, or to say when the text of the French reply would be made available.

The French reply was understood to have suggested specific steps that could be taken to carry out the objective.

SOVIET AUTHORITY WARNS GERMANS

Berlin, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Soviet Military Administration's official newspaper Tagliche Rundschau sternly warned the Germans today, under threat of quick punishment, to refrain from "provocations" against the occupying Powers and "hate propaganda against neighboring countries."

Rundschau said that sentences recently passed by Military Government courts upon subversive elements "should convince unwise elements that the occupying authorities are not asleep and that their democratic and humane methods do not betoken weakness."

Simultaneously, the Soviet-licensed Berliner Zeitung charged that certain German elements were joining in "a hate campaign against the democratic government of Poland" inspired from abroad, and accused the Social Democratic press here of participating in it by printing what it called unfavorable reports about Sunday's Polish elections and the sufferings of Germans expelled by the Poles from former German territories east of the Oder.

Allies Reach Pact On Reich Trade

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP).—An American-British announcement said today that the American-British zones of occupied Germany had concluded a trade agreement with the French zone for exchange of $6,600,000 in goods and materials during the first quarter of 1947.

An American-British trade agreement with the Russian zone for a $21,000,000 exchange of goods was announced last weekend.

Nazis Asked To Bomb Jerusalem, Army Told

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 23 (AP). A document brought here for possible use in war-crimes trials contains a purported record of a 1943 request by the Moslem Mufti of Jerusalem to the German air force to bomb Jerusalem. The document says Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering rejected the idea as dangerous from a propaganda viewpoint.

[In Cairo the exiled Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, described the report as "slander and completely without foundation," and suggested that the document was forged. He said he believed "Zionist propaganda" was involved.]

The document, in the hands of United States prosecution staffs, says the *Luftwaffe* contemplated for a time some air attacks on Palestine, particularly around November 2, 1943, when the World Zionist meeting was held in Jerusalem.

German Advice

The document said:

"As an act of demonstration incidental to the Zionist Congress, an attack on one of the military objects of the coast might also be contemplated.

"An attack on the building in which the congress will meet cannot enter into the question, as the place where the gathering will be held is not known. An attack for the sake of demonstration could perhaps be considered for the Jewish Agency, the office building of the highest Zionist administrative body. . . .

Suggested By Mufti

"Repeatedly the Grand Mufti suggested bomb attacks against Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, in order to hit Palestine Jews, and through such attacks to impress the Arab world as a means of propaganda.

"Up to this time we never followed such suggestions. The decision on the proposed attack against Tel Aviv has been referred to the Reichsmarshal and on 17 July (1943) he rejected such a proposition."

221 Nazis Doomed To Die So Far

Dachau, Jan. 23 (AP)—The sentencing of fifteen Flossenburg concentration camp operators to hang has brought to 221 the number of Germans given death sentences by American war-crimes courts, trial officials said today.

Of the 40 convicted of participation in Nazi cruelties at the Flossenburg camp, where more than 25,000 prisoners died of starvation and abuse, eleven ware sentenced to life imprisonment and fourteen others to prison terms ranging from 1 to 30 years. More Flossenburg camp operators are scheduled for trial soon.

660 Of 755 Convicted

A total of 755 Germans have now been tried by American war-crimes courts. Of these, 660 have been convicted, with 221 sentenced to die and 439 given prison terms. Only 95 were acquitted.

The list of convicted war criminals includes operators of the Dachau and Mauthausen concentration camps and 73 SS men found guilty of the Malmedy massacre of captured American soldiers. Many were convicted of murdering Allied airmen shot down in Germany.

Army Officers Returning

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 23 (AP).—The U. S. Army announced today it had too many high officers in the European theater and was sending 125 colonels and lieutenant-colonels home two months ahead of schedule.

Grenade Hits British Office

EMDEN, Germany, Jan. 23 (AP)—A hand grenade was thrown at the British military government's building here last night. No one was injured.

De Gasperi Says He's 'Optimistic'

Rome, Jan. 23 (AP)—Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democratic party leader who was designated last night to form a new government, said today after four hours of consultation with party heads that he was "optimistic."

De Gasperi gave a hint of where he is looking for support when he conferred with Alberto Cianca, leader of a small "independent" group of ten in the Constituent Assembly, for an hour and spent only twenty minutes with the Communist chief, Palmiro Togliatti. He also saw Giuseppe Saragat, leader of anti-Communist Socialist bolters, for 30 minutes.

Cianca said he would call de Gasperi's proposed government "prevalently Rightist."

Left-wing spokesmen have accused de Gasperi of taking advantage of the prestige gained on his trip to the United States to form a new government. He turned in the resignations of himself and his Cabinet three days after his return.

DE GASPERI SEEKS ANOTHER CABINET

Rome, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democratic leader, embarked today on the task of forming a new Cabinet, Italy's third in a little more than a year.

He scheduled his first conference with Giuseppe Saragat of the new Italian Laborers Socialist party. Observers generally predicted that De Gasperi would aim at a middle-of-the-road Cabinet based on co-operation with this party.

De Gasperi, who resigned the premiership only last Monday, came out of a conference with President Enrico de Nicola last night and announced "The President has asked me to form a new Government."

Newspapers here were in general agreement that putting together a new Cabinet would be hard despite the popularity De Gasperi won in coming back from the United States recently with promises of a loan and wheat. The new Government must sign the Italian treaty next month.

Rossi Weeps, Denies Matteotti Case Blame

Rome, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cesare Rossi, one-time press chief for Mussolini, wept and protested his innocence in a three-and-a-half-hour oration today at the trial of eight Fascists charged with the 1924 slaying of Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti.

"I have never considered myself the second victim," he said in telling how the crime had pursued him down the years.

Rossi, once called il Duce's "political brain," was imprisoned sixteen years by the Fascists for plotting against Mussolini after breaking with the dictator and has been in prison two more years awaiting the present trial.

Denounces All Faults

"I who sit here was the first to point out Mussolini's fatal faults," Rossi said. "He is dead now, and now all denounce his faults. But then I was alone."

Admitting sharing responsibility for the advent of fascism, Rossi denied any connection with the Matteotti case, and said his name had been linked with the killing from the first because Mussolini and other high officials needed a scapegoat.

He said he took a middle ground as to whether Mussolini himself ordered the killing of the Socialist Deputy.

Giovanni Marinelli, secretary general of the Fascist party, must have overheard Mussolini's violent expressions about Matteotti and ordered the Fascist gangs to get rid of the Socialist, thinking he was doing Mussolini's will, Rossi said.

VOTES STOLEN, POLE CHARGES

Asserts Government Robbed Party Of Victory

Warsaw, Jan. 23 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk asserted today that the Government bloc had robbed his Polish Peasant party (P.S.L.) of victory in Sunday's balloting and that "an honest and fair Supreme Court must declare this election invalid."

He told 50 foreign correspondents that if the appeal to the high tribunal fails, the P.S.L.'s executive committee will consider a boycott of the new Parliament by the 28 P.S.L. members.

Mikolajczyk declared that even with the display of power by the bloc parties, the security police, militia and army the P.S.L. would have obtained 60 to 70 per cent of the vote if it had been permitted to have watchers at the vote counting. Unofficial returns gave the bloc 90 per cent of the vote.

Widespread Rebellion

He said that reports showed that the voters, herded to the polls early in the day by bloc party organizers aided by armed forces, later showed widespread rebellion. If there had been an honest count of the ballots, he added, it would have shown a majority for the P.S.L.

Mikolajczyk outlined these three conclusions from the voting:

"First, the election was a fight of a minority using brutal physical force to overcome the will of the majority of the people.

"Second, the fact that a majority

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vote would have been shown in favor of the P.S.L. was reflected in the tremendous majority given our party in those few precincts where we managed to have watchers at the vote counting.

"Third, the election should promptly be declared invalid because the new government emerging from this election, at a decisive and difficult moment for Poland, will not be reflective of the will of the majority of the people."

Voters Treated Brutally, Says Mikolajczyk

Warsaw, Jan. 23 (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk charged today that the Communist-dominated Government bloc parties had used "brutal physical force" to drive millions to the polls to vote for their candidates in Sunday's parliamentary elections.

Bloc parties, in unofficial returns, took 90 per cent of the vote.

The Vice Premier, head of the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL), said "an honest and fair Supreme Court must declare this election invalid and order a new election that will be free and unfettered." He added that if this appeal failed, his party's Executive Committee would consider a boycott of the new Parliament by the 28 PSL members.

Has Charges

Mikolajczyk told 50 foreign correspondents in a news conference that he drew from the election these conclusions:

"First, the election was a fight of a minority using brutal physical force to overcome the will of the majority of people.

"Second, the fact that a majority vote would have been in favor of the PSL was reflected in the tremendous majority given our party in those few precincts where we managed to have watchers at the vote counting.

"Third, the election should be promptly declared invalid because the new government emerging from this election at a decisive and difficult moment for Poland will not be reflective of the will of the majority of the people. We should have new elections, free and unfettered, that will express the free will of the people."

Cabinet Expected To Quit

The Cabinet of Premier Edward B. Obsubka-Mowrawski is expected to resign formally in February, and he is expected to be chosen to form a new government, excluding Mikolajczyk.

Mikolajczyk said that his party would have obtained 60 to 70 per cent of the votes if it had been permitted to watch the voting, despite the government's use of security police, militia and soldiery. He said reports from all sectors disclosed that the people demonstrated a widespread spirit of rebellion.

Greece Sees Coalition Rule By 7 Parties

Athens, Jan. 23 (AP)—A new national unity, seven-party coalition Cabinet, headed by former Foreign Minister Demetrios Maximos and including five former premiers, was outlined for strife-torn Greece today, following a four-hour meeting of all party leaders except the Liberals.

Persons who attended the meeting said it was virtually certain that Maximos, Greek Foreign Minister from 1933 to 1935 and a former director of the National Bank of Greece, would be named Premier to succeed Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, in power since April 18, 1946.

Resignation Awaited

George Papandreou, leader of the Social Democratic party, said early today that Tsaldaris would submit his formal resignation tomorrow night and that the new Cabinet would be formed and presented to Parliament at once.

Tsaldaris, who has been under heavy pressure to quit for weeks because of the stanchly rightist policies of his predominantly Royalist party, was expected to join the New Cabinet as Foreign Minister.

Tiso Praised Hitler, Czech Court Is Told

Bratislavia, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 23 (AP)—Documents were introduced at the treason trial of Dr. Josef Tiso today to show the puppet President of Slovakia wrote in 1940 that he knew of "no one in the world who would keep his word better than Adolf Hitler."

An affidavit by J. Krejci, former Slovak Premier, referred to negotiations with the Germans before March, 1939, by persons later in Tiso's cabinet.

The national court trying the priest, who became President of Slovakia, heard a transcript of notes by Karold Sidor, missing former Slovak envoy to the Vatican, about events leading to the proclamation of Slovak independence.

Kmetko testified that, in accord with ecclesiastical regulations, Tiso, a parish priest, asked permission of the Vatican before taking the presidency of Slovakia, but received no written answer. He testified that after Tiso took office the bishops accepted him because they regarded an independent Slovakia under Tiso a lesser evil than German domination.

Didn't Misinterpret Bevin: Pravda

Moscow, Jan. 23 (AP)—*Pravda* denied today the British Government's charge that it had misinterpreted Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin when it accused him of repudiating the British-Russian treaty of alliance in a December 22 speech.

"The claim made by the Government of Great Britain says one thing, and the facts show the opposite," *Pravda* declared in an editorial. "We prefer to hold to the facts."

The editorial was accompanied by the full text of a note which the British Foreign Office delivered to the Russian Government last week protesting as "most misleading" an article that appeared in *Pravda* on January 12.

"Duty Of The Press"

Pravda not only denied that it had misinterpreted Bevin but likewise denied that it had quoted him "out of context," as charged by the British Foreign Office.

Bevin, in his speech, denied Labor rebels' charges that he was directing Britain's foreign policy away from friendship with Russia toward closer relations with the United States. He said Britain "does not tie herself to anybody except in regard to her obligations under the charter" of the United Nations.

"What other exposition of this sentence could be given by *Pravda*, which did not and does not engage in guessing what Bevin wanted to say but acquaints its readers with what he did say and with its meaning," said *Pravda*. "This is the duty of the press, and *Pravda* discharges this duty."

The paper suggested that Bevin might have answered his accusers in this manner:

"How could they make such charges when Britain is connected with the Soviet Union by a treaty of alliance in war and on postwar collaboration and mutual assistance?"

Farmers Near Prewar Level

Moscow, Jan. 23 (AP)—Nikita S. Khruschev, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, said today in the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* that Ukrainian farmers have succeeded in restoring the total of their sown areas to about four fifths of the prewar level, despite severe shortages of tractors, horses and agricultural machines.

Reds Stress Article By Elliott Roosevelt

Moscow, Jan 23 (A. P.).—The interview given by Premier Stalin to Elliott Roosevelt was published prominently today on the front page of *Pravda*, the official Communist party newspaper. The interview, published by Look Magazine in the United States, was also broadcast by the Moscow radio.

8 ROB BANK IN JERUSALEM

Masked Men Escape With $20,000 And Gems

Jerusalem, Jan. 23 (AP)—Eight masked men, said by police to be Jews, robbed the Mizrachi Bank here today of $20,000 and a "considerable quantity" of diamonds and other valuable gems. They escaped in a brief exchange of gunfire in which apparently no one was hit.

Less than a month ago two bands of armed Jews robbed diamond factories in Nathanya and Tel Aviv of diamonds, cash and bonds valued at nearly $107,000.

Police and Jewish informants speculated that tonight's robbery, like the one of December 26, was performed by Jewish underground members seeking to replenish their "war chests."

Arrived In Taxi

The eight men arrived in a taxi. They took machine guns and revolvers from their coats. Four entered the bank while four remained outside as guards.

Meanwhile, police said they had no knowledge of reports that a tunnel had been found underneath the Latrun Detention Camp, where a large number of underground suspects are being held. Reliable informants said the tunnel had been found underneath a Nissen-type hut leading toward a camp fence. Police recalled that sixteen Jews accused of belonging to the Stern Gang escaped from a tunnel in the Latrun camp four years ago.

Chiang Troops Claim Victories In Manchuria

Imminent Drive Against Reds in China Proper Predicted in Peiping

PEIPING, Jan. 23 (AP).—Government forces reported progress against the Communists north and northeast of Changchun, in Manchuria, today while the Chinese press predicted an imminent campaign in China proper to drive the Communists from their strong positions in Shantung Province.

The government's Central News Agency confirmed capture from the Communists of Chitamu, sixty miles northeast of Changchun, and said "satisfactory progress" was being made near Tehui, forty-eight miles northeast. It said ground was being gained north of Kirin, sixty miles east of Changchun.

As to Shantung, where inconclusive fighting has been in progress for a year, pro-government papers intimated that a major campaign was in preparation. Recently these papers said the Communists had 640,000 men in Shantung under the command of General Chen Yi.

The Central News agency said the Communists were attacking Taierchuang and Tsaochuang, 140 miles south of the Shantung provincial capital, Tsinan, and had lost 30,000 or 40,000 men there. Yesterday, the same agency said government forces had withdrawn from Tsaochuang and that fighting was centered around Lincheng, 120 miles south of Tsinan. The Communist radio at Yenan reported capture of Kuancheng, which is 110 miles southeast of Tsinan, on Jan. 21.

Another government report said reinforcements had driven off Communists who for months had been besieging Fenyang, in Shansi Province, sixty miles south of Taiyuan.

Government would embark soon on a winter campaign to throw the Communists out of their strongest positions in Northeast China—Shantung p[illegible].

Preliminary skirmishes were reported around Lincheng, bitterly disputed city 120 miles south of Tsinan, the provincial capital. The Communists, meantime, reported they had captured Kuancheng, 100 miles southeast of Tsinan.

Estimated At 640,000

The pro-Government press recently estimated that the Communists have 640,000 troops in Shantung province, many concentrated in mountain fastnesses south of the capital.

The press accounts predicted the Government would use its best American-equipped troops for the campaign, which if successful would ease the constant Communist threat to north-south rail lines.

Siege Reported Broken

Westward in Shansi province, government reinforcements reported they had lifted the long Communist siege of Fenyang, railway city 60 miles south of Taiyuan, the provincial capital.

The official Central News Agency said National troops southeast of Tehhui, Manchuria, were making satisfactory progress and confirmed the Government capture of Chitamu, 48 miles northeast of Changchun. It reported Nationals north of Kirin were gaining ground.

Briton Assails Kuomintang

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—A suggestion that the British government send a representative to the Chinese Communist headquarters at Yenan "to obtain the facts" was made in the House of Lords today by a Laborite member who said he held "a very low opinion" of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government. Lord Lindsay of Birker, who made the suggestion, said he did not think Chiang's Kuomintang government could "exterminate" the Communists.

On behalf of the government, Lord Teviot quickly objected to Lindsay's views, saying he could not remember a speech "more likely to do harm between two countries."

Chinese Drive On Shantung Reds Planned

Peiping, Jan. 23 (AP)—Chinese press reports predicted today the

2 Killed, 14 Hurt As Bombay Police Fire Upon Rioters

Bombay, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two persons were killed and fourteen were injured today when police opened fire for the second time in twelve hours on riotous communal demonstrators, a communiqué said.

The police fired 59 rounds in an attempt to halt stone throwing, looting and arson but declined to interfere with an outlawed student celebration of the birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian political leader who joined the Japanese during the war.

According to the police, the communal disorders had no connection with the student celebration.

Parading in defiance of police orders, the students distributed handbills demanding that the Constituent Assembly at New Delhi establish a provisional Indian government independent of Britain.

Although it has been announced that Bose died in a plane crash in Formosa two years ago, rumors circulated that he would appear today.

TOJO SCORES A POINT

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Former Premier Tojo and his twenty-five co-defendants won an important point at their war crime trial today, the International Tribunal ruling that statements made after arrest would be admitted as evidence only against the individual who made the statement. The ruling sustained a months old defense motion.

Carlisle W. Higgins, assistant chief prosecutor, agreed with the decision, which accords with American court practice. It was pointed out that the ruling will not preclude any defendant from testifying voluntarily against other defendants.

Sun Goddess Proves Vulnerable To Arrest

Kanazawa, Japan, Jan. 23 (AP)—Japanese police today arrested for questioning by psychiatrists the self-proclaimed Sun Goddess Jiko, who defies General MacArthur's directives and orders her cultists: Bow first to me, then to the Emperor.

No. 3 in her ten commandments is: Practice the divine-people theory (that Japanese are the world's superior people).

Psychiatrists who sat in on a police questioning of Jiko and her followers, two of whom went into a trance when the interrogation became rugged, said "they definitely are mentally unbalanced."

Psychiatrist Police

As for Jiko, the doctors' verdict was religious paranoia.

Futabayama, 45, a former champion wrestler and a Jiko follower, became so overwrought at her arrest that he battered police with chairs and clubs. He was finally subdued by a judo expert after seriously injuring several policemen.

Futabayama was loaded into a fire engine and taken to jail, along with Jiko and several of her followers.

Police said Jiko, 44, is the eldest daughter of Marquis Ikeda, of Okayama prefecture, but changed her name to Yoshiko Nagaoka. She swooned in September, 1934, and thereafter declared herself transformed into a living sun goddess who never grows old or ill and who never dies.

Influence Jap Style

Police said she has a hypnotic influence over her followers, who give her an amazing 250,000 yen ($17,000) monthly plus rice and goods. They said her followers utterly disregarded all advice except hers.

As police arrived at her home, she announced that a tidal wave had swept Tokyo four hours earlier and "confusion prevails." Police told her they had just talked by telephone from this west coast town to Tokyo headquarters and no such disaster had occurred.

"God tells me such things and I simply convey them to the people," she retorted.

Different Bodies

Jiko says she and Emperor Hirohito are one, although of different bodies, but insists she be worshiped above him.

Police charged her with violation of a MacArthur directive forbidding Emperior worship and forbidding teaching that the Japanese are superior among peoples of the world.

Philippines Ex-Puppet Denounces Communism

Laurel, Who Served Japanese, Heckled by Chicagoan

MANILA, Jan. 23 (AP).—Jose P. Laurel, who was puppet President of the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, departed from a prepared speech tonight to attack Communism and "its godless system of education."

"There is no place in the world, including the Philippines, where you don't find some kind of Communism," declared Laurel in an address on harmonizing the Philippines educational system with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Professor Dunbar S. McLaurin, of the University of Chicago, a visitor, asked Laurel during an open forum why there seemed to be discrimination against foreigners in Philippines schools. He cited that the Chinese maintain separate schools here.

Laurel replied that Americans started the system by opening public schools for whites only forty years ago.

"Well, I see that you Filipinos loved to obey the orders of the Americans," McLaurin said. "Do not allow yourselves to be mere puppets in your own country." That drew laughs from the crowd.

Laurel is free on $25,000 bail pending trial on treason charges.

PLOT IS LAID TO EX-HOUSE GROUP HEAD

3 In Arms Combine Also Accused; Face $10,000 Fines, 2-Year Terms

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted former Representative Andrew J. May and three officials of the Garsson munitions combine on charges that they "conspired and agreed together to defraud the United States."

Indicted with the wartime head of the House Military Committee were these three men from whom, the jury said, May "did agree to receive $53,634.07 for services rendered":

HENRY M. GARSSON. He was described by army officers in a Senate inquiry last summer as "the brains" of the combine, which received more than $78,000,000 in war contracts.

MURRAY W. GARSSON. A brother of Henry, his salary as a director of the Erie Basin Metal Products Company, one of nineteen firms in the combine, was shown by Government records to have been $161,666.

JOSEPH F. FREEMAN. He was Washington office manager of the combine and, according to a stenographer-witness in the Senate inquiry, kept in frequent contact with May.

The Garssons and Freeman are scheduled to be arraigned before Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws in District Court at 10 A.M. tomorrow morning.

There was no immediate indication as to when May might appear before the court.

Bench warrants for the four men had been handed the Chief Deputy United States Marshal, C. Michael Kearny, during the day.

In announcing the indictments, Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, said conviction could carry fines up to $10,000 and imprisonment for as long as two years.

May Comments

He said the law further provides that any person convicted under it shall "thereafter be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States."

May said today at his Prestonsburg (Ky.) home:

"I am not guilty, I have done nothing wrong, and have not violated any law. I will appear in court and ask for a speedy trial, at which I will completely vindicate myself."

Murray Garsson, spotted as he left a Washington restaurant, said, "All our efforts were lent in winning the war, and we did nothing wrong."

He was accompanied by Freeman and an attorney.

Over protests of the attorney, Garsson dictated a statement in which he said:

"We made a marvelous contribution to the war effort and saved the Government hundreds of millions of dollars."

Vindication Predicted

Freeman said he had no comment on his indictment.

In Pittsburgh, another Garsson attorney, Charles J. Margiotti, said the trial will vindicate them, and added:

"It will also present to the country the record of the outstanding achievements of themselves and the corporations with which they were associated in the production of vital war material that contributed so much to our victory."

May was defeated for re-election last fall after serving sixteen years in the House. His doctors reported he suffered a heart attack last July. He is 71 years old.

May never denied helping the Garssons—he said every Congressman did the same thing—but he denied he ever got any money or favors from them. He said he was only trying to help the war effort.

Jury Sees Differently

The grand jury saw differently. It spoke of "his personal pecuniary interest in the success" of the combine.

On this point, the indictment said the accused had conspired together to defraud the United States of its right to have the duties of the Military Committee chairman performed "free from unlawful impairment, obstruction, corruption, partiality, improper influence, bias, dishonesty and fraud."

The grand jury, as did the Senate War Investigating Committee, went into the stories that May put pressure on War Department officials to give business to the Garssons.

It charged that the defendants conspired to defraud the United States of its rights to have its officers "free to transact the official business of the United States unhindered, unhampered, unobstructed and unimpaired by the exertion upon them of dishonest, corrupt, unlawful, improper and undue pressure and influence."

Further Charges

It charged further that "it was a part of said conspiracy" that the Garssons and Freeman "would corruptly give and pay money and other valuable considerations to Andrew J. May to bring the prestige, weight and influence of his office and committee chairmanship to bear upon the commissioned officers of the Army" and civilian employés "in order to promote the interests and desires of said corporations and of said defendants."

Another part of the alleged conspiracy was said by the grand jury to have provided for concealed payments from the Garssons to May through the Cumberland Lumber Company, at Prestonsburg.

The grand jury said the defendants conspired to "conceal the fact that said Andrew J. May was the owner" of the company and to show by "false entries" in the combine's books that the payments were legitimate ones for lumber.

35 Overt Acts Charged

It alleged that, in return for compensation, May was to put pressure on the War Department to grant commissions, promotions and furloughs to relatives of the other defendants.

The indictment said the defendants committed 35 overt acts to carry out the conspiracy. The listing of these accusations, some of which overlapped, included:

1. That Murray Garsson on August 22, 1944, had a $5,000 check delivered to May.

2. That on May 1, 1943, Murray Garsson had $1,000 delivered to May.

3. That on July 10, 1943, the other defendants had a $10,000 cashier's check of the American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago delivered to May.

Other Accusations

4. That on September 8, 1945, May asked the Under Secretary of War to hear combine officials protest in his office against withholding of funds they said were due from the War Department.

5. That two days later May interceded with high War Department officials to get these funds unfrozen.

6. That on March 24, 1945, May interceded with Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, in an effort to get the department to bestow an "E" award of merit to one of the combine's firms, the Batavia Metal Products Company in Illinois.

7. That on November 19, 1942, May protested to the chief of army ordnance against treatment received by Henry Garsson from the Chicago Ordnance district.

8. That on March 15, 1945, May wrote a letter to the adjutant general suggesting a furlough for Freeman's son and his appointment to officer's candidate school.

Complaint Charged

9. That on August 1, 1944, May called Brig. Gen. Miles Reber to his office to discuss an emergency furlough for the soldier, Private Albert H. Freemen.

10. That on November 14, May complained to Brig. Gen. Frank R. Denton that the manpower allotted the Batavia plant was insufficient.

11. That in early April, 1945, May called in Col. Clarence J. Hauck, Jr., to discuss with May and Murray Garsson methods to prevent the court-martial of Murray Garsson's son, Capt. Joseph Garsson.

[The captain was court-martialed after being accused of disobeying a battlefield order. After reviews, the sentence of dismissal from the service was suspended.]

12. That on April 12, 1945, May directed a letter to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in behalf of young Garsson and got Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt to take the letter with him by plane to Europe.

Other "Overt Acts"

The other "overt acts" dealt with a series of calls or protests to army officials about business for the Garssons.

There was no mention in the indictment of one of the sensations of the Senate hearing—the attendance of high army officers at a gay wedding party given by the Garssons.

The grand jury took over the case last October. The possibility it will report further was raised in Clark's statement.

He said the jury "has been temporarily recessed and is to be recalled to consider further evidence being developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The question of further evidence might be a bar to the early trial which May said he wants.

Garssons Out Of Firm

The Erie Basin Metal Products Company, of Elgin, Ill., and the Batavia firm have passed to other hands, with the Garssons out.

I. G. Grawoig, president of Batavia, issued a statement saying that this firm "since August, 1946, has been and still is operating under the supervision of the United States District Court."

Since that date, he said, "none of the parties named in the indictment has been associated with Batavia Metal Products, Inc., nor with any of its related companies."

May And Garssons Indicted, Fraud On U.S. Charged

Two Garssons and Joseph F. Freeman Also Named in Fraud Accusations.

FBI AIDED IN INVESTIGATION

Clark Says One Count Charges ex-Congressman 'Agreed to Receive $53,634.07.'

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Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.). — Attorney - General Clark announced today the indictment of former Representative Andrew J. May (D.-Ky.) and three officials of a wartime munitions combine on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government.

Clark said those named with May in the indictment, which was returned by a Grand Jury here, were Henry M. Garsson, Murray Garsson and Joseph F. Freeman, all former officers and employees of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., of Elgin, Ill., and of Batavia Metal Products, Inc., of Batavia, N.

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He said that one count charges that May, wartime chairman of the House Military Committee, "did agree to receive" from these firms "a total of $53,634.07."

May was defeated in last fall's election after a campaign in which his relations with the Garsson brothers had figured. Now 71 years old, he had served in Congress since 1930.

The indictment was returned to Chief Justice Bolitha Laws of the Federal District Court.

Clark said that a conviction under the conspiracy statute provides for a maximum of $10,000 fine and for imprisonment of not more than two years.

The Senate War Investigating Committee inquired at length last summer into relations between the Garssons and May.

The Story of the Inquiry.

The story it developed was this:

The Garssons organized nineteen firms into a combine which received more than $78,000,000 in war contracts. Joseph Freeman was Washington representative for the group.

May actively pressed War Department officials to give contracts to the Garsson firms.

The member of Congress never testified publicly at the Senate committee's hearings but acknowledged in public statements that he interceded with the War Department in behalf of the Garsson firms. He said he never received any payment and was motivated solely by a desire to aid the war effort.

The Grand Jury began an investigation last October. Records of the Senate committee were turned over to it.

Clark's announcement said that the indictment "follows lengthy presentation of evidence developed by an intensive investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The Grand Jury, Clark said, "has been temporarily recessed and is to be recalled to consider further evidence being developed by the FBI."

Four Counts in the Bill.

The Attorney-General said the indictment is in four counts:

1. Conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States and to defraud the United States.

2. Violations of the United States code which makes it an offense for a member of Congress to receive or agree to receive any compensation for services rendered or to be rendered to any person in relation to any proceeding to which the United States is a party before any Government department.

A third count, Clark said, elaborates on the second and charges that May conspired to commit offenses against the United States and that the Garssons and Freeman "aided, abetted, counseled, procured and induced" May to commit the offenses.

"The counts are based upon the alleged receipt by May at Washington, D. C., of a check of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., in the amount of $5,000 on August 22, 1944," Clark said.

The fourth count charges that May "did agree to receive from Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., Batavia Metal Products Inc., and from Henry M. Garsson, Murray Garsson and Joseph F. Freeman a total of $53,634.07 and other compensation to the jurors unknown."

The fourth count also charges Henry M. Garsson, Murray Garsson and Joseph F. Freeman with having "aided, abetted, counseled, procured and induced" the commission of the offense.

Possible Penalties.

In addition to possible fines and imprisonment, the law provides that individuals convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government shall be "incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit" in the Government.

The indictment charges that payments were made to May directly and also through the Cumberland Lumber Company of Prestonsburg, Ky. (The Senate committee received testimony that the Garssons organized Cumberland Lumber Company and that May was Kentucky agent for it.)

Among the alleged "overt acts" charged are these:

1. "At Washington, D. C., on or about August 22, 1944, the defendant Murray Garsson caused check number 1219 of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., in the amount of $5,000 to be delivered to Andrew J. May."

2. "At Washington, D. C., on August 22, 1944, Andrew J. May obtained $1,000 in cash as part of the proceeds of check number 1219 drawn by Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., and deposited the balance of the proceeds of said check, $4,000, to the credit of Andrew J. May at the National Bank of Washington."

3. At Washington, D. C. on or about May 1, 1943, Murray Garsson caused to be delivered $1,000 to Andrew J. May."

4. "At Washington, D. C., on or about July 10, 1943, Henry M. Garsson, Murray Garrson and Joseph F. Freeman did cause to be delivered to Andrew J. May a cashier's check of American National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, Illinois for $10,000."

"Not Guilty" Says May.

Prestonsburg, Ky., Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Former Representative Andrew J. May said in a statement today on his indictment on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government: "I am not guilty, I have done nothing wrong, and have not violated any law."

The former chairman of the House Military Committee referred to the indictment of himself and three officials of a wartime munitions combine, announced in Washington by Attorney-General Clark.

He added: "I will appear in court and ask for a speedy trial, at which I will completely vindicate myself."

May declined to amplify the statement or answer questions.

PRESIDENT SAYS MARSHALL WILL HAVE FREE HAND

Reveals He Has Canvassed Foreign Policy With

New Secretary.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that his new Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, has a free hand in the State Department.

The President made the comment at a news conference after disclosing that he had held a sweeping review of foreign policy questions with Marshall at a meeting in his office earlier today. The conversation, he said, included China, South America, Germany, Palestine, and many other things around the world.

Asked whether Marshall personally would attend the forthcoming meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Moscow, beginning on March 10, Mr. Truman replied that he had not discussed that matter with the new Secretary yet.

DAY

Inquiry Over Argentina.

Mr. Truman also told reporters that in a meeting with Marshall, either today or when the new Secretary took office on Tuesday, he had discussed with him the matter of an immediate investigation of the differences between Assistant Secretary of State Braden and Ambassador George Messersmith over Argentina.

The remark about Marshall having a free hand in the State Department came after Mr. Truman was asked about top personnel changes.

He said that Marshall had asked the top ranking personnel in the department to stay.

Hopes to Hold Rent Line.

Hope that the Government can hold the line on rent controls was expressed by the President. He told the news conference that the decision was up to Congress.

Reminded that there have been rumors that there might be adjustments in rent ceilings, Mr. Truman said that was the reason Congress should determine what is to be done.

Congress, he added, will have to pass on it.

On another subject, the President said that he had urged Robert E. Hannegan to remain at his dual post of Postmaster-General and Democratic National Chairman. He said that he talked with Hannegan recently and thought he looked fine. He said Hannegan was pleased at the request he remain on the jobs and he would give his answer when he was more certain about his health.

The President was bombarded with questions about future plans for Hannegan, who went South for treatment of a high blood pressure condition after the November elections.

Mr. Truman observed that there seemed to be a great strain on people around the White House, and apparently the strain was worse on others than on the President himself, since he felt fine.

He said there had been so many rumors and speculation about Hannegan's health and what he might do, that the first thing he said to his fellow Missourian when he saw him recently was to ask him to stay on.

Mr. Truman said that he and Congress were co-operating right along. He made this observation when he was questioned about the Senate vote to extend the life of the special war investigating committee which he once headed.

He said the decision on whether to continue that committee was a matter for Congress, that he didn't have a finger in it at all.

He made the observation during a discussion of White House co-operation with the Republican majority in Congress.

He said that the Senate vote did not affect that co-operation.

On the subject of automobile prices the President said that he was very happy over the Ford Motor Company's reduction and hoped others would follow suit. He said the reduction was in line with suggestions he made in his economic report to Congress that all industries should reduce prices where possible.

Army Perfects Rocket Chute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (A.P.).—After a series of failures, Army ordnance experts have succeeded in getting a parachute to lower safely the warhead of a rocket shot 37 miles into space.

A ribbon-type chute, first perfected by the Germans during the war, was used. In earlier tests, standard type parachutes burst and the warhead and instruments in it were shattered upon impact with the ground.

NIGHT

Announcing the success, the Army said today that the rocket used was of the "WAC corporal" type, a missile much smaller and of shorter range than the giant V-2 rockets tested from the same experimental grounds at White Sands, N. Mex.

Lieutenant Colonel James G. Bain, chief of the guided missile branch, said a clockwork mechanism set off an explosion which blew the nose of the rocket free and tripped the parachute release mechanism as the rocket reached its zenith.

The 37-mile height compares with altitudes of 114 miles to which V-2 rockets have been fired.

The successful experiment with the smaller rocket presumably will lead into experiments with parachuting V-2 warheads.

Army Working On Parachute To Return Rocket Warheads

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Army, already sleuthing for two missing rocket warheads shot 114 miles into the sky, announced today it is working on a parachute to bring future standard caps safely back to earth.

DAY

So far, army experts have experimented successfully with a ribbon-type 'chute to retrieve the warhead of a projectile whizzed 37 miles into space.

That leaves them an extra drop of 77 miles to work on.

The Army said early tests, using standard-type parachutes, failed when the 'chutes burst and the warheads loaded with scientific instruments were shattered upon impact with the ground.

"WAC Corporal" Type

Lieut. Col. James G. Bain, chief of the guided missile branch, said a "WAC corporal" type rocket—much smaller and shorter of range than the giant V-2 rockets which have soared as high as 114 miles—was used in the test.

A clockwork mechanism set off an explosion which blew off the nose of the rocket and freed the parachute as the "WAC corporal" reached its zenith, he said.

Meanwhile, the "mystery of the missing missiles of New Mexico" was still unsolved.

It was disclosed some time ago that a V-2 warhead vanished in flight over the White Sands (N.M.) testing grounds on December 17.

Rocket Bodies Recovered

Today Lieut. Col. Harvey Rivkin, of the ordnance department, revealed that this was not the first one to go a.w.o.l. A one-ton warhead disappeared from a fourteen-ton modified German V-2 fired into the blue last July.

In both cases, the thirteen-ton bodies of the rockets came down and were recovered—as were the bodies and warheads of fifteen others sent up from the White Sands station. But nobody knows what did happen to the missing two.

Lieut. Col. Harold B. Turner, attached to the White Sands unit, said he believes the missing warheads also landed—probably within 18 to 30 miles of the launching site—rather than having taken off for the moon or being still floating around on their own. But jeep and plane searchers haven't spied them yet.

Officials' reassurances aren't keeping the laymen from ideas, however.

Since the first report of a V-2 blowing its top, the War Department rocket research section has been getting a flurry of tips from people in widely scattered parts of the country who believe they saw it.

Some Volunteer For Ride

Also, they've actually had volunteers for a rocket ride just to see what does happen aboard a footloose warhead.

John R. Boyd, of Sioux City, Iowa, wrote that he believes a man could be fired aloft and return safely by bailing out. "I would like to volunteer my services as a passenger on such a flight," he wrote.

Boyd would be in for a fast ride. The V-2's travel at 3,500 miles an hour.

DR. FISK TO DIRECT ATOMIC RESEARCH

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Dr. James B. Fisk, industrial physical research expert, was appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission today to direct its division of research. Fisk, whose home is Concord, Mass., is presently with the Bell Telephone laboratories.

The commission also announced these other appointments:

Director of production: Walter J. Williams, former director of operations for the Manhattan Engineer District, a native of Alabama and now a Washington

resident.

General counsel: Herbert S. Marks, now special assistant to Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Budget director: Paul W. Ager, former chief budget officer of the Tennessee Valley Authority and a resident of Knoxville, Tenn.

Deputies to general counsel: Edwin E. Huddleson, now of the State Department Office of Research and Intelligence; Joseph Volpe, former special assistant to Major-Gen. Leslie R. Grooves, former chief of the Manhattan Project.

part of American radar. It was the magnetron which enabled army radarmen to make contact with the moon.

But the resnatron does something which the magnetron does not. It produces a sustained or continuous wave. The magnetron puts out a pulsating beam, not suitable for television.

The forms of radio which may benefit from the resnatron include the delicate instruments for guiding pilotless planes and rockets. The greater the power of the control station, the more positive and precise is the control.

It also may be used for long-range communication, Dr. Sloan said.

gation if necessary."

He is a member of the Un-American Activities Committee. Some of its Republican members said a fast look for Communists in the Government ought to begin in the State Department because:

1. There may be some housecleaning anyway under Gen. George C. Marshall, the new Secretary of State; and,

2. A former employé, Carl Aldo Marzani, was indicted here this week on grounds he falsely denied Communist connections, and a committee member said "53 more people are under suspicion."

Says Record Was In Files

J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), committee chairman, put into the *Congressional Record* a declaration that the Marzani case might have broken earlier had there been more co-operation with his committee from Government agencies.

He said Marzani's alleged "Communist record" has been in committee files six years. But three years ago, he added, Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission, "refused" to turn over to the committee its records on Marzani and 127 other Federal workers whom the committee regarded as Communists or engaged in Communist activities.

the movies and from the radio.

Links Reds to Portal Pay.

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.) chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, declared today that the man who got the idea for portal pay suits and the lawyer who brought the one sustained by the Supreme Court both have long records of Communist affiliation.

Thomas said in a speech in the House that Ben Riskin, former research director for the Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, is credited in the union's official publication with "concocting" the idea for the claims.

Thomas identified the attorney who brought the original action in the Mount Clemens Pottery Company case as Edward Lamb of Toledo. This was the action upheld by the Supreme Court, with the result that other union claims totaling more than $4,000,000,000 have been filed.

Affiliations Listed.

Thomas said that the April-May issue of the magazine the New Order lists Riskin as an associate editor. The magazine, he said, is the official publication of the International Workers Order,

during the past ten years."

He said that Lamb signed a statement to the President defending the Communist party. He said that Lamb was a member of the national committee and of the national legal advisory board of the International Labor Defense, an organization Thomas said serves as the legal arm of the Communist party. Thomas said that Lamb was a member, too, of the executive committee of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which he called "a Communist front organization of foreign born."

ITALY URGES U. S. TO EXPEDITE GRAIN

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Italian officials are urgently requesting the United States to expedite grain shipments to Italy this month, Government officials said today. Worried by a lag in promised deliveries, Italian authorities have conferred with State Department and Department of Agriculture officials in an effort to increase shipments.

Present estimates indicate that because of inland transportation difficulties in the United States the Italians may get little, if any, more than the 150,000 tons of the 200,000 tons allocated for January. Six ships carrying a total of 50,000 tons of wheat were diverted to Italy from Germany two weeks ago during Premier de Gasperi's visit when the first signs of the impending shortage became evident.

American officials said that they hoped to be able to add from 10,000 to 20,000 tons to the 150,000 tons definitely en route or in Italy, but said that it appeared now that the maximum of 200,000 tons could not be obtained this month. These officials indicated that they were not considering emergency divergence to Italy from any other area. Italy is scheduled to receive 220,000 tons during February, according to recent allocations.

000,000 in government issues and $40,000,000 in corporate issues.

Suspension of trading was ordered by the New York Stock Exchange in 1941 and Mr. Treanor said although the S. E. C. took no formal action, it asks brokers and dealers not to make a market for the Italian issues or issues of any Axis nation.

Mr. Treanor said no registrations of Italian issues were received by the S. E. C. after that country entered the war in 1940. Available information on the issues, therefore, is outdated, he added.

He said the initiative in obtaining "reliable" information is expected to be taken by the Stock Exchange.

The bonds in which trading is suspended include:

Adriatic Electric Co., due April 1, 1952; Ernesto Breda Co., due Feb. 1, 1954; Italian Credit Consortium for Public Works, due March 1, 1947; Italian Public Utility Credit Institute, due Jan. 1, 1952; Kingdom of Italy, due Dec. 1, 1951; Lombard Electric Co., due Dec. 1, 1952; City of Milan, due April 1, 1952; City of Rome, due April 1, 1952, and Mortgage Bank of Venetian Provinces, due Oct 1, 1952.

Powerful Tube Jammed Nazi Radar, Cut 'Path' For Raids

Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 23 (AP)—A tremendously powerful ultra-short wave generator which was used to jam German radar systems during Allied air raids and which may give television and other kinds of radio a big boost in efficiency, was shown publicly today for the first time.

This new type of radio transmitting tube is called the resnatron. It is the invention of Dr. D. H. Sloan and Dr. L. C. Marshall, University of California electrical engineers, and was developed under war-time Government secrecy at the Westinghouse Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pa., in collaboration with Dr. W. W. Salisbury.

Formed Path For Planes

It is a copper-skinned tube somethink like the heart of an X-ray machine. It is about one foot high and about a foot in diameter at its widest part.

Two of these tubes hooked up to a horn-shaped antenna made of chicken wire blacked out German radar stations in an area 15 miles wide and 300 miles long, forming a path of comparative safety for American and British bombers on some of their most destructive raids.

The resnatron is so powerful that ordinary electric light bulbs explode when held in the invisible beam of radiation which it produces.

There are other radio tubes capable of equaling this feat but with one exception they generate only the longer radio waves, not the ultra-short ones needed by radar, television and some other kinds of electronics.

Heart Of U.S. Radar

The exception, the other powerful ultra-short wave transmitter, is the magnetron, which is the vital

COMMUNISM PURGE URGED IN CONGRESS

Rankin Asks For 'Fumigation' Of Party Members From Government

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cries of "fumigate the Government" and "stop communism" resounded in the House today as members of its Committee on Un-American Activities talked of hunting Reds in the State Department and other Federal agencies.

Representative McCormack (D., Mass.), the Democratic whip, urged "affirmative leadership" to fight what he termed a wave of communism aimed at destroying the United States and all democracies. He said this wave "is a part of the future military plans of the Soviet Union."

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) unfurled a petition fully 100 feet long. He said thousands of Californians signed it in support of plans of the Un-American Activities Committee to give a "good airing" to alleged "Communist influences" in Hollywood.

"Fumigation" Asked

Stretching it across the House chamber, Rankin yelled that Communists must be driven from public life, the movies and radio. He called for a "housecleaning" in every Government department and "fumi-

Says Reds Would Destroy U. S.

House Democratic Whip Brands Subversive Wave a Part of Soviet Military Plans.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic whip, called in the House today for "affirmative leadership" in a drive to stop what he said was a wave of Communism aimed at the destruction of the United States and all democracies. The subversive movement, he said, "is a part of the future military plans of the Soviet Union."

Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) rolled out on the House floor a petition which he said was signed by thousands of Californians supporting the plan of the Committee on un-American Activities to investgate the movie industry.

The petition, in one continuous roll, stretched across the well of the House and all the way up a side aisle.

Rankin, a member of the committee, demanded a "house cleaning in every department" of the Government and "a fumigation if necessary."

Communists, he shouted, should be driven from public life, from

which he called "one of the outstanding Communist fronts in the United States." The magazine contained an article by Riskin, he declared, urging "a high living standard for all by the creation of a workers' and farmers' society through the overthrow of the capitalist society."

Riskin also was a member of the advisory committee of the League for Mutual Aid, another Communist front, Thomas said, and had other Communist affiliations.

Lamb, like Riskin," Thomas said, "has followed the Communist party line and has associated himself with numerous fronts which have been set up

MCKELLAR ATTACKS NEW HEAD OF TVA

Says Clapp Was Linked With Communist Group'

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) sought today to show that Gordon R. Clapp, President Truman's nominee for chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, was linked with a "Communist-front organization."

But Clapp, who has emphatically denied he is a Communist, stood on a previous statement that he is an American without political affiliation.

The Senator, long a critic of the way TVA is run, questioned Clapp at a hearing on his nomination before the Senate Public Works Committee.

Records List Clapp As Sponsor

The Senator showed committee members photostatic copies of records of the House Un-American Activities Committee (formerly the Dies committee) which he said listed Clapp as a sponsor in 1940 of a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Saying the conference was a "Communist-front organization," McKellar asked Clapp if he attended the meeting.

"I may have been listed as a sponsor," answered the nominee, "but I don't believe I attended the meeting."

Did Not Attend Meeting

Clapp added "If I didn't attend the meeting it was not because I had any hesitation about doing so." He said he had "great admiration" for the leadership of Dr. Frank Graham, head of the conference and president of the University of North Carolina.

"You mean to tell this committee," asked McKellar, "that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is not a Communist-front organization?"

"I've heard it said, Senator," answered Clapp, "but that doesn't make it true."

Germ-Warfare Talk Ban

Resuming of Italian Bond Trade Being Weighed by U.S. Agencies

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP).—Resumption of trading in Italian bonds, suspended in 1941, is under discussion, the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed today.

James A. Treanor jr., head of the S. E. C.'s trading and exchange division, said the S. E. C., the New York Stock Exchange and the State and Treasury Departments have entered into the talks. The principal obstacle to resumption of such trading, he said, is lack of information concerning the issues.

A Department of Commerce estimate, made at the end of 1940, showed American holdings in Italian bonds amounted to $33,-

Applied

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Army, startled by public discussions of germ warfare, has cloaked the whole subject under a "no-talk" policy.

While the desire for secrecy is understood to be an important factor in banning further reference to a weapon rated by some scientists as equal to the atomic bomb, some quarters in the Army also have been concerned over what they regard as extravagant statements about research progress.

This attitude is in line with a prevailing school of thought at the Pentagon—that the public is placing too much confidence in "push-

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button warfare," when much of it still is in the laboratory or drawing board stage.

Hushed On Present Status

However, instructions prevent bacteriological warfare experts from explaining their reasons for believing the present status of the weapon is overrated in the public mind.

The War Department during the past year has officially disclosed some information bearing on its research in germ warfare. This has included the fact that: (A) The study has been centered at Camp Detrick, near Frederick, Md., and (B) That both laboratories and a "pilot plant" were built there during the war.

The reference to a "pilot plant" has been assumed to mean that some of the toxic agents had reached the point of development where they were ready for mass production, if needed.

Two Aims Of Program

In general, the program has been twofold:

1. To perfect means of combatting mass attack on the United States with poison warefare and,

2. To devise means of retaliation.

The development of germs and other poisons suitable for military use has been directed not only at man, but against animals and plants to permit destruction of food supplies.

These explorations into bacteriology for military use also have led to new and valuable findings for more peaceful purposes concerning the control of diseases affecting humans, animals and crops.

Public Discussion Cramped

But the "don't-talk" order is interfering with public discussions of these nonmilitary aspects, persons in a position to know declare.

In this connection, George W. Merck, special consultant to the Secretary of War for bacteriological warfare, announced a year ago that steps were being taken to release technical papers which did not endanger military security.

Seven Arrested In Bribe Case

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The FBI announced today the arrest of seven men in New York city and Columbia, S.C., on charges of conspiring to bribe a War Assets Administration official.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the men tried to bribe the WAA official at Columbia to give them preferential attention in the purchase of nearly $1,000,000 of steel and women's and men clothing.

The WAA official, Hoover said, was asked to open bids on surplus goods so the group could submit the right bid. The official, who was not identified, worked with FBI agents on the case, Hoover said.

Arrest List

The FBI director said special agents arrested the following at Columbia last Tuesday:

Edward Siegel, 44, a New York attorney; George A. Stein, 47, of Philadelphia; Rudolph Shlifer, 52, of Philadelphia, and Charles Kessler, 50, of Philadelphia.

Last night, Hoover said, FBI agents arrested, in New York city, George J. Aaronson, a merchandise buyer, and his two sons, Myron and Jules Aaronson.

$20,000 Bribe

Assistant United States District Attorney Henry H. Edens said in Columbia yesterday that the WAA official reported he had been offered a $20,000 bribe.

"Sheet steel at the Charleston Navy Yard, about 80,000 pairs of officers shoes and much WAC clothing was involved," Edens said. "Apparently they wanted a corner on all property that can be sold quickly."

WAA Probe Slated; O'Conor To Aid

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Senate Expenditures Committee today ordered a broad investigation of the War Assets Administration. It also made a bid for the right to act on forthcoming Army-Navy unification legislation.

Chairman Aiken (R., Vt.) told a reporter the committee decided to delegate three members to work with a House expenditures subcommittee in looking into the disposal of war surpluses. Reports that some surpluses have been withheld from the market will be one subject of inquiry, he added.

Three Named, Including O'Conor

Aiken named Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) as chairman of the subcommittee, with Senators McCarthy (R., Wis.) and O'Conor (D., Md.) as members.

All members of the full committee agreed, Aiken said, that legislation to put into effect the unification of the armed services should be considered by them under their authority to act on any reorganization of Government departments.

The Armed Services Committee, headed by Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), also has been bidding for this legislation.

To Scan Fertilizer Exports

Aiken named another subcommittee, which he will head, to look into what he described as reports that the War Department is shipping an excessive amount of fertilizer to foreign nations. Other members are Senators Thye (R., Minn.), Eastland (D., Miss.) and Willis Robertson (D., Va.).

"We want to look into numerous charges by agricultural interests that the War Department is diverting so much fertilizer from American needs to foreign fields that there is a serious threat that not enough food will be produced in this country this year," Aiken said.

R. F. C. Reports Net Cost Of War-Time Operations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported today the net cost of its war-time operations, not counting its lending activities, was $5,395,600,000 over a six-year period.

The R. F. C. also reported it derived a net income of $527,051,000 from its lending activities representing its gain on them after expenses and reserve provisions, over its first 14½ years, which include depression and war eras.

Those were salient figures in a consolidated balance sheet on the multi-billion dollar government corporation and its subsidiaries covering activities between R. F. C.'s founding in January, 1932, and last July 1.

Roosevelt Program Betrayed, Says Foster

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—William Z. Foster, Communist party national chairman, told 18,000 persons at a Lenin memorial meeting last night that President Truman "has flagrantly betrayed the Roosevelt program, both in his domestic and foreign policies."

"The President's own proposals for anti-labor legislation, if enacted, would be highly injurious to the labor movement," Foster said. He added that organized labor "must therefore defeat Truman's anti-labor legislation, as well as that proposed by the Republican-Tory Democrat camp."

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-DECLARING THAT HE COULD NOT OVERSTRESS THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER SHORTAGE, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS LAST NIGHT CALLED UPON BRITAIN'S WOMEN TO RETURN TO THE FACTORY JOBS THEY FILLED DURING THE WAR.

CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD A PRODUCTION CONFERENCE AT BRADFORD THAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS THE OUTPUT OF 750,000 MORE WORKERS AND ASSERTED THAT AN ALL-OUT EFFORT WAS NEEDED DURING THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS TO BOOST PRODUCTION.

IF EITHER WORKERS OR EMPLOYERS "THINK THEY CAN WORK LESS AND EARN MORE WHEN THERE SIMPLY ISN'T ENOUGH PRODUCTION, THEN WE ARE JUST HEADING STRAIGHT FOR DISASTER," CRIPPS SAID.

JR350AES

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN SOURCE SAID TODAY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS DRAFTING AN AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY HAD DECIDED TO INCLUDE SOME FORM OF PERMANENT BAN AGAINST THE CLAIM OF THE HAPSBURG DYNASTY TO THE NON-EXISTENT THRONE OF AUSTRIA.

THE PLAN HAS NOT BEEN DISCUSSED IN DETAIL, THE SOURCE SAID, BUT THE PROVISION PRESUMABLY WOULD ALSO BAR ANY OTHER FAMILY FROM THE THRONE, SINCE THE MAJOR POWERS HAVE AGREED TO REESTABLISH AUSTRIA AS AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

THE HAPSBURGS RULED THE NATION FROM 1276 TO 1918.

PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE IS ARCHDUKE OTTO OF HAPSBURG, ELDEST SON OF THE LATE CHARLES I, WHO, UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE ALLIES AND HIS PEOPLE, RENOUNCED "ANY SHARE IN THE AFFAIRS OF STATE" ON ARMISTICE DAY, 1918.

OTTO HURRIED TO LISBON FROM AMERICA DURING THE LATTER STAGES OF THE WAR, WHEN RUSSIAN ARMIES SURGED TOWARD VIENNA, AND ASSOCIATES SAID HE HAD HIGH HOPES OF RETURNING TO AUSTRIA "IN A POSITION OF LEADERSHIP."

MJ1140AES

ADOLPH (CAL-FOR.-NDIN.) X X X 20YRS (SMITH)

THE NOTE ASKED REVISION OF THE PARIS REPARATIONS AGREEMENT OF JANUARY, 1946, UNDER WHICH GREECE WAS ALLOTTED ONLY 4.35 PERCENT OF ALL GERMAN REPARATIONS PAYMENTS, AND OBSERVED THAT YUGOSLAVIA GOT 9.6 PERCENT.

OTHER SPECIFIC DEMANDS INCLUDED A $32,000,000 PAYMENT FOR CLEARING NAZI MINES FROM GREEK WATERS AND A SHARE OF SEIZED GERMAN WAR MATERIAL, INCLUDING 30,000 HEAD OF LIVESTOCK, "PREFERABLY HORSES."

THE NEW NOTE FROM BRAZIL RECALLED THAT SHE RECEIVED NO INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REPARATIONS CONFERENCE IN PARIS IN JANUARY, 1946. BRAZIL "PLEADS BEFORE THE COUNCIL FOR THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN ADEQUATE PROTECTION X X X IN THE SHARING OF ASSETS SITUATED IN GERMANY AND LIABLE TO TRANSFER AS REPARATIONS," THE NOTE SAID.

IT PLEDGED SUPPORT FOR FRANCE'S PROPOSAL TO INTERNATIONALIZE THE RUHR AND CREATE A SPECIAL ECONOMIC REGIME IN THE SAAR.

MT325PES

U.N.

BY JOHN A.PARRIS,JR.

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., JAN. 23-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL ASK THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO RULE THAT ALBANIA MUST PAY COMPENSATION FOR THE CORFU CHANNEL MINE DISASTER IN WHICH TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE BADLY DAMAGED AND 44 SEAMEN KILLED.

THE BRITISH CASE, CHARGING ALBANIA WITH "CRIMINAL DISREGARD" FOR THE SAFETY OF INNOCENT SEAMEN OF ANY NATIONALITY LAWFULLY USING AN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY, IS SCHEDULED TO BE HEARD BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL NEXT TUESDAY.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL FIGURE MENTIONED OF THE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION BRITAIN WOULD DEMAND, BUT AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES BELIEVED IT WOULD RUN INTO THE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ASK THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO SET THE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION BUT MERELY TO RULE THAT THE SMALL BALKAN COUNTRY PAY SUFFICIENT DAMAGES. IF THE BRITISH SHOULD WIN SUCH A RULING, HE ADDED, THEN ALBANIA WOULD BE PRESENTED WITH A BILL.

THUS FAR, ALBANIA HAS REJECTED TWO BRITISH NOTES SEEKING A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE OUTSIDE THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

ALBANIA WAS NOTIFIED BY THE BRITISH THAT UNLESS THERE WAS SATISFACTORY APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION FOR THE MINING OF CORFU CHANNEL LAST OCT. 22 THE CASE WOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

TWO WEEKS AGO BRITAIN FILED HER CASE. WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTED LAST MONDAY TO CONSIDER THE BRITISH CHARGES ALBANIA WAS NOTIFIED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE. ALBANIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE U.N.

THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT REPLIED AND THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT AN ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE PRESENT WHEN THE COUNCIL MEETS TUESDAY.

THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN RECALLED THAT WHEN THE SOVIET UKRAINE BROUGHT ITS CASE AGAINST GREECE LAST FALL CHARGING A THREAT TO BALKAN PEACE THAT AN ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE WAS "AT THE COUNCIL DOOR, HAT IN HAND, WAITING TO BE CALLED TO TESTIFY."

"WE CAN'T UNDERSTAND THE DELAY NOR THE UTTER SILENCE OF ALBANIA NOW WHEN SHE IS DIRECTLY INVOLVED AND IS CALLED UPON TO ANSWER OUR CHARGES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

HE DECLARED THAT ALBANIA HAS HAD "SUFFICIENT NOTICE."

RQ428PES

CANNES, FRANCE, JAN.23-(AP)-MISS LILLIANE ELISE LUCIENNE SENECA, FORMER INTERPRETER FOR THE U.S. ARMY IN FRANCE, AND LT.CECIL EMMERY HAYDEN OF HAMMON, OKLA., PILOT INSTRUCTOR FOR THE AIR FORCE AT WIESBADEN, WERE MARRIED HERE TODAY.

MISS SENECA, DAUGHTER OF A FRENCH VETERAN OF WORLD WAR I, SERVED 15 MONTHS AS INTERPRETER WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, AND LATER JOINED THE FRENCH RED CROSS. HAYDEN CAME TO FRANCE IN 1946, AND WAS STATIONED AT THE ISTRES-LE-TUBE AIRFIELD OUTSIDE MARSEILLE. HE MET MISS SENECA ON A FURLOUGH TRIP TO CANNES.

RB1016PES

INDOCHINA

PARIS, JAN.23-(AP)-A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED AN INCREASING NUMBER OF SORTIES AND A SERIES OF DETONATIONS FROM A MILE SQUARE NATIVE AREA OF HANOI, POSSIBLY INDICATING INCREASING DESPERATION AMONG THE 1,000 VIET-NAMESE ARMED YOUTH TRAPPED THERE.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID GUNFIRE INCREASED IN INTENSITY AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE ISOLATED AREA, ONLY PART OF THE INDOCHINA CAPITAL STILL HELD BY THE VIET-NAMESE, AND THAT THE DETONATIONS POSSIBLY WERE CAUSED BY BLOWING UP AMMUNITION STORES.

THE FRENCH HAVE NOT ATTACKED THE AREA IN WHICH 18,000 CHINESE AND ANNAMITE CIVILIANS ARE BELIEVED TRAPPED ALONG WITH THE TU-VE, OR ARMED YOUTH.

THE PLIGHT OF THE TU-VE HAS BEEN MADE INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT BY RECENT FRENCH OFFENSIVES WHICH HAVE SWEPT THE VIET-NAMESE OUT OF ALL THE IMPORTANT SUBURBS ON THE SOUTH AND WEST.

PS838PES

BIDAULT HAS BEEN FOREIGN MINISTER EVER SINCE FRANCE'S LIBERATION, EXCEPT FOR THE 30 DAYS THE SOCIALISTS HELD POWER.

RAMADIER FORMED THE NEW CABINET ON THE COMMISSION OF SOCIALIST PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WHERE THE COMMUNISTS, MRP AND SOCIALISTS RANK ONE, TWO, THREE IN STRENGTH.

A21 ADD Paris (Day-French) XXX Poensier (James)

THE COMMUNISTS, FRANCE'S BIGGEST SINGLE PARTY, HOLD AS MANY POSTS IN THE CABINET AS THE MRP. MAURICE THOREZ IS VICE PREMIER, FRANCOIS BILLOUX MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND OTHER COMMUNISTS HOLD THE LABOR, HEALTH AND RECONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES.

THEIR ACTUAL POWER, HOWEVER, WAS QUESTIONABLE, BECAUSE THE SOCIALISTS KEPT FOR THEMSELVES THE KEY POST OF MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WHICH CONTROLS THE POLICE. THIS WENT TO EDOUARD DEPREUX.

IN ADDITION, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER'S POWERS WERE DILUTED BY CREATION OF MINISTRIES FOR WAR, NAVY AND AIR, WHICH WENT TO PARTIES OTHER THAN THE COMMUNISTS.

BESIDES GETTING THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, THE MRP PLACED ROBERT SCHUMAN IN THE POWERFUL POST OF MINISTER OF FINANCE AND OTHER PARTY MEMBERS IN THE MINISTRIES OF WAR AND COMMERCE. THE PARTY'S PIERRE-HENRI TEITGEN BECAME A VICE PREMIER.

MARIUS MOUTET, SOCIALIST COLONIAL MINISTER, WAS RETAINED IN THAT POST. THIS WAS SEEN AS EVIDENCE THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO STAND ON HIS DECLARATION UPON HIS RECENT RETURN FROM INDOCHINA THAT PEACE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND VIET-NAMESE THERE COULD COME ONLY AFTER A MILITARY DECISION.

LEADERSHIP OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC NOW IS:

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC- VINCENT AURIOL, 62, SOCIALIST.

PREMIER--PAUL RAMADIER, 58, SOCIALIST.

PRESIDENT (SPEAKER) OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT)--EDOUARD HERRIOT, 74, RADICAL SOCIALIST.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC (THE UPPER HOUSE)--AUGUSTE CHAMPETIER DE RIBES, 64, MRP.

JR347AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 23-(AP)-COL.B.C.ANDRUS, WHOSE REGIME AS PRISON COMMANDANT HERE WAS MARKED BY THREE SUICIDES, INCLUDING THAT OF HERMANN GOERING, WAS PRAISED TODAY BY JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON AS A MAN WHO PERFORMED A DIFFICULT JOB WELL.

JACKSON, CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR OF GOERING AND OTHER HIGH NAZIS, SENT THE LETTER OF COMMENDATION FOR ANDRUS TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON. IT CAME HERE FOR THE INFORMATION OF OFFICERS ASSOCIATED WITH ANDRUS, WHO NOW IS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ANDRUS WAS RELIEVED OF HIS ASSIGNMENT HERE AFTER THE GOERING SUICIDE AND THE HANGING OF THE REICHSMARSHAL'S CONFEDERATES.

JACKSON SAID IN HIS LETTER THAT ANDRUS WAS PERMITTED TO LEAVE BECAUSE OF ILLNESS IN HIS FAMILY AND NOT FOR ANY IMPLIED NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

VS1122PES

1947

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 23-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT THE WORLD UNITE IN A WRITTEN CODE AGAINST IMPROPER USE OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS.

THE IDEA WAS ADVANCED BY DR.ANDREW C.IVY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. HE LEFT TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES AFTER REVIEWING THE RECORD OF THE TRIAL OF 23 NAZI SCIENTISTS ACCUSED OF KILLING PERSONS DURING CRUEL EXPERIMENTS.

IVY SAID THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A WRITTEN CODE FOR HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION. REPUTABLE PHYSICIANS, HOWEVER, ALWAYS HAVE FOLLOWED THE UNWRITTEN RULE THAT HUMAN GUINEA PIGS MUST BE VOLUNTEERS AND ANY DANGERS MUST BE FIRST INVESTIGATED THROUGH ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION.

IVY INDICATED HE WOULD PRESS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL GUIDE ON THE SUBJECT.

JS807PES

1947

STUTTGART, JAN.23-(AP)-SIEGFRIED KABUS' SARDONIC SMILE HAD TURNED TO A WHIMPER TODAY AS THE ONCE ARROGANT YOUNG NAZI REALIZED THAT HIS GRANDIOSE SCHEME TO REVIVE NAZISM IN A FOURTH REICH WITH HIMSELF AS A SECOND FUEHRER HAD LED HIM INTO A HANGMAN'S NOOSE.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD FORMER SS SERGEANT ONLY SNEERED TWO DAYS AGO WHEN AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT SENTENCED HIM TO DEATH FOR LEADING A GANG OF 11 GERMAN TERRORISTS IN A PROGRAM OF BOMBING DENAZIFICATION COURTS.

A GANG OF 11 GERMAN TERRORISTS IN A PROGRAM OF BOMBING DENAZIFICATION COURTS.

"I AM SORRY FOR MYSELF," HE TOLD REPORTERS IN HIS CELL TODAY. "I FEEL THAT I HAVE BEEN UNJUSTLY TREATED--TREATED LIKE A CRIMINAL AND I AM FAR FROM BEING ONE. WE ONLY WANTED TO PROTEST. WE NEVER MEANT TO DO ANY HARM."

FRITZ OSTERTAG, KABUS' FOLLOWER WHO WAS SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS IN PRISON, WAS STILL IMPUDENT AND ARROGANT.

"CERTAIN EVENTS WILL SOONER OR LATER LEAD TO MY RELEASE," HE DECLARED "EITHER THE AMERICANS WILL LEAVE OR THERE WILL BE A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS OR A PROVISIONAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT WILL SET US FREE."

PS635PES

1947

30.24-7517

Essen, Germany, Jan. 23-(ap)-Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, deputy british military governor for germany, said today [redacted] that german miners [redacted] must strive for a target of 400,000 tons of coal daily.

TO PRODUCE

1947

Robertson, on a visit to the ruhr, said he was told coal production had climbed to 217,000 tons as of jan. 21, but "we all must be quite clear it is not enough."

Mine leaders, in reply, said they were agreed production must reach the figure named by robertson, 400,000 TONS, which is about as high as any attained by the germans during the war.

1947

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 23-(AP)-An agreement was signed tonight permitting 20,000 displaced persons in the American zone of Germany to work in Belgian coal mines. WAS SIGNED TONIGHT.

1947

SIGNERS, MORE

The accord was signed by American military government and Belgian authorities and by Maj. Gen. John S. Wood, field director of the inter-governmental committee on refugees. The Belgian government and the general staff of the American forces in Germany still must approve.

BUDAPEST, JAN 23-(AP)-A HUNGARIAN BAUXITE EXPERT SAID TODAY HIS NATION'S DEPOSITS OF ALUMINIUM ORE, ESTIMATED AT 300,000,000 TONS, PROBABLY WOULD GO UNDEVELOPED FOR SOME TIME" UNLESS WESTERN CAPITALISTS STEP IN WITH FINANCIAL BACKING."

HE SAID HUNGARY COULD NOT AFFORD TO WORK THESE BAUXITE DEPOSITS, WORTH SOME $1,200,000,000, AND INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE RUSSIANS, WHO SOME MONTHS AGO FORMED A "FIFTY-FIFTY" BAUXITE DEVELOPING COMPANY WITH HUNGARY, WILL NOT FULLY BE ABLE TO DO SO.

DURING THE LAST YEAR, THE EXPERT SAID, RUSSIA TOOK OUT ONLY 40,000 TONS OF BAUXITE--A THIRD OF THE SHIPMENTS SCHEDULED UNDER REPARATIONS. HE SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD SET UP AT ONE DNEPROPETROVSK ALUMINIUM FACTORY EQUIPMENT TAKEN FROM LAUTAWERKE OF GERMANY AND WERE SHIPPING HUNGARIAN ORE VIA THE DANUBE TO THE BLACK SEA.

"THIS WAS SLOW AND EXPENSIVE AND ENTAILED LOADING AND UNLOADING SEVERAL TIMES," HE ADDED.

AS A RESULT, HE SAID, THE BAUXITE INDUSTRY IN HUNGARY--ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCES--"IS PRACTICALLY AT A STANDSTILL."

"THE MOST LOGICAL SOLUTION SEEMS TO BE TO ESTABLISH FACTORIES IN THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ZONES OF GERMANY WHERE THE ONLY EQUIPMENT OF IMPORTANCE IS NOW," HE ADDED. "BUT OF COURSE THERE REMAINS THE COMPLICATING FACTOR OF RUSSIAN PARTNERSHIP."

THE SOVIET-HUNGARIAN BAUXITE COMPANY WAS ONE OF FOUR SUCH ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS IN WHICH RUSSIA PUT UP HALF AND HUNGARY PUT UP THE REMAINDER. FOR THEIR HALF THE RUSSIANS PUT UP THE HOLDINGS OF THE BAUXITE TRUST OF ZURICH, WHICH OWNED 97 PERCENT OF HUNGARIAN BAUXITE, ON THE GROUNDS IT WAS A GERMAN-OWNED AND THEREFORE RUSSIAN PROPERTY UNDER TERMS OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

FURTHER, THE HUNGARIAN EXPERT SAID, UNDER THE AGREEMENT THE RUSSIANS WOULD FURNISH MACHINERY--PRESUMABLY TO BE CONFISCATED SOMEWHERE ELSE--TO RE-EQUIP MOST PROCESSING PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY. HUNGARY WOULD FINANCE ALL REPAIRS AND FINANCE FUTURE OPERATIONS. THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD SPLIT THE PROFITS.

B28 (SEG)

BUT SO FAR, HE SAID, THE RUSSIANS HAVE BROUGHT IN NO EQUIPMENT, AND EVEN IF THEY HAD, HUNGARY COULD NOT AFFORD THE FINANCIAL BURDEN WITHOUT COURTING ANOTHER INFLATION.

ANOTHER MOURNFUL ASPECT OF HUNGARY'S DESTITUTION, HE SAID, IS THAT "WE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH COAL TO PROCESS OUR TOTAL BAUXITE DEPOSITS. SOME PEOPLE MAY SAY WE COULD DO IT WITH ELECTRICITY, BUT NECESSARY EQUIPMENT WOULD COST $88,000,000."

HUNGARY'S BAUXITE DEPOSITS REPRESENT ONE-TENTH OF THE WORLD'S SUPPLY. THIS EXPERT SAID FRENCH DEPOSITS WOULD BE EXHAUSTED IN 10 TO 15 YEARS, AND ARKANSAS DEPOSITS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

BY NOT BEING ABLE TO MINE BAUXITE FOR EXPORT OR PROCESS IT FOR SHIPPING OUT TO FINISHING FACTORIES, HUNGARY IS LOSING AT LEAST $6,000,000 ANNUALLY, HE SAID.

M650AES

ROME, JAN.23-(AP)-THE ROME DAILY AMERICAN TODAY QUOTED A HIGH-RANKING U.S. OFFICIAL IN TRIESTE AS SAYING THAT THE PROJECTED FREE CITY OF TRIESTE COULD BECOME "A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE--IF THE WORLD WILL LET IT."

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER SAID THE OFFICIAL TOLD A GROUP OF VISITING AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO CORRESPONDENTS THAT COMMERCE FLOWING THROUGH THE PORT TO AND FROM CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE COULD AID IN A "PEACEFUL PENETRATION" OF THE AREA DOMINATED BY SOVIET RUSSIA IF THE UNITED NATIONS TRULY IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENTS REACHED ON TRIESTE.

"WE ARE COMMITTED TO MAKE IT GO," THE OFFICIAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "WE ARE GOING TO PUT OUR JOHN HANCOCK ON THE TREATY AND THE RESPONSPBILITY IS PARTLY OURS."

THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT AN INTERNATIONAL PORT COMMISSION WOULD ARRIVE AT TRIESTE TO SUVERVISE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS FACILITIES, WHICH ALREADY CAN HANDLE 6,000 TONS DAILY.

THE PAPER SAID THE VISITING NEWSMEN WERE TOLD THAT THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN VENEZIA GIULIA, WITH THE END OF ITS MISSION IN SIGHT, WAS "SATISFIED" WITH RESULTS ACHIEVED.

THEY ALSO WERE TOLD, IT SAID, THAT:

1- A "HEAVY SUBSIDY" FROM THE UNITED NATIONS OF AS MUCH AS $10,000,000 EVERY SIX MONTHS WOULD BE NEEDED DURING THE INITIAL PERIOD OF U.N. ADMINISTRATION, BUT THAT EVENTUALLY THE FREE STATE WOULD SUPPORT ITSELF.

2- A U.N. BOUNDARY COMMISSION WILL ARRIVE SOON TO SURVEY THE EXACT BORDERS OF THE NEW STATE. #

ROME, JAN. 23-(AP)-CESARE ROSI, THE MAN SOME USED TO CALL IL DUCE'S "POLITICAL BRAIN," TOLD THE COURT TRYING HIM FOR THE MURDER OF SOCIALIST DEPUTY GIACOMO MATTEOTTI TODAY THAT, THOUGH HE WAS INNOCENT, THE CRIME HAD PURSUED HIM DOWN THE YEARS.

THE ONE-TIME SECRETARY AND PRESS CHIEF OF MUSSOLINI THOUGHT OF HIS 18 YEARS IN FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST PRISONS, AND SAID:

"I HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED MYSELF THE SECOND VICTIM."

THEN, WHILE PRESIDING JUDGE ARTURO ERRA WAITED, ROSSI WEPT.

ROSSI IS ONE OF EIGHT SECOND-FLIGHT FASCISTS CHARGED WITH THE KIDNAPING AND SLAYING OF FASCISM'S MOST EFFECTIVE PARLIAMENTARY CRITIC JUNE 10, 1924. FOUR OF THE GROUP ARE ABSENT. OF MUSSOLINI'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE, ROSSI SAID:

"THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN TWO THESES. ONE IS THAT MUSSOLINI GAVE THE DIRECT ORDER. THE OTHER IS THAT HE DID NOT. I TAKE MIDDLE GROUND."

THE FASCIST LEADER--"A VIOLENT, A VENGEFUL MAN"-- WAS OFTEN OUTSPOKEN IN HIS EXASPERATION AT THE "OBSTRUCTIONISM" OF THE PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION, ROSSI SAID, AND ADDED:

"I THOUGHT, MYSELF THAT MATTEOTTI WENT TOO FAR IN HIS LAST SPEECH."

RW952AES #

ROME, JAN. 23-(AP)-U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TONIGHT THAT THE REVIEWING AUTHORITY HAD CONFIRMED THE DEATH SENTENCE OF ITALO SIMONETTI, ITALIAN NATIONAL CONVICTED OF KILLING ALFRED R.LYTH, OF KANSAS CITY, MO. HE WILL BE EXECUTED BY A FIRING SQUAD JAN. 27.

LYTH, A U.S. PILOT WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER, WAS REMOVED IN FEBRUARY, 1945, FROM GERMAN INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS WHERE HE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED, FORCED TO WALK TO A CEMETERY NEAR CAMPORGIANO AND SHOT. TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL SHOWED THAT SIMONETTI, THEN A CAPTAIN IN A DIVISION THAT FOUGHT WITH THE GERMANS AFTER THE ITALIAN SURRENDER, GAVE THE ORDER FOR THE SHOOTING OF LYTH. #

30.24-7519

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA, JAN. 23-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE HAVE CONFERRED WITH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST CHICAGO-BORN IVAN PINTAR, CONVICTED BY A YUGOSLAV COURT OF BEING IN THE SERVICE OF "INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES AND WAR MONGERS," IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TODAY.

THE CONSUL, THEODORE HOHENTHAL, REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT, BUT SAID HE WAS "AWAITING RESULTS OF PINTAR'S APPEAL" AND PLANNED TO VISIT HIM VERY SOON.

ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF HIS TRIAL, PINTAR ADMITTED PROMISING OTHER DEFENDANTS, ALLEGED MEMBERS OF A TERRORIST GROUP, THAT HE WOULD TRY THROUGH FRIENDS IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE TO HAVE FOOD AND AMMUNITION DROPPED TO THE GROUP. HE DENIED THAT HE WAS A SPY OR A FOREIGN AGENT.

THE CONSULATE TODAY DECLARED THAT ITS STAFF HAD NO CONNECTION WITH PINTAR, EITHER OFFICIALLY OR PERSONALLY, AND THAT THE ONLY TIME ANY OF THE PERSONNEL HAD SEEN HIM WAS IN FEBRUARY OF LAST YEAR WHEN HE APPLIED FOR REINSTATEMENT AS A UNITED STATES CITIZEN AND A PASSPORT TO RETURN TO AMERICA.

PINTAR, ACCORDING TO CONSULATE RECORDS, WAS BORN IN CHICAGO IN 1904 AND CAME TO ZAGREB IN 1933. HE LATER OPENED A SHOP SELLING AMERICAN GOODS IN SISAK.

JK1005PES

1947

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

MOSCOW, JAN. 23-(AP)-PRAVDA REFUSED TODAY TO WITHDRAW ITS CHARGE THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAD "REPUDIATED" THE 20-YEAR BRITISH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED THE BRITISH NOTE PROTESTING THE ACCUSATION, BUT SAID THE BRITISH FAILED TO SHOW ANY ERROR IN PRAVDA'S CONCLUSIONS.

ON JAN. 12 PRAVDA SAID THAT BEVIN HAD REPUDIATED THE PACT IN DEC. 22 BROADCAST TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE. BRITAIN REPLIED IN A NOTE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE PRAVDA COMMENTARY WAS "MISLEADING" AND THAT THE NEWSPAPER HAD QUOTED THE SECRETARY "OUT OF CONTEXT."

"THE CLAIM MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN SAYS ONE THING AND THE FACTS SHOW THE OPPOSITE," SAID A PRAVDA COMMENTARY ACCOMPANYING PUBLICATION OF THE NOTE. "WE PREFER TO HOLD TO THE FACTS."

PRAVDA DENIED THAT BEVIN'S STATEMENT SAYING BRITAIN WAS BINDING HIMSERSELF WITH NO ONE APART FROM HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WAS LIFTED OUT OF THE CONTEXT OF HIS SPEECH. THE NEWSPAPER DENIED ALSO THAT IT HAD MISINTERPRETED THE SPEECH.

PRAVDA RECALLED THAT BEVIN HAD DENIED CHARGES FROM HIS OWN PARTY MEMBERS THAT BRITAIN WAS TIED TOO CLOSELY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN MATTERS OF FOREIGN POLICY AND WAS DRIFTING AWAY FROM RUSSIA.

"IN REPLY TO CHARGES OF INSUFFICIENTLY CLOSER RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY MIGHT HAVE ASKED HIS ACCUSERS 'HOW CAN THEY HURL SUCH CHARGES WHEN BRITAIN IS BOUND WITH THE SOVIET UNION BY A TREATY OF ALLIANCE, IN WARTIME COLLABORATION AND MUTUAL AID AFTER THE WAR?'" PRAVDA SAID.

"BUT THIS IS PRECISELY WHAT BEVIN DID NOT SAY. HE SAID SOMETHING DIRECTLY CONTRARY TO THIS, WHICH PRAVDA CITED AND WHICH CANNOT BE DENIED."

RQ323PES

1947

WITH MOSCOW (B101 DAY)

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, COMMENTING AS THE NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR, GEORGI ZARUBIN, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO KING GEORGE VI, REITERATED BRITAIN'S LOYWALTY TO THE 20-YEAR-OLD ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN REPLIED TO RENEWED CRITICISM BY THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER, PRAVDA, OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S BROADCAST OF DEC. 22 IN WHICH IT CONTENDED THAT BEVIN IN EFFECT HAD DENOUNCED THE TREATY BY DECLARING THAT BRITAIN WAS "NOT TIED" TO ANY NATION APART FROM HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

THE SPOKESMAN CALLED ATTENTION TO A PASSAGE IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT ON THE MATTER LAST WEEK-END WHICH SAID BEVIN "HAS SEVERAL TIMES URGED AN EXTENSION OF THE TREATY AND HAS EXPRESSED REGRETS THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS TO THIS EFFECT HAVE NOT FOUND ACCEPTANCE BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

"THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE HAS NOT CHANGED AND IT HAS NEVER OCCURRED TO THEM THAT THE TREATY SHOULD BE SUPERSEDED OR SUSPENDED," THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED.

RQ555PES

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BY MAX BOYD

DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-KING IBN SAUD MOVED LAST NIGHT FROM THE LUXURIOUS GUEST HOUSE OF THE ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY TO A TENT IN THE DESERT WHERE DINNER GUESTS SAID HE TOLD THEM THAT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT WAS "THE GREATEST MAN I EVER MET AND MY BEST FRIEND."

"HE UNDERSTOOD US," THEY QUOTED THE ARAB MONARCH AS SAYING.

IBN SAUD IS MAKING HIS FIRST VISIT SINCE 1939 TO THE HUGE OIL INDUSTRY DEVELOPED HERE BY THE AMERICAN CONCERN, OWNED BY STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS COMPANY, AND BY RECENT REPORTS, ALSO STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY AND SOCONY-VACUUM.

GUESTS AT THE DINNER THE KING GAVE FOR AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND ARAB LEADERS SAID IBN SAUD TOLD THEM HE THOUGHT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS A FINE MAN, BUT HAD POOR ADVISORS.

THE KING, WHO MET ROOSEVELT ABOARD AN AMERICAN WARSHIP DURING THE WAR AND RECEIVED A TRANSPORT PLANE AS A GIFT FROM HIM, FREQUENTLY HAS CRITICIZED MR.TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL THAT AN ADDITIONAL 100,000 JEWS BE ADMITTED TO PALESTINE. IBN SAUD CONTENDS PALESTINE IS AN ARAB LAND AND SHOULD BE AN INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE.

ROAST SHEEP AND OTHER ARAB DISHES WERE SERVED AT THE DINNER. THE ARAB RULER SAT ON THE RICHLY CARPETED FLOOR WITH 75 GUESTS, INCLUDING 13 AMERICANS REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE OIL COMPANY.

IBN SAUD SAID HE ADMIRED THE NEATNESS AND STABILITY OF AMERICAN HOMES, BUT THAT THEY WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY OPEN TO SUIT HIS TASTE.

"WHAT DO YOU DO IF FIRE BREAKS OUT ON THE UPPER FLOOR?" GUESTS SAID HE ASKED.

ICOMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY HIS DOUBLE-WALLED, ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED TENT MORE

1947

HE ASKED.

THE KING FOUND HIS DOUBLE-WALLED, ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED TENT MORE COMFORTABLE THAN THE NEW TWO-STORY AIR CONDITIONED GUEST HOUSE OF

THE OIL COMPANY. THE HOUSE HAD BEEN FURNISHED WITH EXPENSIVE ORIENTAL RUGS IN HIS HONOR AND PROVIDED WITH AN ENLARGED SHOWER ROOM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS HUGE FRAME.

IBN SAUD MOTORED THROUGH THE DHAHRAN AREA THIS MORNING WITH JAMES MACPHERSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE OIL COMPANY. HE SAW THE PLANT WHERE BRICKS ARE MADE FOR HOMES AND OFFICES OF THIS COMPANY TOWN WHERE 1,400 AMERICANS AND 8,000 TO 9,000 ARAB EMPLOYES LIVE.

HE SAW THE COMPANY'S SCHOOL FOR ARAB CHILDREN AND BLOCKS OF AIR CONDITIONED BUNGALOWS WHICH LOOKED LIKE THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF A WESTERN AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

A BANQUET IN THE KING'S HONOR WAS ARRANGED FOR TONIGHT IN THE COMMUNITY MESS HALL. THE PROGRAM THURSDAY CALLED FOR A VISIT TO RAS TANURA, WHERE THE COMPANY HAS BUILT A $45,000,000 REFINERY SINCE THE KING WAS HERE LAST.

EZ-RW945AES

INDIAN

BOMBAY, JAN.23-(AP)-FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 12 HOURS, POLICE FIRED ON RIOTOUS COMMUNAL DEMONSTRATORS TODAY, WOUNDING THREE PERSONS, BUT DECLINED TO INTERFERE WITH AN OUTLAWED STUDENT CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, INDIAN POLITICAL LEADER WHO JOINED THE JAPANESE DURING THE WAR.

POLICE SAID THE COMMUNAL DISORDERS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE BOSE DEMONSTRATIONS. THE POLICE FIRED NINE ROUNDS AT STONE THROWERS LAST NIGHT.

NEARLY ALL MILLS, WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES WERE CLOSED TODAY AND TROOPS WERE ON THE ALERT IN FIVE POLICE STATIONS, BUT THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION GOT OFF TO A RELATIVELY PEACEFUL START. THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE THERE WOULD BE ANY SUCH FLAREUP OF ANTI-BRITISH FEELING AS OCCURRED ON THE ANNIVERSARY A YEAR AGO, THAT PROBABLY WAS THE WORST SINGLE DAY OF RIOTING IN BOMBAY'S HISTORY.

STUDENTS, PARADING IN DEFIANCE OF POLICE ORDERS, DISTRIBUTED HANDBILLS DEMANDING THAT THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AT NEW DELHI ESTABLISH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENT OF BRITAIN. STONE THROWERS HALTED BUS TRAFFIC FOR A TIME ON BUSY SANDHURST ROAD, BUT ELSEWHERE SHOPS WERE OPEN.

POLICE EXPLAINED INFORMALLY THAT IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE THEY VIEWED THE STUDENT PROCESSION SIMPLY AS "PEOPLE GOING HOME" FROM A MASS MEETING EXTOLLING BOSE AND THEREFORE WOULD NOT INTERFERE. RUMORS CIRCULATED THAT BOSE WOULD APPEAR TODAY, ALTHOUGH THE ARMY ANNOUNCED LONG SINCE THAT HE DIED IN A PLANE CRASH IN FORMOSA TWO YEARS AGO.

JA742AES

ENIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JAN.24-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION, STRIVING TO WIND UP ITS CASE BY NIGHTFALL, LOST AN ATTEMPT TODAY TO ADD HIDEKI TOJO'S NAME TO THOSE ACCUSED OF INITIATING AGGRESSIVE WARFARE AGAINST RUSSIA ON THE MANCHURIAN FRONTIER IN THE 1930'S.

AFTER THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL RULED AGAINST HIM, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR A.COMYNS CARR OF GREAT BRITAIN TOLD NEWSMEN THE RULING WOULD HAVE "LITTLE EFFECT" ON THE PROSECUTION CASE BECAUSE TOJO WAS NAMED IN OTHER COUNTS ON GENERAL CHARGES COVERING "ALMOST THE SAME GROUND."

CARR HAD ASKED THE COURT FOR PERMISSION TO AMEND THE INDICTMENTS DEALING WITH THE RUSSIAN INCIDENTS SO AS TO INCLUDE THE EX-PREMIER'S NAME.

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JAN.24-(AP)-JAPANESE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD WARNED LEFTIST UNION LEADERS IT WOULD TAKE "DECISIVE AND COMPLETE ACTION" IF THEY GO AHEAD WITH A GENERAL STRIKE FEB.1.

THESE SOURCES, WHO CANNOT BE NAMED, SAID OFFICIALS SPEAKING FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR AT A MEETING THAT A GENERAL WORK STOPPAGE WOULD BE DESTRUCTIVE.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM MARQUAT, HEAD OF HEADQUARTERS' ECONOMIC SECTION, AND THEODORE COHEN, WASHINGTON, D.C., CHIEF OF THE LABOR DIVISION, WHO REPORTEDLY ATTENDED THE MEETING, DECLINED TO COMMENT.

THE INFORMANTS SAID THAT ACCORDING TO NOTES TAKEN BY JAPANESE AT THE MEETING THE LABOR LEADERS WERE TOLD THAT THEY MUST INFORM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS BY SATURDAY WHETHER THEY INTEND TO CARRY ON WITH THE WALKOUT, WHICH WOULD AFFECT AN ESTIMATED 2,500,000 TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

THE LABOR LEADERS WERE TOLD A STRIKE OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC OR TRANSPORTATION OR AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS WOULD BE REGARDED AS OBSTRUCTING THE AIMS OF THE OCCUPATION AND WOULD BE TREATED ASN OCCUPATION PROBLEM.

JQ1123PCS NM

TOKYO,JAN.23-(AP)-JAPAN, TOO, HAS BUNCO ARTISTS.

A MIDDLEAGED WOMAN SEATED HERSELF BESIDE A MAN ON A RAILWAY CAR, FURTIVELY CLUTCHING A BUNDLE THAT GAVE OFF THE INVIGORATING ODOR OF SAKE--DEAR TO THE JAPANESE TASTE, AND JUST AS DEAR TO THE POCKET-BOOK. THE MAN BOUGHT THE BUNDLE FOR A HIGH PRICE. THE WOMAN LEFT THE TRAIN. THE BOTTLES CONTAINED LUKEWAR TEA. THE CLOTH IN WHICH THEY WERE WRAPPED HAD BEEN DIPPED IN SAKE.

IN DOWNTOWN TOKYO A PEDDLER HAWKED BAGS OF RICE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. HE DIPPED INTO ONE BAG AND BROUGHT OUT A FINE QUALITY OF RICE. PURCHASERS FOUND THEIR SACKS CONTAINED SAND.

A MAN POSING AS A METER READER FOUND RESIDENTS OF A HOUSE USING AN ELECTRIC HEATER WITHOUT A LICENSE. HE EXACTED AN ILLEGAL FEE; FLED.

NINE MEN, PROCLAIMING THEMSELVES COMMUNISTS, DEMANDED THAT A HOUSE-HOLDER SHARE HIS GOODS. THEY APPROPRIATED A GENEROUS SHARE, PLUS SEVERAL THOUSAND YEN; DEPARTED GRUMBLING AGAINST CAPITALISTS.

OTHER MEN APPEARED IN DOWNTOWN TOKYO, SOBBING TALES OF SORDID CONDITIONS AND ASKING DONATIONS FOR A BRETHERNS (CORRECT) MUTUAL AID SOCIETY. THEY COLLECTED MORE THAN 10,000 YEN ($667) BEFORE SOMEONE THOUGHT TO CHECK ON THE SOCIETY--AND DISCOVERED NONE SUCH IS LISTED.

JW848ACS NM

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JAN.24-(AP)-WORTH F.MCKINNEY, 48, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER JAPANESE LEADERS, WAS FOUND DEAD TODAY IN A CORRIDOR OUTSIDE HIS OFFICE IN THE WAR MINISTRY BUILDING.

DR.ALBERT WILLNER, MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL STAFF, SAID DEATH APPARENTLY WAS DUE TO CORONARY THROMBOSIS.

ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR FRANK S.TAVENNER, IN WHOSE SECTION MCKINNEY WAS EMPLOYED, DISCOVERED THE BODY WHEN RETURNING TO THE OFFICE FROM A COURT SESSION.

MCKINNEY, LONG ACTIVE AS AN ATTORNEY AND CIVIC LEADER IN ASHEVILLE, N.C., WAS ON LEAVE FROM HIS POST AS ASSISTANT U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. HIS WIFE HAD COME TO TOKYO WITH HIM.

SEOUL, KOREA, JAN.23-(AP)-P-38 LIGHTNINGS OF THE 475TH FIGHTER GROUP, HEROES OF SOUTH PACIFIC FIGHTING, HAVE MADE THEIR FAREWELL OPERATIONAL FLIGHT OVER SEOUL. THE TWIN-ENGINE PLANES HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY P-51 MUSTANGS.

THE 475TH WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 551 JAPANESE WARPLANES WITH LIGHTNINGS FROM NEW GUINEA THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES. OVER RABAUL, WHERE IT DOWNED 62 DENEMY PLANES IN 322 SORTIES, THE GROUP PROVOKED A HYSTERICAL OUTBURST "BUTCHERS OF RABAUL" FROM RADIO TOKYO.

ON OCT.14, 1944, LIGHTNINGS FLEW THE LONGEST FIGHTER MISSION OF THE PACIFIC -- A 1,600 MILE ROUND TRIP COVERING BOMBERS WHICH STRUCK BALIKPAPAN ON BORENO.

SINCE THE 475TH WAS ASSIGNED TO KOREA, MUSTANGS GRADUALLY HAVE REPLACED THE LIGHTNINGS. REMAINING P-38S WILL BE STRIPPED OF VALUABLE PARTS AND THEIR HULKS CUT UP FOR SALVAGE FOR SALE TO KOREANS.

PILOTS ON THE LAST P-38 FLIGHT OVER SEOUL WERE MAJ.PAUL THACKARA, COLUMBUS,OHIO; MAJ.WILLIAM HANIG.JR., FARRAGUT,IOWA, AND CAPT.EARL HELMS, BELLAIRE,MICH.

FJ626ACS NM

PRECEDE NEW YORK (REGIONALS)

SYDNEY,AUSTRALIA,JAN.23-(AP)-WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA IN 1921, DENIED TODAY AN ASSERTION BY DR.NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER THAT BRITISH DOMINIONS THAT YEAR THREATENED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE EMPIRE AND ESTABLISH SEPARATE NATIONS IF NECESSARY.

DR.BUTLER, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TOLD A DINNER OF THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT THAT HE WAS WITH DAVID LLOYD GEORGE IN ENGLAND IN 1921 WHEN THE GOVERNMENTAL HEADS OF CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA THREATENED TO SECEDE UNLESS GRANTED GREATER REGIONAL AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE FROM THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

"THERE IS NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN IT," HUGHES SAID. "I CAN'T MAKE OUT HOW DR.BUTLER COULD HAVE GOT HOLD OF THIS FANTASTIC STORY."

THE EDUCATOR, 87, SAID HE SUGGESTED TO LLOYD GEORGE AND THE DOMINION LEADERS "THAT THEY CONSIDER CHANGING FROM AN EMPIRE TO A COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS."

"AFTER TWO OR THREE HOURS OF DISCUSSION," HE SAID, "THEY AGREED UNANIMOUSLY TO ACCEPT A BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE EMPIRE, BUT LLOYD GEORGE EXACTED A PROMISE FROM ALL OF US NOT TO TALK ABOUT THE SUBJECT."

MJ1024AES

-DASH-

IN NEW YORK, DR.BUTLER, WHEN INFORMED OF HUGHES' STATEMENT, DECLARED:

"ALL I KNOW IS WHAT LLOYD GEORGE TOLD ME. LLOYD GEORGE SAID THEY (THE DOMINIONS) WERE THREATENING TO WITHDRAW."

HE DECLINED TO AMPLIFY THE STATEMENT.

MJ1057AES

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had decided to continue gen. crittenberger in the post for at least six months more. The informants said the panamanian president had asked that crittenberger remain until negotiations had been completed for united states use of war-built bases in panama. Lt. gen. nathan f. twining had been [redacted] reported in line to succeed crittenberger.

President Jiminez said in a statement:

"Gen. crittenberger, besides being a distinguished officer and a man of indisputable merit, undoubtedly is a perfect gentleman, who through his actions earned the high regard of panama, particularly among those of us with whom he has had occasion to deal closely. his reported transfer from the caribbean command had caused among us a feeling of deep regret, but it is also clear it was not up to us to influence in any way whatever a decision taken in this connection by high officials in washington."

this is an external problem in which we cannot intervene. I want to believe that what has been stated in diplomatic circles in washington [redacted] with regard to intervention by my government is a direct result of the sincere friendship which they (the panama government) have for crittenberger's vigorous personality."

MONTREAL, JAN. 23-(AP)-DR. GEORGE DYKHUIZEN, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR, TOLD THE MONTREAL KIWANIS CLUB TODAY THAT "THE DEMOCRACIES TODAY ARE FACED WITH THE NECESSITY OF FINDING A WAY OF LIVING TOGETHER WITH THE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS."

"THERE IS HOPE," HE ADDED, "THAT THE COMMON GROUND OF BELIEF IN THE SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAY PROVIDE THAT WAY OF LIVING TOGETHER."

HE EXPLAINED THAT COMMUNISM, IN THEORY AT LEAST, SHARED WITH DEMOCRACY THE CONCEPT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND OPPOSED THE NAZI-FASCIST THEORY OF THE SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE.

"THE THEORETICAL COMMUNIST GOES CONSIDERS IT UNFORTUNATE THAT ANY EXTERNAL GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS HAVE TO BE PUT UPON THE INDIVIDUAL AND LOOKS FORWARD TO THE DAY OF A GREAT CLASSLESS SOCIETY IN WHICH PEOPLE ARE SUFFICIENTLY EDUCATED AND RESPONSIBLE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES AND WILL ENJOY ABSOLUTE FREEDOM," SAID DR. DYKHUIZEN.

"IN PREPARATION FOR THAT DAY, HE [illegible], THEY CALL FOR

30.24-7523

A "DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT"--RUTHLESS IF NECESSARY, BUT, THEORETICALLY, TEMPORARY.

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CP WNG 1240A

1946

FINLAND (240)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23 (AP) UNCLE SAM IS PUTTING UP ANOTHER $32,000,000 TO HELP PUT HIS BEST PAYING FOREIGN BORROWER, FINLAND, BACK ON ITS FEET.

FINLAND, TREASURY OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, REMAINS THE ONLY BORROWER WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED TO MAKE THE PAYMENTS ON A DEBT CONTRACTED WITH THIS COUNTRY AS AN AFTERMATH OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE LITTLE BALTIC NATION WILL GET THE NEW CREDITS FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, WHICH LET IT HAVE $40,000,000 IN 1945 AND 1946 TO BUY SOME URGENTLY NEEDED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT IN THIS COUNTRY, MOSTLY TO RESTORE ITS LUMBER, PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS.

THE BANK SAID IT EXPECTS THE ADDITIONAL CREDITS--ALSO TO BE SPENT ENTIRELY IN THIS COUNTRY--PLUS "SOME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES" WILL ENABLE FINLAND TO REESTABLISH ITS FOREIGN TRADE ON A SELF-SUSTAINING BASIS.

BUT THE BANK'S DIRECTORS DOUBTLESS WERE COUNTING AS MUCH ON FINLAND'S PAST RECORD FOR PAYING UP AS WELL AS ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS WHEN THEY AGREED TO THE NEW LOAN.

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THAT RECORD LOOKED LIKE THIS ON THE TREASURY'S BOOKS:

FINLAND WAS FURNISHED WITH AROUND $9,000,000 WORTH OF RELIEF SUPPLIES ON CREDIT AFTER THE ARMISTICE IN 1918.

SINCE THEN, IT HAS PAID ABOUT $6,000,000 IN INTEREST ALONE. IT STILL OWES ABOUT $8,325,000 ON THE PRINCIPAL. INTEREST KEEPS PILING UP AT A 3 PER CENT RATE, WITH PAYMENTS DUE EACH JUNE AND DECEMBER.

FINLAND HAS NEVER DEFAULTED ON ITS PAYMENTS, ALTHOUGH SOME POST-PONEMENTS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED BY THIS COUNTRY, AS DURING THE FINNS' 1940-41 WAR WITH RUSSIA.

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-GW336AES

(300) MARINE

WASHINGTON, JAN 23-(AP)-CHAIRMAN BRADLEY (R-MICH) OF THE HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE TODAY DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF MORE THAN 200 U.S. MERCHANT SHIPS CHARTERED TO BRITAIN DURING THE WAR AND NOW BEING USED, HE SAID, "IN COMPETITION WITH THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE."

BRADLEY INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION FOR THE RETURN OF THESE SHIPS. HE ALSO TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD DECIDED ON AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CONDITION OF THIS COUNTRY'S IMMOBILIZED MERCHANT FLEET, BUILT DURING THE WAR.

THE MICHIGAN LAWMAKER SAID A FLEET OF "OVER 200" AMERICAN SHIPS WENT TO BRITAIN UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION AND THE BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR TRANSPORT DATED NOV. 24, 1944.

"SUCH VESSELS ARE BEING CHARTERED TO GREAT BRITAIN ON TERMS MORE FAVORABLE THAN THOSE UNDER WHICH CHARTERS ARE BEING MADE BY OUR OWN CITIZENS," HE SAID.

GUY H.LABOUNTY, ROGERS CITY, MICH., WAS APPOINTED CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR THE SURVEY OF INACTIVE SHIPS AT HOME.

LABOUNTY, WHO HAS SAILED THE GREAT LAKES FOR 38 YEARS, WILL FIRST MAKE A STUDY OF THE LAID-UP MERCHANT SHIPS AND LATER OF THE REPAIR COSTS OF SUBSIDIZED MERCHANT VESSELS, BRADLEY SAID.

ASKED WHETHER THE COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE ITS INVESTIGATION OF WARTIME SHIPBUILDING COSTS BRADLEY TOLD REPORTERS THIS WAS UNDECIDED PENDING A CONFERENCE WITH HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

HE SAID HE FAVORS A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION THAT WOULD LEAD, "IF POSSIBLE, TO RECAPTURE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS," BUT DECLARED IT WOULD BE EXPENSIVE.

MARVIN COLES, COUNSEL FOR THE COMMITTEE IN ITS INVESTIGATION OF SHIPBUILDING COSTS, WAS APPOINTED EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO REP.BLAND (D-VA), RANKING MINORITY MEMBER.

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PF&RZ651PES

WASHINGTON, JAN.23-(AP)-THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NOMINATION OF W.AVERILL HARRIMAN AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, SUCCEEDING HENRY WALLACE.

CHAIRMAN WHITE (R-ME) TOLD REPORTERS HARRIMAN DENIED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IN A CLOSED MEETING THAT THERE WAS ANY CONSPIRACY AMONG RAILROADS TO FIX RATES DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST THE WEST.

HARRIMAN FORMERLY WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

THE RATE QUESTION WAS RAISED, SAID SENATOR REED (R-KAS) IN A LETTER FROM JAMES PATTON, PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS UNION. REED SAID PATTON IMPLIED THAT THE RAILROADS, BY DISCRIMINATORY RATES, WERE MAKING WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES "COLONIES" OF THE EAST.

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HARRIMAN DENIED THIS, THE KANSAS SENATOR SAID.

A142WX

THE COMMITTEE ALSO APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY THE NOMINATION OF WILLIAM C.FOSTER AS UNDERSECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND OF ADRIAN S.FISHER, AS COMMERCE DEPARMENT SOLICITOR.

WHITE SAID THE NOMINATION OF CARROLL MILLER AS A MEMBER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION WAS HELD UP FOR A WEEK AT THE REQUEST OF SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH). TOBEY ASKED FOR ADDITIONAL TIME TO LOOK INTO SOME MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPOINTMENT BUT DID NOT INDICATE HE WOULD OPPOSE MILLER, WHITE SAID.

THE COMMITTEE APPROVED THE NOMINATION OF RICHARD F.MITCHELL AS AN ICC MEMBER AND OF CLARENCE M.YOUNG AS A MEMBER OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

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FR1259PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 23-(AP)-SEVEN OFFICIALS WILL LEAVE FOR JAPAN EARLY NEXT WEEK TO STUDY FOOD NEEDS OF JAPAN, KOREA AND THE RYUKYU ISLANDS.

THE MISSION WILL BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE, WAR AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS. HEADING IT WILL BE RAYMOND L.HARRISON, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING FOR THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

J714PES

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CHICAGO, JAN.23-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER SAYS THE UNITED STATES "CANNOT PERMIT COMPLACENCY OR AN 'ATOMIC BOMB MENTALITY--A POSSIBLE MODERN COUNTERPART OF THE 'MAGINOT LINE MENTALITY'--TO LULL US INTO ANOTHER POSTWAR APATHY."

"THE MUZZLE VELOCITY OF WAR HAS INCREASED IN GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION FROM THE MUSKET TO THE ROCKET," EISENHOWER SAID LAST NIGHT AT AN INDUSTRY-ARMY DAY DINNER.

"THE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INITIAL ASSAULT AND A CRIPPLED NATION HAS BEEN BARROWED BY EVERY IMPROVEMENT IN OFFENSIVE WEAPONS," THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID. "AN INCONTESTABLE CONCLUSION THAT EMERGES FROM WORLD WAR 2 IS THAT MODERN WARS ARE FOUGHT WITH THE CONCERTED STRENGTH OF WHOLE NATIONS, AND THAT THE INTEGRATION OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY INTO AN EFFECTIVE SECURITY MACHINE MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED--IN THOUGHT AND IN PLAN--BEFORE AN EMERGENCY OCCURS.

"THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACHIEVING THIS PURPOSE RESTS WITH ALL OF US. XXX THE WHOLE TASK MUST BE SHARED BY ALL OUR PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES AND ALL INSTRUMENTALITIES OF GOVERNMENT."

EISENHOWER SAID THAT, FAR FROM BEING PESSIMISTIC ABOUT WORLD COLLABORATION, THE ARMY, "ALONG WITH ALL OTHERS WHO UNDERSTAND THE BASIC FUTILITY AND STUPIDITY OF WAR, BELIEVE THAT ONLY THROUGH SUCCESS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS THERE ANY ABSOLUTE SECURITY FOR US AND FOR ALL NATIONS.

"WE BELIEVE THAT ENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST URGES US FOREVER TO SEEK AND SUPPORT AGREEMENTS WHOSE UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE WILL ONE DAY ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR ARMED FORCES."

FR623AGS

WHITE SANDS, N.M., JAN.23-(AP)-LT.COL.HAROLD R.TURNER REPORTED THAT A GERMAN V-2 ROCKET IN TODAY'S EXPERIMENT AT WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND "OPERATED A PORTION OF ITS FLIGHT UNDER CONTROL" OF AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

"IT IS SAFE TO SAY," HE ADDED, "THAT A FORWARD STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE ARMY'S STUDY OF GUIDED MMISSILES."

THE ROCKET, 19TH IN A SERIES OF FORTNIGHTLY TESTS, WAS ALLOWED TO ASCEND ONLY 28 MILES IN TO THE SKY, AND THE SPEED WAS KEPT DOWN TO 2,390 FEET A SECOND, THE WHITE SANDS COMMANDANT SAID. THESE FIGURES COMPARE WITH A MAXIMUM ALTITUDE OF 114 MILES AND 5,450 FEET A SECOND IN PREVIOUS TESTS.

THE CONTROLS WERE IN THE ROCKET. THROUGH RADIO AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT, COL.TURNER SAID, THE EXPERIMENT DEMONSTRATED THE RELIABILITY OF GROUND OPERATION OF ROCKET FLIGHT.

J11033PCS

NEW YORK, JAN.23-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY AND JAPAN HAD BEEN REDUCED TO SUCH A LEVEL THAT "WE HAVE REACHED THE POINT OF DANGER."

ADDRESSING THE BOND CLUB OF NEW YORK EISENHOWER SAID HE CONSIDERED THE PRESENT AND CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF THESE TWO ENEMY COUNTRIES AS AMONG THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTIONS THE UNITED STATES COULD MAKE TO FUTURE PEACE.

HE APPEALED TO HIS INVESTMENT BANKING AUDIENCE TO "JOIN OUR RECRUITING STAFF AND HELP US GET SOME MEN," ADDING:

"THERE IS ONE THING ON WHICH EVERYONE IN WASHINGTON AGREES--WHICH IS IN ITSELF UNUSUAL--AND THAT IS THAT OUR ARMY IS NOT TOO LARGE."

IN APPEALING FOR VOLUNTEERS, EISENHOWER SAID THAT MEN WHO WERE DRAFTED MADE "THE MOST EXPENSIVE TYPE OF SOLDIER," IN THAT THEY SERVED FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME IN RELATION TO THE AMOUNT SPEND ON THEIR TRAINING, AND ADDED THAT "THE SOONER WE CAN DESERT SELECTIVE SECVICE THE BETTER IT WILL BE FOR THIS COUNTRY."

AT THE SAME TIME EISENHOWER ASSERTED THAT IF ANY WAR WAS FOUGHT IN THE NEAR FUTURE IT WOULD HAVE TO PICK UP JUST ABOUT WHERE THE LAST ONE LEFT OFF SO FAR AS WEAPONS WERE CONCERNED.

"IF YOU TALK OF PUSH-BUTTON WARFARE," HE SAID, "YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT SOMETHING IN THE FUTURE, SOMETHING THAT IS X YEARS AWAY. THE APPLICATION OF NEW WEAPONS TO ACTUAL WARFARE IS A LONG DISTANCE IN THE FUTURE. WE ARE NOT NOW IN ANYTHING LIKEV

THE APPLICATION OF NEW WEAPONS TO ACTUAL WARFARE IS A LONG DISTANCE IN THE FUTURE. WE ARE NOT NOW IN ANYTHING LIKE A SUPER-BLITZ."

APPARENTLY REFERRING TO HIS RECENT STATEMENT IN FLORIDA THAT HE WAS NOT IN POLITICS AT THIS TIME, EISENHOWER TOLD THE INVESTMENT BANKERS, IN INVITING THEM TO ASK HIM QUESTIONS:

"I MUST WARN YOU THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE FIELD IN WHICH I AM MORE IGNORANT THAN I AM ABOUT FINANCE--AND THAT IS POLITICS."

GENERAL EISENHOWER ASSERTED FLATLY THE NATION AND ITS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES MUST SEE TO IT THAT HOUSES ARE OBTAINED FOR VETERANS.

"ANY COUNTRY WHICH CAN POUR OUT ALL THAT WE DID IN THIS WAR CAN BUILD ENOUGH HOUSES TO TAKE CARE OF THE VETERANS WHO WENT OVERSEAS TO FIGHT IT," HE SHOUTED.

TAKE IT TO YOUR HEARTS. SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT WITHOUT WAITING FOR WASHINGTON TO DO IT."

THE GENERAL MADE THE STATEMENT DURING THE QUESTION PERIOD.

VS1105PES

30.24-7525

NEW YORK JAN 23-(AP)-JEANNETTE RANKIN, FORMER REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE FROM MONTANA AND THE ONLY MEMBER OF CONGRESS WHO VOTED AGAINST THE DECLARATION OF WAR ON JAPAN, SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "GOING STRAIGHT TO WAR UNLESS WE CHANGE OUR COURSE."

SHE SAID ON HER ARRIVAL FROM THE MIDDLE EAST ABOARD THE STEAMER MARINE CARP THAT "WE'VE GOT TO DECIDE TO GET RID OF THE WAR METHODS--OF SETTLING DISPUTES BY WAR AND VIOLENCE."

ASKED HOW SOON SHE THOUGHT ANOTHER WAR WOULD COME, SHE REPLIED: "UNLESS WE CHANGE, IT WILL BE AS SOON AS WE GET ANOTHER CROP OF MEN READY."

MISS RANKIN SAID SHE WOULD VISIT WITH FRIENDS HERE FOR A FEW DAYS AND THEN WOULD GO TO HELENA, MONT., TO VISIT HER 93-YEAR-OLD MOTHER.

RB1014PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 23-(AP)-JOSEF WINIEWICZ, NEWLY-APPOINTED POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN HIS COUNTRY "WERE FAIR" AND WERE IN ACCORD WITH THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, A VIEWPOINT HE SAID HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO PRESENT DURING HIS STAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

WINIEWICZ ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD ON A PAN-AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS PLANE. HE SAID HE WOULD FLY TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS AND SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

RQ311PES

Stalin Seeks Stronger Ties In Treaty With Great Britain

ANGLO-RED TREATY NOT 'REPUDIATED' SAY BEVIN, STALIN

GLENN WILLIAMS

Revision, Strengthening Before Extension Is Proposed by Russian.

TEMPEST SETTLED

England May Now Prove Willing to Remove 'Reservations.'

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) Prime Minister Stalin has agreed with Foreign Secretary Bevin that the 20-year British Russian alliance has not been "repudiated" but has suggested that it will have to be revised and strengthened if it is to be extended to 50 years, an exchange of notes disclosed tonight.

"It is now clear that you and I share the same view-point with regard to the Anglo-Soviet treaty," Stalin said in a note written Jan. 23 and released by the British foreign office.

But he added with regard to Bevin's repeated proposals to extend the treaty until 1992: "I must say that if one is to speak seriously of such an extension, then, before extending this treaty, it is necessary to change it, freeing it from the reservations which weaken this treaty."

British Stand Unclear

Whether Britain would be willing to negotiate a revised pact was not clear tonight, although informed British sources said Bevin soon might ask revision, extension and strengthening of the treaty.

A foreign office spokesman said this week, however, in answering newsmen's questions whether Bevin's offer to extend the pact implied revision also, that "as I understand it, the offer implied that the word 'twenty' would be substituted by the word 'fifty'."

One well-informed source said tonight that Great Britain now might approach Stalin with a willingness to remove the "reservations," as well as lengthen the time of the pact.

This source noted that a British-French alliance now was being drafted by the foreign office along the general lines of the French-Russian and British-Russian treaties and observed that if this trio of pacts could be cemented, they probably would become a firm basis for European peace.

Tempest Is Settled

The exchange of notes appeared to have settled the tempest which began Dec. 22 with Bevin's radio review of foreign affairs which contained the statement that Britain "does not tie herself to anyone."

That statement, construed at the time as an effort to answer criticisms that Britain's policy was too closely bound with the United States and as an effort to approach to easier relations with Russia, was picked up by Pravda, and interpreted by that Communist party organ in Moscow as a renunciation of Britain's Soviet alliance.

The British at once issued a public statement that the treaty was neither "superseded or suspended," and then on last Saturday sent the Moscow government a note declaring the Pravda article "misleading" and reaffirming the treaty.

Bevin also was disclosed today to have got off a note directly to Stalin asserting "it is certainly not my view" that the treaty was dead.

Stalin Is Puzzled

This note disclosed that Stalin also had expressed puzzlement at Bevin's Dec. 22 statement when the Russian leader talked with Field Marshal Lord Montgomery during the latter's recent visit to Moscow, and had inquired whether it left the treaty "suspended in the air."

In his reply, Stalin admitted he had been caused perplexity as "it seems to me that such a statement without a corresponding explanation can be used by the enemies of Anglo-Soviet friendship."

"For me," he continued, "it is clear that no matter what reservations there are in the Anglo-Soviet treaty, and no matter how those reservations weaken the significance of the treaty in the post-war period, the existence of the Anglo-Soviet treaty imposes obligations on our countries."

"However," Stalin added, "your message and the statement of the British government completely explain the affair and do not leave room for misunderstandings."

Agree to Publication

The foreign office said Bevin and Stalin had agreed to publication of the notes and that Bevin had sent Stalin a message thanking him for his "very frank and helpful statement."

The treaty provides:

1. Mutual aid against Germany and her European allies "until the reestablishment of peace."
2. Agreement not to negotiate with any German government, for a period of 20 years from 1942 except for German governments which "clearly renounce all aggressive intentions."
3. Agreement on a desire to join other states "for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the postwar period."
4. Agreement to give each other military and other support against revival of Axis aggression in the postwar period until more permanent peace keeping methods could be worked out with other states. This agreement to remain in force for 20 years and "thereafter until terminated."
5. An agreement to "work together in close and friendly collaboration after the reestablishment of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe" and to "take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects."
6. Agreement to "render one another all possible economic assistance after the war."
7. Agreement "not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other."

Bevin-Stalin Messages

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Following are the texts, as made public by the British Foreign Office, of the messages exchanged between Foreign Secretary Bevin and Premier Stalin about the twenty-year treaty of alliance between Britain and the Soviet Union:

Bevin to Stalin, Jan. 18

I am gratified at the friendly reception which was given to the Chief of the Imperial Staff [Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery] in Moscow and am studying with interest the account which he has given me of his conversations with you.

We are, however, disturbed at the suggestion which you made to him that the Anglo-Soviet treaty of allied and post-war collaboration might be regarded in London as "suspended in the air" since it might be regarded as superseded by the United Nations organization.

This view has been attributed to me personally in the most misleading manner by Pravda in an article on Jan. 15, which takes out of its context and misinterprets one sentence in my broadcast of Dec. 22. In fact, I said what all other major Allies have said, namely, that they based their policy on the United Nations organization.

I cannot understand what is behind this line of reasoning, and I am the more amazed at the Pravda article since I understand from Field Marshal Montgomery that you said this was not your own view regarding the treaty. It is certainly not my view either.

Since Pravda has published this misleading article, I have no alternative but to issue a statement which I should like you to see in advance, making the views of His Majesty's Government clear once again on this subject. I propose to publish it on the morning of Jan. 20.

Stalin to Bevin, Jan. 23

I have received your message of 18 January. I must admit that your statement that Great Britain is not tied to anybody except in regard to her obligations arising from the Charter caused me some perplexity.

It seems to me that such a statement without a corresponding explanation can be used by the enemies of Anglo-Soviet friendship. For me it is clear that no matter what reservations there are in the Anglo-Soviet treaty, and no matter how those reservations weaken the significance of the treaty in the post-war period, the existence of the Anglo-Soviet treaty imposes obligations on our countries.

It was just these circumstances that I had in mind when I stated on 17 September, 1946, in my interview with Mr. Alexander Werth [correspondent of The London Sunday Times] that "the Soviet Union is bound by the treaty of mutual assistance against German aggression with Great Britain" and, that means, has obligations with regard to Great Britain, not counting the obligations arising from the Charter.

However, your message and the statement of the British Government completely explain the affair and do not leave room for misunderstandings. It is now clear that you and I share the same viewpoint with regard to the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

As regards the extension of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, to which special reference is made in the British Government's statement, I must say that if one is to speak seriously of such an extension, then, before extending this treaty, it is necessary to change it, freeing it from the reservations which weaken this treaty. Only after such a procedure would it be possible to talk seriously of an extension of the treaty.

Bevin to British Envoy, Jan. 24

Please thank the Generalissimo [Premier Stalin] for his very frank and helpful statement and inform him that I am releasing it for tomorrow's press, together with my message to him of 18 January.

GERMAN ECONOMY HELD PEACE PERIL

Relief Through Potsdam Agreement Revision Is Urged by South Africa.

A.J. STEINKOPF

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) The Union of South Africa joined Australia today in demanding a quick revision of the Potsdam agreement to improve Germany's war-blighted economy, which it described as a dangerous potential menace to peace.

E. K. Scallan, the union's acting high commissioner in London, in addressing the four-power deputy foreign ministers now preparing the groundwork for the German peace treaty, asked that the rate of current German coal exports, reparations deliveries and plant dismantling be "reconsidered," of-

ficial American sources said.

Territory Demands Opposed

Scallan opposed large scale territorial demands on Germany and advocated a decentralized German government.

The 10th day of German-Austrian peace making brought these other developments, as reported by American diplomats:

1. South Africa and Australia pressed their demand for fuller participation by smaller powers in all treaty deliberations and again were rebuffed by Russian Deputy Feodor I. Gousev, with no final decision reached on the issue.

2. Australia asked for an early, separate peace conference on Austria and said that Austrian peace should impose no unjustifiable burdens or humiliations.

3. The deputies in the German treaty section scheduled a meeting tomorrow to hear the Canadian representative and agreed that the meeting would be cancelled if Canada carried out its threat to "boycott" the deliberations.

Unable to Pay

Meanwhile, Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian foreign minister, told newsmen his war-flattened nation would be unable to pay reparations to anyone.

"We deny all claims," he said, declaring that reparations would make it impossible for Austria to stand alone as a free nation.

Yugoslavia already has demanded more than $11,000,000,000 in reparations from Austria, as well as the cession of part of Austrian Carinthia.

Gousev criticized both South Africa and Australia for raising questions of peace making procedure. He said that, as chairman of the session this week he had instructed both nations to discuss only the German problem itself.

Robert Murphy, the United States delegate, Sir William Strang of Great Britain and Jacques Paris of France said they could not agree to such instructions.

The deputies, after debating the issue at two meetings, agreed to reply in writing to a Canadian note asking assurances that if Canada presented her views now she would not be barred from taking part in later deliberations.

The reply, as finally drafted, said in effect that the deputies would be glad to hear Canada's presentation. There was no immediate indication whether Canada would consider the note satisfactory.

Separate Parley Urged

Earlier, Australia proposed a separate peace conference for Austria, while Czechoslovak spokesmen declared they were preparing demands for strict control of every phase of the political, social and industrial life of Germany.

Col. W. R. Hodgson of Australia told the four-power council which is doing the preliminary work on Austrian and German treaties that he favored a lenient peace for Austria. He said she should be deemed to have had no primary responsibility for the war. A separate peace conference for Austria should be held, he said, so the treaty could be concluded speedily and occupation troops withdrawn.

Czechoslovak spokesmen said they were preparing demands for substantial reparations and modest territorial concessions from Germany, but that their chief concern was iron-clad control to prevent a resurgence of aggression.

They will demand complete military disarmament of Germany, they continued, a planned economy to steer the country away from war production and a prohibition of agitation or propaganda against the peace settlements.

The final plan for Germany, they added, must allow for a gradual raising of the living standard of the German people.

Can't Pay War Claims: Austria

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber said today that his country would be unable to pay reparations to anyone.

Gruber told a news conference that if Austria was to be the free and independent nation advocated in the Moscow declaration, "the conditions making freedom and independence possible must be provided."

Yugoslavia has asked the four-power Foreign Ministers' deputies framing the German and Austrian treaties that Austria be made to pay reparations to compensate in part for German-Austrian war damages suffered by the Yugoslavs, estimated at $11,000,000,000.

"Deny All Claims"

Gruber said Austria, if made to pay reparations, would not be able to stand alone economically and added categorically: "We deny all claims."

The Foreign Minister, who, with other Austrian officials, will present their country's views to the deputies Thursday, also denied that Austria could afford to lose any of her territory and hope to survive as an independent nation.

Calling Austria the "first victim of Nazi aggression," Gruber said the peace treaty should preserve the country's 1937 borders, recognize its sovereign status, and end military occupation.

Separate Parley Asked

British sources said Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, called today for a separate international peace conference for Austria, declaring that the Austrian treaty should impose no unjustifiable burdens or humiliations.

These sources said that Hodgson told the deputies that the treaty should be concluded quickly and that occupation troops, which he termed a burden on Austrian economy, should be withdrawn immediately after the signing ceremonies.

Russ Stand Firm

Russia stood firm in rejecting demands by small nations for an equal voice with the United States, Russia, Britain and France in writing the German and Austrian treaties.

Feodor T. Gousev, deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, sharply challenged claims by Australia and other small nations to the right of full participation in the deputies' conference now preparing preliminary treaty drafts for the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow in March.

"This right to draft treaties was not grabbed," Gousev snapped at last night's session, authoritative American sources reported. "It was bought with the greatest amount of blood."

Australian Stand

Hodgson, leading the fight of the small Allied belligerents, had protested that the little nations were given scant opportunity to determine what went into the treaties for Italy and other Axis satellites and now were being denied a full voice in the German and Austrian settlements.

Informants said Gousev declared that the Big Four made the major decisions during the war and should continue to do so in the peace treaties.

French, British and American deputies were reported as not adverse to the small-power demands for seats at the conference table, but no decision was made and, for the present at least, the smaller nations will continue to appear only on invitation.

Potsdam Change Asked

Hodgson, carrying on a fight he first began at the Paris Peace Conference last summer, asked that every active Allied belligerent be given a full voice in writing the German and Austrian settlements and proposed at the same time that the Potsdam agreement be enlarged to give smaller powers an "active part" in the control of Germany.

Hodgson supported an idea advanced earlier by United States Deputy Robert Murphy, who suggested that a peace be imposed upon Germany to save a new German government from the "onus" of signing the treaty. Murphy also suggested that the treaty be ratified in time by a plebiscite of the German people.

Stalin Rejects British Cadet Exchange Plan

Holds Move, Suggested by Montgomery, Might Be Interpreted as War Step

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Saturday) (AP).—The Moscow radio quoted the Russian official news agency, Tass, early today as saying that Prime Minister Stalin rejected a proposal by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery that the British and Soviet military academies exchange student officers, because Stalin held that the measure might be interpreted as a preparation for war.

Referring to a Paris radio report that Stalin had turned down the proposal, Tass said Montgomery raised the question during his recent visit to Moscow and that Stalin replied that such an exchange of officers was desirable but that the present time was "not quite appropriate for this."

"Stalin explained that whether the point lies in standardization of training and armaments or an exchange of officers in peace time, these measures might be interpreted as preparation for war," the Moscow radio quoted Tass as saying.

"Upon the initiative of the great powers, the United Nations organization adopted a resolution of armaments reduction. This produced quite a different mood of public opinion. Therefore, the exchange of officers at the present time would run counter to this mood of public opinion.

"Stalin noted at the same time that various press organs denounced Britain and the United States as preparing for war by practicing an exchange of officers and a standardization of training and armaments.

"The Soviet Union would not like also to become an object of denunciation, which would be the case had the Soviet Union also adopted such a path for better or worse. The great powers made public opinion believe there was no reason to prepare for war. The exchange of officers would be out of harmony with these peaceable sentiments."

London Palestine Parley Will Reopen Monday

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—Britain will resume its search for a solution to the thorny Palestine problem next Monday, the Colonial Office announced tonight, when Arab representatives—but no Jewish representatives—meet to reopen the London Palestine conference.

Newcomers to the conference will be the Palestine Arab delegation, headed by Jamal Effendi Husseini, cousin of the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem. The British rejection of the Mufti as a delegate to the conference's earlier sessions last fall caused Palestine Arabs to boycott the sessions then.

Arab League states participating in the conference are Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Yemen.

Burmans Guests of King George

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—King George VI held a Buckingham Palace luncheon today for U Aung San and other Burman leaders here for independence talks. A spokesman for the India and Burma office said no agreement on independence for Burma was in sight, but "progress has been made."

FRANCE PROPOSES CREATION IN REICH OF CONFEDERATION

J. DYNAN (N)

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—France proposed today that the post-occupation government of Germany be modeled along the lines of a loose confederation, with a weak central government and with the states even reserving some powers over their own foreign relations.

Departing radically from a previous French stand, however, the plan did not mention any special status for the Ruhr valley. France's post-war governments have been demanding that the Ruhr be internationalized and that the Rhineland be detached from the Reich.

States Handle Diplomacy

Under the plan each state could handle its own special diplomatic relations with a neighboring foreign government. An official spokesman said this was intended to cover agreements between Bavaria and Austria, for example. Obviously however, it would also cover arrangements between the Rhineland and France, Belgium, Holland or Luxembourg.

The official spokesman said France has dispatched two memoranda to the other three members of the Foreign Ministers Council which is to meet in Moscow in March, one dealing with establishment of state and federal government organs during a transition stage under supervision of Allied Military Government, and the other dealing with Germany's permanent constitution.

Announcement of the formulation of France's detailed policy on Germany coincided with the return to the foreign ministry in Georges Bidault, and followed the first meeting of Paul Ramadier's new cabinet.

The French plan for a permanent German constitution differed from American views as expressed by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who has proposed a "United States of Germany", in its emphasis on state powers.

Under the French plan there would be no national police or army for internal security. The states would have exclusive jurisdiction over police, education, justice, public health and related fields.

One-Year President

The central government would consist of a president elected for only one year, ineligible for reelection and responsible to parliament, a one-house parliament consisting of four "senators" appointed from each state, and a supreme court which would interpret federal and state poweres.

Central government ministries would be limited to foreign affairs, national economy, finance, food, transport, communications and agriculture.

The central government would be located in a federal district elsewhere than Berlin.

The spokesman said France was reserving her attitude on military questions and the number of states that should be created.

For the provisional period France proposed that the states reserve all powers not expressly delegated to the federal regime.

The veto over state actions would be kept by an Allied supervisor.

The central administration in this provisional period would be comprised of several councils of German state ministers under an Allied supervisor which would be entrusted with communications, transport, food supply and agriculture. Allied personnel would continue to direct finance and national economy with the assistance of German consultative committees of state ministers.

New System Urged For Reich Zones

Paris, Jan. 24 (AP)—The French Government today proposed a two-stage plan for converting the four German zones of occupation into a federalized central administration both under and after military occupation.

The Foreign Office, an official spokesman said, dispatched two detailed memoranda on German government to the other members of the Foreign Ministers Council for discussion in Moscow in March.

The first of these dealt with the establishment of state and Federal Government organs under the supervision of the Allied Military Government, and the second concerned Germany's postoccupation constituted.

Both would grant a preponderance of power to the state governments and restrict the Federal Government to authority specifically delegated to the state.

Hanoi French Battle Viet-Namese Snipers

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 23 [AP — *Delayed*] — Armor-supported French riflemen struck at Viet-Namese barricades in the northern section of this embattled capital today, captured several blocks of streets and cleared approaches to the Doumer Bridge.

A mortar barrage opened the attack. Bazooka shells and hand grenades were used to fire houses from which Tu Ve (Viet-Nam youth) snipers engaged the French vanguards.

The snipers, using a trick widely developed in World War II, passed from one house to another through channels cut through the walls, to engage the French farther on when positions became untenable. They killed two French soldiers and wounded ten. [The Viet-Nam casualties were not reported in this dispatch, which passed through French censorship.]

The most severe fighting raged in the Rue Des Tubercules and near the Central Market. The Central Market, held by the Viet-Nam forces which seek full independence from French rule, was placed under French fire.

FRENCH TROOPS CLEAR HANOI AREA

PARIS, Jan. 24—(AP) French marines, parachute troopers and commandos used bazookas, mortars and grenades to drive Viet-Namese out of a 200-yard sector of streets and barricaded houses in southern Hanoi in some of the fiercest action there in weeks, dispatches from Indo China said today.

The Viet-Namese used a tactic employed in street fighting in World War II in Europe, punching holes through house walls to form continuous covered passageways for their snipers.

The fighting started at noon yesterday, the dispatches said, when the French began an attack on the northern perimeter of a mile square area in the native quarter held by about 1,000 Tu-Ve, or armed youth.

The attack was aimed at drawing the lines tighter about the Viet-Namese and at freeing the approaches to the Doumer bridge which links the main part of the city with the chief airport.

Although the French fought through barricades and burning houses and against sharp sniper fire along the "Rue des Tubercules" and near the Central Market, they said they lost but two dead and 10 wounded. They did not give the Viet-Namese losses.

A French press agency dispatch from Saigon in southern Indochina said 100 villagers at Nguyen Sang, 65 miles southwest of Saigon, were massacred and their town burned by Viet-Namese. Eight hundred villagers were left homeless by the raid, the dispatch reported.

PARIS BIDS FOR GERMANS

Seeks Poll of Prisoners on Offer of Freedom and Jobs

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The French Government today asked the International Red Cross to poll 426,000 German prisoners of war in France on becoming free workers or being returned to Germany.

France, in need of more manpower for mines, farms and industry, has offered to allow the prisoners to choose whether to remain on their jobs in France or be repatriated.

The Government is negotiating this question with the United States whose permission is necessary because these troops were captured by the American Army and later lent to France.

'Rigorous Discipline' Ahead, Ramadier Says

Paris, Jan. 24 (AP)—Premier-designate Paul Ramadier asked the French people tonight to accept "rigorous discipline" in his governmental program to defeat rising prices and save the franc.

"A man who at the present hour speculates on the fall of the franc is a public enemy," Ramadier, a Socialist, said in a nation-wide radio broadcast.

The head of the new coalition Cabinet, using persuasion and threat of official force, called on Frenchmen to support financial and economic measures he said would be applied "with vigor."

Ramadier praised his fellow Socialist, Léon Blum, head of the 30-day interim French Government which Ramadier's Cabinet succeeded, for initiating a five per cent price cut throughout France. Ramadier said the new Government would carry on with the same program.

PETAIN'S HEALTH IMPROVES

PARIS, Jan. 24—(AP) Henri Philippe Petain, recently ailing at his Isle of Yeu prison, is now in good health, the French press agency said tonight. Earlier the agency distributed in South America, and then killed, a report that the 90-year-old convicted traitor had died.

VON PAPEN'S TRIAL OPENS

Challenge Of De-Nazification Court's Authority Fails

THOMAS REEDY

Nuernberg, Jan. 24 (AP)—The trial of Franz von Papen on charges of playing Hitler's game and bringing Germany to destruction opened today in a Bavarian de-Nazification court only a mile from the building where the International Military Tribunal acquitted him of war-crimes charges.

It was cold and dark in the dilapidated municipal building where the 69-year-old former Nazi diplomat faced a possible ten-year sentence at hard labor. After four hours the court adjourned until Monday, because lighting facilities were too poor and coal had to be conserved.

Von Papen failed at the outset in challenging the right of the Bavarian tribunal to try him as a Nazi. The seven-man tribunal brushed aside his contention that his residence was in either the British or French occupation zone.

Accusations Given

Werner Fiebig, public prosecutor, said he would establish these accusations against von Papen: That he helped Hitler to power and "sustained nazism financially and politically"; as the creator of Hitler's first Cabinet von Papen promised Hitler he would dissolve the Reichstag and lift the ban against the wearing of uniforms by Storm Troopers; von Papen dismissed 24 high administrative officials because they opposed the Nazis; he "undermined" the Austrian Government of Kurt Schuschnigg and paved the way for the Austrian Anschluss.

Von Papen eagerly accepted the adjournment until Monday with the hope he could line up a number of witnesses.

To Call Von Tschirsky

He said he would call Fritz Gunther von Tschirsky, his secretary at the time of the June, 1934, blood purge. Von Tschirsky is now in London. Von Papen will seek to show that he was under house arrest by the Nazis and was fortunate not to be included in the list of purge victims.

Von Papen asked court permission also to call Baron Kurt von Lersner, German delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference, to testify about von Papen's political ideas.

brushed aside Papen's contention that he belonged in the French or British occupation zone and not in the American, and proceeded to try him on charges that he supported Hitler in the halcyon days of Nazism.

Conviction can mean ten years at hard labor for the 69-year-old German diplomatic ace, who once served as Hitler's Vice Chancellor.

Bavarians At Trial

The trial opened in the old municipal building, a mile from the courthouse where he was acquitted of war-crimes charges by the International Military Tribunal four months ago. Egon Kubuschok, who served as defense counsel for Papen in that trial, is acting in the same capacity again, with Papen's son. The courtroom's 200 seats were occupied mostly by grim-faced Bavarians, who traditionally have little love for Prussians.

Frau von Papen and her three daughters were also in the audience.

Kubuschok opened with a challenge of the court's jurisdiction. The court said Papen was in effect a resident of Bavaria and thus was subject to trial here. President Camille Sachs declared that Papen had "remained in Nuernberg voluntarily" after his acquittal last October.

Duplication Argument

Kubuschok then sought to set aside the proceedings on the ground the charges duplicated those in the war-crimes trial, but Sachs cut him short with the declaration:

"This is not the place to discuss the International Military Tribunal. The sentence is independent. We will prove this is a different matter."

Prosecution Case

Public Prosecutor Werner Fiebig told the court that he intended to prove that:

1. Papen helped Hitler to power and "substained Nazism financially and politically."

2. Papen, as creator of Hitler's first cabinet, promised the Führer he would dissolve the Reichstag and lift the ban against the wearing of the uniform by Storm Troopers.

3. Papen dismissed 24 high administrative officials because they opposed the Nazis.

4. Papen "undermined" Kurt Schussnigg's Austrian Government and thus paved the way for *Anschluss*.

(D) Maier Charged As Nazi

Nuernberg, Jan. 24 (AP)—Reinhold Maier, Minister-President of Wuerttemberg-Baden and outspoken critic of the de-Nazification program, was himself charged today under the de-Nazification law.

The German public prosecutor in Stuttgart announced this action as Franz von Papen, Nazi diplomat acquitted by the International Military Tribunal, went on trial here before a German de-Nazification court.

Maier, elected Minister-President last December, was accused of having voted to give Adolf Hitler supreme emergency legislative power at a 1933 session of the Reichstag. At the time Maier was the leader of the German People's party deputies.

Another Charged

Wilhelm Simpfendoerfer, Minister of Culture in the American zone state, was charged similarly. He was Reichstag chief of the Christian People's party in 1933.

Maier last November criticized the de-Nazification program as aimed at punishing more persons for Nazism than the Germans felt were guilty. He told his state's constitutional convention in Stuttgart that the law should be changed.

A seven-man de-Nazification court

CONDEMNED SS MEN PLAN U.S. COURT PLEA

DACHAU, Germany, Jan. 24—(AP) Projected appeal to the United States Supreme court on behalf of German SS (Elite Guard) troopers sentenced to hang for the Malmedy "massacre" was disclosed today by attorneys at war crimes trial headquarters here.

The move is planned by Lt. Col. Willis M. Everett, Jr., defense counsel for 73 SS men tried last summer for shooting more than 150 American soldiers after they had surrendered during the Battle of the Bulge.

The bodies were found by returning American troops when the Belgian area was recaptured.

His colleagues disclosed that Everett had departed for Washington, carrying with him a copy of his review of the case in which he bitterly criticized the handling of the case.

Army Officer Charges Negligence In Death of His Infant Son

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 24—(AP) An Army investigation into the fatal illness of an officer's infant son, contracted aboard an Army transport en route from New York to Germany, was disclosed tonight.

The baby's parents, Lt. and Mrs. John J. Warren, Jr., of Loyall, Ky., attended services here Tuesday for their eight-months-old son and arranged for burial at Pine Mountain, Ky.

An autopsy report submitted to the Army inspector general showed the baby was stricken with acute bronchial and intestinal inflammation four days after sailing on the transport Willard Holbrook with his mother.

The infant was treated at Wiesbaden Military hospital and then was transferred to Frankfurt hospital, where death occurred an hour after his arrival last Saturday.

Mrs. Warren told newsmen that "if my baby had been given proper medical attention aboard the ship, he would be alive today."

"It was just plain negligence," Lt. Warren added.

Mrs. Warren said most of the children aboard the transport had diarrhea and that the passengers, all dependents of soldiers, were crowded more than 30 to a room.

When the baby became sick, she said, she took him to the ship dispensary ,only to be told it was "after visiting hours." Meeting a doctor who was passing by, she pleaded with him to look at the baby.

When the doctor said "it's after hours and, besides, I've got to eat first," Mrs. Warren broke into tears and the doctor finally consented to look at the, she related.

Mrs. Warren said the doctor did not take the child's temperature, however, and "only gave him some pink medicine for his cough."

At Bremerhaven, she said, an Army doctor pronounced the child fit to travel and they went on to Wiesbaden.

Russ Arrest 30 Germans

Berlin, Jan. 24 (AP)—Russian authorities today announced the arrest of 30 Germans who have allegedly been looting the Soviet sector of Berlin and communities in the Soviet occupation zone while disguised in Russian army uniforms.

The Russian report said that Germans were organized into three well-armed gangs which robbed farms and city dwellings and "in each case tried to place the blame on the Soviet Army."

One gang, which operated around Weissenfels, Saxony, was charged with fourteen major robberies in four months and was caught with huge stocks of slaughtered farm animals being prepared for sale in the black market.

De Gasperi Bid To Form New Government Balked

Rome, Jan. 24 (AP)—Alcide de Gasperi's initial efforts to form a new Italian Government were snagged, at least temporarily, tonight by the refusal of the Italian Laborers Socialist party to participate in a new Cabinet.

De Gasperi devoted much of his time today and tonight to conferences with leaders of the party, formed little more than two weeks ago after breaking away from the Socialist party because of the policy of the Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, of co-operation with the Communist party.

DUMINI ADMITS MURDER ROLE

Confesses Part In Kidnap-Slaying Of Matteotti

J.P. McNIGHT

Rome, Jan. 24 (AP)—Amerigo Dumini, the defendant charged with the heaviest guilt in the case, admitted today a part in the 1924 kidnap-murder of Giacomo Matteotti, Fascism's sharpest foe, and threw himself on the mercy of the Italian republic.

Wearily, Dumini, now withered by paralysis, offered only contrition for his part in the removal of the Deputy whose attacks in Parliament were threatening Il Duce's still unsecure sway 23 years ago.

He admitted he and four others snatched Matteotti that hot June afternoon as he sauntered along the Tiber, that they beat him so badly he died, and that they then drove frantically for seven hours before deciding to dispose of the body in a shallow grave scooped at the roadside.

Didn't Mean To Kill Him

But, he said, they only meant to wring information from the Deputy, not to kill him.

He himself took no part in the beating, he said, and only drove the car.

As for Mussolini's role, Dumini said he overheard Cesare Rossi, another defendant, ask Giovanni Marinelli, Fascist party secretary, if "Mussolini knew what we were going to do. Marinelli said 'no.'"

Marinelli, he said, gave the direct order for the kidnapping.

Denies "Bloody History"

Dumini made no mention of the "political testament" he reportedly smuggled out to Martin Arnold, San Antonio (Texas) lawyer in 1930. Dumini, who once served two months of a long sentence by a Fascist court for the killing, once was reported holding a threat over Mussolini of disclosing Il Duce's role.

Dumini, often painted as a bully in the early "castor oil" days of the Fascist régime, denied that his was the "bloody history" attributed to him. He said he did not have on his conscience the eight killings blamed on him by Rossi.

KING SWEARS IN GREEK CABINET

(N)

Maximos Asks Parliament To Recess After Taking Office

LS, CHARLES

Athens, Jan. 24 (AP)—King George II tonight administered the oath of office to a new Greek Cabinet headed by Premier Demetrios Maximos, 74-year-old financier and member of the Royalist Populist party. Maximos requested immediately that Parliament adjourn to permit preparation of a new Government program.

Constantin Tsaldaris, the retiring Premier and also a Populist, was given the Foreign Ministry in the new Cabinet.

Other Cabinet posts included:

National Economy, George Papandreou, Social Democrat.

Public Works, Stylianos Gonatas, National Liberal.

Interior, Apostle Alexandris, Reformist.

War, Sophicles Venizelos, Venizelist Liberal.

Navy, Panayotis Kanellopoulos, National Unionist.

Without Portfolio, Gen. Napolon Zervas, Nationalist.

Additional posts will be announced tomorrow.

Maximos's Statement

Maximos read this statement to the Parliament:

"His Majesty, the King, has been pleased to trust me with formation of the Government. Leaders of most of the parties addressed an appeal to me requesting that I should leave my retirement and assume the Premiership of the country.

"I am deeply moved by this request and place myself at the disposal of my fatherland. The Government was sworn in and now is appearing before Parliament. As there is no time to work out a complete program of the new Governemnt, I request that Parliament adjourn in order to prepare a program and ask for a vote of confidence."

Tsaldaris Strongly Criticized

Tsaldaris's regime had been under strong criticism from the Left for its foreign and domestic policies, the latter including military action against guerrilla bands in the north described by Government officials as "Communists."

Press dispatches and Government announcements told today of clashes in which numerous members of the bands were slain or wounded.

Maximos, who wears a Van Dyke beard, is regarded as a wealthy man. He started in the banking business in Patras as a youth.

He came to Athens more than 30 years ago. He retired as an actual banker in 1922 after serving as governor of the Bank of Greece. When the Populist party came back into power in 1932 he became Foreign Minister under the late Panayotis Tsaldaris, uncle of the new Foreign Minister. During his two years in office he signed the Greece Balkan pact of "friendship and nonaggression" with Turkey, Yugoslavia and Romania.

He lives in a modest five-room home more than a block from the Government palace. He has been married twice and has no children.

Wallace Is Invited To Czechoslovakia

Prague, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Ministry of Information sent an invitation today to Henry A. Wallace, former United States Secretary of Commerce, to visit Czechoslovakia.

"Our people wish to make your acquaintance," the invitation said. "We have read and heard so much about your justified fight for progress, democracy and world peace."

SELF-PURGE OPENED BY HUNGARIAN PARTY

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24—(AP)—A prominent Hungarian politician said today that four Smallholder party members of Parliament had received letters from their own party executive committee asking them to resign from Parliament.

The informant said that the action constituted a Smallholders' "self-purge" brought about by repeated Communist demands that the Smallholder party expel "reactionaries" from its ranks.

The moderate Smallholders party is the largest in Parliament.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL PLANS TO VISIT PINTAR

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 24.—(AP) U. S. consular officials were reported today to have conferred with government authorities here on the death sentence meted out by a Yugoslav court at the spy trial of Chicago-born Ivan Pintar.

The U. S. consul, Theodore Hohenthal, declined to comment, saying merely that he was awaiting the results of Pintar's appeal and planned to visit him soon.

Pintar was charged with being in the service of "international reactionaries and war mongers" and with promising other defendants—alleged members of a terrorist group—that he would try through friends in the U. S. consulate to have food and ammunition dropped by plane to them. Pintar denied at his trial that he was a spy or foreign agent.

U.S. ASSAILS POLE ELECTION

1947

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Bloc Intimidation Charged By Embassy Observers

LARRY ALLEN

Warsaw, Jan. 24 (AP)—Intimidation by the Communist-supported Government bloc parties caused "frustration and regimentation" among Polish voters in last Sunday's parliamentary elections, American Embassy observers of the election reported today.

They told Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Ambassador, that the attitude of the Poles toward the election was one of "cynicism, hopelessness, fear and abject submission." They said the bloc parties, with the armed forces, produced mass open voting and cited a long list of violations of Polish constitutional and election laws.

Reports To Go To Washington

Lane declared he would forward to Washington next Wednesday reports on pre-election and election-day developments, based on the observations of the Embassy personnel and other Americans who visited all sectors of Poland before and during the election. Unofficial returns gave the Government bloc 90 per cent of the vote.

Lane, asked his opinion of the reports, said his views coincided with the note sent by the United States State Department to Warsaw and Moscow in advance of the balloting which criticized the election setup as guaranteeing neither free or unfettered voting.

Foreign Office Comment

A Polish Foreign Office spokesman, asked tonight to comment on the American observers' reports, expressed the belief that the election results demonstrated confidence in the Polish provisional government.

He added he was confident that Government bloc parties could have captured at least 70 per cent of the total vote without having staged a pre-election campaign.

Jakub Berman, under secretary of the Council of Ministers, said the Polish Government would consider abolition of the Ministry of Public Security "after the complete liquidation of the underground," possibly this year.

Mikolajczyk's Accusations

Security police were accused by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, head of the opposition Polish Peasant party (PSL), of intimidating and arresting party members.

Berman said the security police had been maintained as a separate ministry because of the battle against lawless elements. The police would be included within the structure of a ministry of public administration under the contemplated plan.

The Embassy observers said they found no secret voting booths in any precinct. They reported many arrests of PSL members, with one jail in Kielce holding 1,000 prisoners.

Voters Feared To Talk

The observers said that the voters feared to talk about the election and that the feeling prevailed that the results were a foregone conclusion.

Numerous violations of the secrecy of voting were reported during the early hours of balloting in Wroclaw (Breslau), Krakow, Katowicz, Gdansk (Danzig), Lublin, Posnan (Posen) and Warsaw. In Bsdgoszcz and Torun "there were many arrests and much intimidation and many people held as hostages," the reports added.

The observers declared the voting in Lublin was disorderly and probably thousands were unable to vote before the polls closed. Only those openly pro-bloc were afforded the first opportunity to cast a ballot. In Gdansk the Army brought out a display of tanks.

British Prepare Report

The British Embassy, headed by Victor Frederick William Cavendish-Bentinck, was also preparing an election report for London.

Informants close to Polish Government circles remained silent on whether Poland would formally declare to the British that Cavendish-Bentinck was regarded as *persona non grata* in Warsaw because of testimony in a war-crimes trial that he received military and Government secrets from the Polish underground.

The informants added, however, that Poland was making it clear that it would be advisable for Britain to send another ambassador to Poland.

Party Seeks Recognition

Tonight Karol Popiel, who withdrew his Catholic-supported Christian Labor party from all political activity last July, announced he would petition the new Polish Government, to be formed after Parliament meets on February 4, to recognize the organization and afford Catholics representation in Parliament.

At the time he withdrew the party, Popiel declared Poland's present provisional government denied it the freedom of action promised under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Popiel said he hoped the new regime would adopt a more favorable attitude toward the Christian Labor party, which is supported by many high Catholic Church dignitaries.

Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski said today that many Catholic priests voted for Government-bloc candidates during last Sunday's national elections, and hailed it as a contribution to improved relations between church and state in Poland.

Polish Election Irregularities Reported

1947

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Warsaw, Jan. 24 (AP)—United States Embassy observers reported to Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane today that the attitude of the Polish people to the parliamentary elections was one of "cynicism, hopelessness, fear and abject submission."

The reports told of "frustration and regimentation" among the nation's voters and attributed the condition to intimidation exercised by the pro-Government bloc parties, aided by armed forces which produced what was described as mass open voting and a long list of violations of the Polish Constitution and election laws.

The Ambassador said he would send detailed reports to Washington next Wednesday.

Important Areas Visited

Embassy personnel and other Americans visited all the important sector of Poland before and during Sunday's election.

Asked his opinion on the reports, the Ambassador said his own views were the same as those of the American Government in notes which were submitted to Moscow and Warsaw and which, in advance of the balloting, scored the election setup as being neither free nor unfettered.

Embassy observers reported that everywhere they found voters feared to talk about the elections and felt the results were a foregone conclusion.

Violations Observed

Reports from those who visited the polls in the cities of Wroclaw (Breslau), Krakow, Katowice, Gdansk (Danzig), Lublin, Posnan (Posen) and Warsaw, recited numerous violations of secrecy of voting by tens of thousands.

Observers said there were many arrests of members of the PSL (Polish Peasant party), that one jail in Kielce had 1,000 prisoners and "there was large-scale pressure by security police" to force the Poles to vote pro-bloc.

The report cited armed attacks against PSL district headquarters, and mass disenfranchisement of voters.

The reports told of no place which had booths for secret voting.

Lublin Disorderly

In Lublin the voting was disorderly and probably thousands were unable to cast their ballots before the polls closed, the investigators said. In many precincts only those openly pro-bloc were afforded the first opportunity to vote, they added.

The embassy reported it had little information on the counting of ballots. But in many places there were no watchers for the Polish Peasant party and that party was not represented on the election commission.

The British Embassy also is preparing a report to London.

Russians Find Three Flaws In Baruch Atom Curb Plan

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—(AP) The Soviet New Times declared today that three basic flaws existed in Bernard Baruch's plan for atomic energy control and exclaimed that his recommendation for continued U. S. production of atom bombs disclosed "where the dog lies buried!"

(Baruch resigned on Jan. 4 as U. S. member of the United Nations Atomic Commission. He informed President Truman by letter that "I see no reason why this country should not continue the making of bombs," pending ratification of a treaty for international atomic controls.)

Lists Three Flaws

The Soviet publication said that the three flaws were:

1. The proposed international atomic energy authority would be independent of the United Nations Security Council in its activities and would be dominated by the United States as has been the U.N.

2. Atomic energy as envisaged by Baruch would operate like a "real world atomic trust" which could dispose of all resources and run all the work on atomic energy in all countries.

3. Baruch proposed to delay indefinitely the transfer to the atomic authority control of work being done in the United States in the sphere of atomic energy.

New Times described the Baruch plan, whose essentials have been adopted by the UN Atomic commission, as "too disdainful of the interests of the other states to serve as a basis for attainment of an international understanding."

New Times said the Security Council would be the agency under the UN charter to approve sanctions against any nation producing atomic bombs in violation of an international agreement.

"There can be no exceptions from this proposition," declared New Times. (This was an apparent reference to proposals to give an international atomic authority the power on sanctions in an effort to avoid the veto question in the Security Council.)

The publication charged that Baruch in recommending continuation of atom bomb production acted as the "mouthpiece and agent of imperialistic circles" in the United States.

"He spoke from the standpoint of ethics which say if there is no international treaty defining as criminal in character the producing and applying of atom bombs then Americans should take advantage of the good times to pile up the largest possible stocks of this weapon," New Times said.

Reparations Stand Hit

Another editorial in New Times, discussing the problems to be faced by the Big Four foreign ministers in their meeting in Moscow in March, charged that the Western powers were not desirous of carrying out reparations agreements on Germany stipulated in the Potsdam agreement.

It charged the U. S. and Britain with taking valuable properties out of Germany, and said in the case of the British 50 per cent of current production in some industries was being imported to Britain.

Commenting on the visit of Alcide de Gasperi to the United States, New Times charged that the United

States was attempting to place post-war Italy in its economic and political orbit. It said that the Christian Democratic party headed by de Gasperi, who resigned as premier upon his return to Italy, was the "Vatican's agent."

New Times also declared that the Soviet Union "does not recognize immunity for princes of the Catholic church" in connection with political activity, and said the Vatican has "openly set its course for a struggle against democracy."

"He who gets involved in a political struggle, be he thrice a cardinal, should not complain if he gets repulsed," New Times said.

The publication denounced also the formation of the Committee for a United Europe headed by Winston Churchill. The committee was described as the former prime minister's "new combination aimed at creating a bloc against the Soviet Union."

Soviet Journal Assails Baruch Atomic Project

'New Times' Calls His Plan 'Too Egotistic' to Serve as Basis for Agreement

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Russian foreign policy magazine "New Times" said today that the American plan for atomic energy control is "too egotistic, too disdainful of the interests of other states, to serve as a basis for the attainment of an international understanding."

"Therefore," the editorial said, "it seems to us that sensible Americans cannot insist upon adoption of the Baruch plan, and have no other grounds to blame other states for the inevitable failure of this worthless plan."

"New Times" declared there are these three basic flaws in the plan, which was advanced by Bernard M. Baruch when he was American delegate on the United Nations Atomic Commission:

1. The proposed international atomic energy authority would be independent of the U. N. Security Council and would be dominated by the United States government, "just as the Atomic Enegry Commission has been."

2. The atomic authority as envisaged by Baruch would act like a "real world atomic trust" which could, according to its own light, dispose of all resources and run all work on atomic energy in all countries of the world.

3. Baruch proposed to delay indefinitely the transfer to the atomic authority of control over work being done in the United States in atomic energy.

The editorial said that, "given strict control," it would not be easy to violate an atomic agreement.

"But despite this, if some state should violate the prohibition, who should decide the question as to possible sanctions?" the editorial asked. "Under the Charter of the United Nations, all questions of sanctions are decided by the Security Council in accordance with Article 27. There can be no exceptions to this proposition." (Article 27 provides for the veto power for the five permanent members.)

The editorial said Baruch "stubbornly" pushed proposals "which he knew could not serve as a basis for attaining an understanding among the members of the United Nations, as they contradict its Charter and principles.

"And when Mr. Baruch considered his mission concluded he declared in his message of resignation to President Truman: 'I see no reason why our country should not continue to produce atomic bombs, at any rate until the ratification of the treaty.'

"Here is where the dog is buried, in the interest of very influential American circles in their country's being able to go on uninhibitedly producing atomic bombs. Baruch plainly acted as a mouthpiece and agent of these imperialist circles.

280 Sheep, 2,000 Chickens Served

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 24 (AP)—About 500 Americans and Arabs, including King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, were guests last night at an Arab feast where 280 whole roasted sheep, 2,000 roasted chickens, 5,000 eggs and one young camel were served.

Prince Saud Bin Jaluwi, Governor of Alhassa province, gave the banquet at his establishment in Dammam, 9 miles north of this desert oil town built by the Arabian-American Oil Company. For the 70 Americans present it was lavish and colorful beyond the wildest dreams of the Arabian Nights.

Princes And Sheiks

The huge, bearded Ibn Saud was almost hidden from view by the roast camel and heaps of rice at the head table. Richly robed Salman Bin Hamad Al Khalifa, sheik of the neighboring island of Bahrein, sat at the King's right; formally dressed J. Rives Childs, American Minister to Arabia, was on his left.

Around the four tables the princes and shieks in gold-roped headdresses and colorful robes sat with the oil company employés in American business suits and American military and naval attachés in dress uniforms.

Soldiers Eat Kneeling

On the rug-covered floor of the huge banquet room the feast was spread for Arabian soldiers, who ate kneeling beside their rifles. Bright turbaned servants armed with daggers served coffee before and after the feast.

Pleased by his visit yesterday to the United States Navy oil tanker Cimmaron, Ibn Saud sent a truckload of food, including ten sheep, to that ship.

PUNJAB BANS UNIT OF MOSLEM LEAGUE

Outlaws Guard Group, Seizes 8 Leaders—200 Are Hurt in Wide Protest Riots

MINORITIES ACTION TAKEN

Assembly Adopts Resolution for Committee to Deal With 'Fundamental Rights'

LAHORE, Punjab, India, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Punjab Provincial Government today outlawed the Moslem League's National Guard, a semi-military volunteer body, and arrested eight high ranking League members.

Violence flared tonight in subsequent demonstrations, with nearly 200 persons injured when police, armed with clubs, charged into a group of league members.

Resentment against the government action spread 900 miles south to Bombay, where the League called upon the 2,500,000 Moslems in all Bombay Province to stage a protest strike tomorrow.

Dawn, the Moslem League's most powerful journalistic voice, demanded in an editorial that the people of Punjab depose the Provincial Government for what it termed "a vicious and vengeful blow at Moslem Punjab by the Hindu Government."

The Punjab Government, which supports the program of the predominantly Hindu Congress party, announced that it had also declared illegal the Rashtrya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Hindu youth organization. It said offices of the National Guard and Hindu youth group were raided at the same time, but announced no Hindu arrests.

In a communiqué the government said it wished to make clear that the action was not directed against any political party, but was intended only to prevent expansion of private communal armies that would be harmful to the peaceful position of the country.

Demonstrators appeared in Lahore, the provincial capital, shortly after the raids and arrests became known. At least thirty persons were arrested.

Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Moslem League member of the Interim Government of India, who is in Lahore, tonight cautioned the province League members against letting themselves be drawn into an "inter-communal (Moslem-Hindu) conflict."

Refuse to Ask for Bail

The Punjab Province, whose northern part lies among the foothills of the Himalayas, has a population of approximately 28,420,000, of which about 57 per cent are Moslems, 26 per cent Hindus and 12 per cent Sikhs. It embraces a rich agricultural area of almost 100,000 square miles.

The arrested members of the League refused to apply for bail. The Provincial Moslem League working committee met to decide a course of action, then recessed to convene again tomorrow.

In Bombay the provincial commander of the National Guards, said by league members to have been created for the purpose of maintaining order against "hoodlums" at League meetings, made this statement:

"By declaring the Moslem National Guard organization illegal he (the Punjab Prime Minister) has given an open challenge to the Moslems of all India. * * * I warn them that Moslems in general and the National Guards in Bombay in particular are ready to meet the onslaught of the Government."

Among those arrested were Begum Kamaluddin, head of the All-India Women's Moslem League, and Begum Shah Nawaz, another leader of Moslem women who recently visited in the United States.

The men arrested included Khan Iftikhar Hussain, president of the Punjab Moslem League and opposition leader in the Provincial Legislature; Sir Firoz Khan Noon, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and a member of the Moslem League's Committee of Action; Shaukat Hyat Khan, deputy leader of the League Assembly party and Amir Hussain Shah, commander of the Punjab Moslem League National Guard.

Sheik Sadiq Hassan was hastily elected president of the League after the arrest of the president,

Moslem Guard Ousted, General Strike Called

Bombay, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Punjab province government today outlawed the Moslem National Guard and arrested eight high Moslem League leaders in Lahore, 900 miles north of here.

The Bombay League called upon this province's 2,500,000 Moslems to strike tomorrow in protest.

Police raided the Lahore headquarters of the guard and arrested the provincial Moslem League president and seven others. Thirty persons who demonstrated after the arrests were also taken into custody.

Mass Meetings Slated

The official strike call summoned Moslems to mass meetings in the evening in Bombay province. There has been a ban on the assemblage of more than five persons at a time here since the start of communal rioting, which has cost the lives of more than 1,200 Moslems and Hindus since September 1.

The 300,000 Moslems in Bombay are employed in every walk of life, and a strike would shut down hundreds of shops in the Moslem areas, cripple some factories and possibly interfere with public transport.

The outlawing of the Moslem guard, a quasi-military organization, caused surprise in Punjab, a predominantly Moslem province, and in Bombay was criticized severely by Moslem leaders.

Held An Open Challenge

The Bombay provincial commander of the National Guard said in a formal statement:

"By declaring the Moslem National Guard organization illegal he (the Punjab Prime Minister) has given an open challenge to the Moslems of all India. Once again the Moslems face another Jaffar in Punjab who is to suffer a fate similar to Jaffar First.

[Moslems say Jaffar betrayed Bengal to the British in the Eighteenth Century. He was ostracized and then slain.]

"I strongly condemn and protest against this most unwise step of the Punjab government and warn them that Moslems in general and the National Guard in Bombay in particular are ready to meet the onslaught of the government."

Two Women Arrested

Begum Shah Nawaz, prominent woman leader who recently visited the United States, and Begum Kamaluddin, head of the All-India Women's League, were among those arrested.

Begum Kamaluddin was taken into custody at the home of the league guard commander in Lahore after more than 200 police were held at bay for hours by league women who said the authorities would search the house "only over our dead bodies."

Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, hurriedly elected acting president of the Punjab League after the arrest of the president, persuaded the women to let the police enter.

Burmese Red Chief Escapes Police

Rangoon, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Thakin Soe, Burmese Communist leader, escaped from police who tried to arrest him today by dashing into Shwe Dagon Pagoda, which was crowded with worshippers. Police said that twenty-six other men also identified as Communists were arrested on rioting charges in a citywide roundup.

CHINA ASKS MORE TIME

NANKING, Jan. 24.—(AP) Government sources declared the five-month period given China to put her economic house in order to become eligible for a $500,000,000 U.S. loan was "far too short."

They said that was especially true if the U.S. government "expects a solution to the Communist question to precede economic readjustment."

Gen. Wu Ting-Chang, secretary-general of the government, told the Associated Press the time was inadequate unless there was speedy political peace to permit the entire government machinery to swing into a program of improving business and communications.

Fiscal authorities in Washington said Tuesday that China had five months to get its house in order or otherwise the half a million dollar loan earmarked for that country would revert to the Export-Import Bank's general fund.

CHINESE CLAIMING EX-RUSSIAN POST

Hydroelectric Installation Reported Taken Over

Nanking, Jan. 24 (AP)—Pro-Government dispatches from Manchuria today said Chinese troops had formally taken over the hydroelectric installations which the Russians had been garrisoning on the Yalu River northeast of Antung.

The Yalu River is the boundary between Manchuria and Russian-occupied northern Korea but the Japanese-built power units are on the Manchurian side. They had been the subject of negotiations since the Chinese Government troops drove the Communists out of the area last fall.

The dispatches today said Soviet troops had withdrawn entirely into Korea on January 21.

Push Communists Back

In central Manchuria, meanwhile, the Government was reported pushing Communists back northward across the Sungari River, which had been an unofficial boundary between the two forces for months until fighting recently broke out on the south side. Government dispatches gave no details.

In China proper the Government was pushing a counteroffensive which the official Central News Agency said had made swift progress in the areas of Fenyang and Hsioyi, 60 and 65 miles southwest of Taiyuan, provincial capital. The agency said the Communist siege of Fenyang had been broken.

On the political front, Gen. Wu Ting-chang, secretary-general of the Government, said five months was too short a time for China to meet the conditions to receive a $500,000,000 American loan.

Would Revert To Bank

Washington authorities said Tuesday that unless China put her house in order in that period, the earmarked money would revert to the general fund of the Export-Import Bank.

Wu said this was not time enough to solve the nation's many economic ills unless there was a speedy peace that would permit putting all Government efforts into improving business and communications.

Other sources within the Government agreed that there was little likelihood of substantial economic progress as long as the quarrel with the Communists continued.

A year ago Gen. George C. Marshall urged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to cut military expenditures to avoid national bankruptcy. Some observers see the loan deadline as evidence of pressure being brought by General Marshall now that he is Secretary of State.

C-47 China Crash Survivors Tell Of Landing

Canton, Jan. 24 (AP)—Three of the thirteen Americans who survived a potato-field landing of an army C-47 transport arrived last night and described their 100-mile jeep journey from isolated Linping as far more exciting than their emergency landing.

The three are Lieut. Carl Hauser, New Haven, Conn., pilot; M/Sergt. Leonard M. Wu, Baltimore, crew chief, and W/O Harry Fair, Hollywood, member of an American Graves Registration Service team. The other ten survivors—three more crew members, Fair's teammate and six other Chinese-American GI's stationed at Peiping—will be brought here tomorrow.

En route from Linping, Fair said, one of the party's two jeeps went off the rough road and dropped six feet, bruising Hauser slightly; the other jeep broke down and the party was fired upon—but not injured—by bandits.

Strong Headwinds

Hauser said he took off from Shanghai in bad weather last Saturday and encountered strong headwinds en route to Canton. After two attempts he made an emergency landing in a Linping potato field. He did not explain why the landing was necessary. He said the landing was perfect, but at one time a wingtip was only a few yards from a mountain.

Capt. Paul E. McLaughlin, Tampa, Fla., led the rescue team.

Lieutenant Hauser's home address is 133 Fountain street, New Haven; Sergeant Wu's is 222 West Mulberry street, Baltimore.

Other survivors included S/Sgt. Paul W. France, 611 Eighth street, Fargo, N.D., and Sergt. Hoy Lee, 1105 Madison street, Covington, Kentucky.

Allies Rest Case Against Tojo After 9 Months

Defense in Far East Trial of Japan's War Leaders Set to Start in 2 Weeks

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP). — The prosecution at the Far East war crimes trial rested its case today against former Premier Hideki Tojo and twenty-five other former leaders of Japan, after almost nine months of hearings and more than 4,000,000 words of testimony.

The defense is to present a formal motion for dismissal of the indictment on Monday. After the expected rejection of the motion, the tribunal is to adjourn for two weeks to allow the defense time to prepare its case.

The trial opened last April 29, and testimony by the more than 100 witnesses began in May. Originally, there were twenty-eight defendants, but former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Admiral Osami Nagano have died. Shumei Okawa, a propagandist, has been confined to an asylum but is technically still on trial.

The prosecution ended today in a burst of speed. The close was scheduled for 4 p. m. At 1:55 p. m. Associate Prosecutor A. Comyns Carr, of Great Britain, who had been reading faster and faster from the war-time diary of Marquis Koichi Kido, a defendant, informed the eleven judges that he would like to continue "a comparatively short time" past the closing hour. The judges, headed by Sir William Webb, consented unanimously, and Carr raced to his conclusion at 4:10.

The prosecution, in presenting its case, charged that from 1928 onward Japanese leaders conspired to dominate the Pacific and East Asia in violation of treaties. Throughout, the prosecution laid stress on connections of individual defendants with varied activities in a conspiracy "to plan, initiate and wage wars of aggression."

Tokyo, Jan. 24 (AP)—The prosecution today rested its case against former Premier Tojo and 25 other wartime Japanese leaders in a dramatic race against the clock.

Today's was the one hundred and sixtieth session of the international war crime tribunal, which began hearing the case April 29.

At 1.55 P.M., Associate Prosecutor A. Comyns Carr, of Britain, paused while racing through a document and informed the judges that he could finish in a comparatively short time. He requested permission to continue past the usual 4 o'clock adjournment.

Two Dead, One Insane

The judges assented and at 4.10 P.M. the acting chief prosecutor, Carlisle W. Higgins, of the United States, announced: "The prosecution has concluded."

Only 25 of the original 28 defendants were in court. Former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the navy general staff at the time of Pearl Harbor, died since the trial opened.

Dr. Shumei Okawa, a propagandist, was declared insane and confined to a hospital. Okawa, however, is being tried in absentia on the possibility that he later might be pronounced sane.

The trial record totals more than 4,000,000 words.

Defense Motion Due

The defense on Monday will present a motion for dismissal. If that is denied the tribunal has promised the defense a two-week adjournment to prepare its case.

Earlier today the court overruled a prosecution move to add Tojo's name to those accused of initiating aggressive warfare against Russia on the Manchurian frontier in the 1930's. The prosecution said former War Minister Shigenori Togo inadvertently had been accused when Tojo should have been named.

It conceded, however, that Tojo was accused similarly in other counts and the error would not materially weaken its case against him.

Prosecution Finishes Case Against Tojo

Police Free Goddess

Kanazawa, Japan, Jan. 24 (AP)—Jiko, the self-proclaimed Sun Goddess, was released from police custody today after a psychiatrist had pronounced her mentally deranged and said she should be confined.

Japanese officials did not say whether or not they planned to follow the advice of the Kanagawa Medical University psychiatrist.

Also released was Futabayama, one of her leading disciples who was so infuriated at her arrest that he battered several policemen with chairs and clubs.

Friends of Futabayama, former world champion sumo wrestler, reported that he has had enough of Jiko and would return to the prosaic job of coaching wrestlers.

Several leading Jiko cultists were held, however, to explain heavy collections of money and food for the sun goddess.

G. I. Killed in Fire in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP). — The death of Private Walter Boris, of South River, N. J., in a fire which destroyed the cooks and bakers school at Camp Drake, near Tokyo, was announced today by the Army.

GI Gets Ten-Year Term

Kyoto, Jan. 24 (AP)—Private Luther M. Horton, of Zebulon, N.C., today was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor after being convicted by a United States Army court-martial of attempting to shoot Lieut. Fred Brouilette, of Palmer, Mass., and Sergt. Timothy Gilmore, of Shreveport, La., November 22. Details were not given.

STEPS TAKEN TO END BLOODSHED IN INDONESIA

BATAVIA, Jan. 24—(AP) The Netherlands Government commission and a delegation from the Indonesian Republic agreed today upon a series of concrete measure to end bloodshed in Indonesia.

Steps will be taken to implement the truce signed Oct. 14, a qualified source said, but the projected measures will not be announced until after assurance is at hand that all nationalist commanders will obey the terms. The informant said Indonesian Defense Minister Amir Sjarifuddin would travel to the interior to seek such a guarantee.

Peron Orders Government to Buy Axis Firms

Believes Action Would Meet Chapultepec Accord to Abolish Nazi Influence

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced today that a decree of President Juan D. Peron had empowered the government to buy all assets of business firms in Argentina which formerly belonged to nationals of Axis countries.

The Central Bank has set aside $25,000,000 as an advance against the total to be paid for the properties.

The sale would permit the government to claim it had complied with the Chapultepec agreement binding Latin-American countries to eliminate Nazi economic influence.

About sixty firms are affected, but a few which have brought suits to prevent government intervention are not included as they are protected in their present status by court orders.

All the firms at present are controlled by the Alien Property Board, but since the board cannot retain title to them, the sale will pass the title to the government without the usual expropriation process which requires Congressional action.

The government, the Foreign Minister said, will liquidate all non-essential firms, but those which are necessary to the country's economy will continue to be operated, either by the government or by private Argentine interests which will be permitted to purchase them from the government.

The announcement emphasized that the $25,000,000 was only to be the first payment, and that the total expenditure by the government for the properties is estimated at $100,000,000.

Free Press Coverage

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—Bulgaria today became the first of the four nations involved in the United Nations Balkan investigation to guarantee free and uncensored press coverage of the inquiry.

Bulgaria's assurances were sent to the United Nations in response to a letter from David Owen, acting secretary general, in which Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were asked to permit the press complete freedom to cover activities of the eleven-nation commission of inquiry now en route to Athens.

Greece Causes Inquiry

The commission, created by the Security Council late in December, arrived in Paris last night and will leave Toulon for Greece Sunday morning on the French cruiser Georges Leygues. The investigation of incidents along Greece's northern frontier will begin January 30 in Athens and will later be carried on along both sides of the border.

The inquiry grew out of Greek charges that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were causing international friction by aiding guerrilla forces in northern Greece.

In a letter signed by A. Athanassov, secretary of the Bulgarian political mission to the United States, Bulgaria assured the United Nations that "correspondents accredited to the commission of investigation will be given by the Bulgarian authorities all facilities necessary for the performance of their tasks."

Special Accredidation Plan

The letter added:

"Nonaccredited correspondents, however, will have to comply with the rules established by the Allied Control Commission in Sofia; British, Soviet and American correspondents will have to obtain entry permits directly from the Allied Control Commission through their respective legations or political missions without the intervention of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

Under the United Nations plan, correspondents in the four countries involved as well as correspondents of the world press will be given special United Nations accreditation which would permit them to cover all activities of the commission, but would not provide for the filing of material not connected with the inquiry unless the necessary arrangements are made directly with the countries concerned.

Replies have not yet been received from Greece, Albania or Yugoslavia.

U.N.-Penal Commission Parley Is Voted Down

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—The United Natons Social Commission voted by 10 to 1 today against consulting on crime prevention with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, formerly allied with the League of Nations and which was supported by the Axis in wartime and includes Franco Spain in its present membership.

The action rescinded a recommendation adopted by the Social Commission yesterday which would have called on the IPPC for its findings and treatment of offenders.

The matter arose over transfer of special agency functions from the old League of Nations to United Nations.

Marshall Will Attend Big 4 Moscow Parley

Expected To Urge Vandenberg And Connally To Accompany Him To March 10 Conference

Washington, Jan. 24. (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, will attend the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting on Germany at Moscow March 10, it was officially announced today.

Diplomatic informants expect he will urge Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Connally (D., Texas) to accompany him and that they will agree.

Marshall thus is expected to continue former Secretary Byrnes's pattern of direct personal negotiation on two peace settlements with the Russian, British and French

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Foreign Ministers.

Reluctance Indicated

Byrnes was accompanied to conferences in London, Paris and other places by Vandenberg and Connally. While the two senators have indicated reluctance to make the trip to Moscow, it is understood on excellent authority that they will go with Marshall to present the usual solid front of bipartisan foreign policy.

"Secretary Marshall plans to carry out the plans for attendance at the Moscow conference as made by Secretary Byrnes," said the State Department announcement.

The main purpose of the conference is to begin work on a final German peace treaty. The session probably will last a month to six weeks, although work on the treaty may continue for months.

Earlier, General Marshall received the ambassadors and ministers assigned to Washington at a buffet luncheon at the Blair House, the Government's official guest house for visiting dignitaries.

All attended except Nicolai Novikov, Soviet Ambassador, who was reported in New York.

Johnson Of U.N. Calls Arms Plan Imperative

Chapel Hill, N.C., Jan. 24 (AP)—Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States representative on the United Nations Security Council, declared today that the world faces the "irreparable disaster" of a future war with atomic bombs unless it can establish "genuine international controls" that will make peace permanent.

"The peoples of the world must not permit their representatives to fail in the effort to devise effective means of control of armaments and armed forces and the development of adequate forces to maintain the peace," he said.

Key To Security

Speaking at a convocation of the University of North Carolina, Johnson declared that the key to collective security was "genuine and effective international control over atomic energy."

"Intimately and indispensably linked with this problem of control is the establishment of a system of inspection," he added.

Johnson, who is a native of Atlanta and a graduate of the University of North Carolina, said the ware had shown there must be a peaceful transition from nationalism to true international co-operation.

Pattern Outgrown

"Science and technology, production, trade and finance have outgrown the pattern of nationalism," he declared. "Most nations are too small to take advantage of these fruits of nationalism within their limited boundaries. The vast shift of power leaves few nations with strength for the defense of their sovereignty.

"Yet the impulses nurtured by nationalism for self-determination and cultural freedom are greater than ever. The physical facts demand a new universalism while the spiritual urges still press for pluralism."

Johnson voiced confidence that the Security Council would be able to agree on suitable atomic-control measures and an adequate means of punishing violators.

Understanding For U.N.

He pleaded for more understanding of the United Nations in its work.

"Even in the case of our own country, where we were favored by so many factors conducive to union," Johnson said, "we began with the emphasis on the term 'States' and only gradually moved to the emphasis on the word 'United.'

"Given imagination and insight into the meaning of our times, we might bring ourselves to believe in the possibility of shifting the emphasis in the United Nations from the term 'Nation' to the term 'United.'

"With such a broad perspective, we will regard the United Nations as the instrument for the execution of the most exciting transition in history the transition from the smaller to the larger freedom, from insecurity and conflict to security and peace, from a world of nationalistic anarchy to a world community of nations living together under a common law."

ment spent any money on the project or figured in it in any way.

2. Whether it was part of a "propaganda" campaign to influence congressional opinion on merger of the armed forces, long favored by the Army.

Wording On Flyleaf

The book, by William Bradford Huie, was widely distributed in Congress a few weeks after Navy Department officials passed along a tip that supporters of armed forces unification planned to use it as an argument for the plan.

The flyleaf of the book says it "shows why the grip of the oldline reactionaries in the navy high command must be broken if we hope to survive another war."

It was published in 1946 by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., of New York.

In a telephone call at his home, Huie was asked who was responsible for the book's free distribution.

Told To Call Back

He replied:

"Call back in ten minutes and I'll tell you—I'll have to contact some other persons before making a statement."

Ten minutes later, he replied that he and his publisher were responsible. Upon learning that the expenditures committee was interested, he said: "Good, I'll be glad to come up and tell them about it."

In New York, John P. Edmondson, treasurer of the Dutton Company, said that he personally paid for distribution of the book to members of Congress and declared: "If anyone in Washington wants me to come down and tell them about it, I'll be glad to."

$341.90 Total Cost"

"The whole thing, including the cost of the books and the postage, cost me $341.90," Edmondson said. "No one in the Air Forces or anyone else contributed a dime toward it."

Edmondson said that he served overseas three years in the Air Forces and that he had "strong feelings" about the necessity for a separate Air Force and unification of the armed services.

"Mr. Huie has strong feelings about these matters, too," he said. "He has written another book on the subject, 'The Fight for Air Power.' When he suggested to me that copies of his latest book be sent to all members of Congress, we found we had the copies available and went ahead and sent them. That's all there is to it."

Handles Legislation

The House Expenditures Committee will handle the merger legislation being drafted by the White House.

It also exercises supervision over executive expenditures.

On the Senate side, the merger plan kicked up a rivalry between the chairman of two committees who both served notice that they expect to handle the legislation.

Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) of the new Armed Service Committee, said the Reorganization Act "definitely assigns this to the Armed Services Committee."

Aiken Claims Jurisdiction

A few hours earlier, Chairman Aiken (R., Vt.) announced that his expenditures committee has jurisdiction, since the act says it will deal with "reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government."

Normally, the Senate presiding officer, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), decides which committee handles legislation. But because of the scramble under way an appeal to the full Senate from his decision appears probable.

House Unit To Probe Free Issue Of 'Case Against The Admirals'

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Chairman Hoffman (R., Mich.) said today that the House Expenditures Committee intended to investigate the free distribution among congressmen of the book "The Case Against the Admirals."

He said the committee specifically wants to know:

1. Whether the War Depart-

NOT GUILTY PLEA IS MADE BY MAY

Ex - Congressman, Garsson Brothers Face Trial March 19

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—The wartime chairman of the House Military Committee, Andrew J. May, pleaded innocent in a firm voice to Government fraud charges today and was ordered to trial March 19.

The 71-year-old ex-congressman complained of heart pain as he appeared to answer a grand jury indictment that he agreed to sell his influence with the army to three co-defendants in the Garsson munitions combine.

May and the trio charged with him were released on $2,000 bonds after their arraignment in the Federal Court building a few blocks from the Capitol.

Garsson Brothers Also Plead

There the Kentucky Democrat had been a powerful figure during the war. He was defeated for re-election last November after eight terms.

The others who pleaded innocent with May were Henry M. Garsson, head of a combine of nineteen firms which did a $78,000,000 business in war contracts; Murray Garsson, his brother and associate, and Joseph F. Freeman, their Washington agent.

Their indictment by a grand jury yesterday said May agreed to receive $53,634.07 and "other sums" from the Garssons to use his influence with high army officers in behalf of the combine.

Confident Of Being Cleared

May answered these charges before Justice Bolitha J. Laws tensely and without emotion: "I plead not guilty."

En route here by train from his Prestonsburg (Ky.) home, May said "I am confident that an impartial jury will clear me," saying he is innocent of "any wrong-doing either legally or morally."

After being finger-printed with the others, and making bond, May remarked to a group around him:

"Send to Prestonsburg for your jury and I won't challenge a one of them."

Says Heart Hurts Him

Agreeing to remain in Washington unless given court permission to leave, May told a criminal court clerk:

"My heart's hurting me—can I sign something and go to my hotel?"

May failed to appear before a Senate Investigating Committee last summer, his physician advising the committee May had suffered a heart attack. Later the committee turned its findings over to the Justice Department. Attorney General Clark said the FBI still is investigating the case.

Surplus Probe To Be Resumed

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—An investigation of millions of dollars of surplus property disposal was ordered today by the House Expenditures Committee.

Five members were named to work with a Senate group on the inquiry. They are:

Representatives Rizley (R., Okla.), as chairman; Snyder (R., W.Va.), Jenkins (R., Pa.), Holifield (D., Cal.), and Dorn (D., S.C.).

The Senate-House committee will hear witnesses at joint sessions, but each will maintain its own investigating staff. The committee decided also to seek power to subpoena witnesses.

NO SECRETS MISSING

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Michael J. McDermott, press officer of the State Department, said today that he could find "nothing to substantiate" a report that secret papers are missing from the files of the department. He was told at a news conference that such a report has been published and was asked for information.

He said that he had inquired of Under-Secretary of State Acheson, of Acting Assistant Secretary of State John E. Puerifoy, and of various other responsible officials and that "nobody knows anything about this story."

McDermott was then asked, "Can you say that no papers are missing?"

"I have found nobody in the department who knows there are any papers missing," he said. "I am continuing my investigation."

Negro Army Unit Going To Japan

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—The War Department plans to use a regiment of Negro troops as a unit of the 25th Division on occupation duty in Japan.

This was made known today in an announcement that a group of 535 officers and men of the 25th Infantry Regiment, a Negro unit, now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., is undergoing training for assignment late next month to the 24th Regiment.

The 24th, a Negro unit stationed in Okinawa since the end of the war, has begun moving to Japan. The Negro regiment will replace the 4th Regiment, a white unit of the 25th Division.

Units Used In Combat

Although Negro units of company or platoon strength were integrated with white troops in the 1st, 3d and 7th armies in combat during the European war, this will be the first time since then that integration of Negro combat units with white troops has been followed.

The department said the joining of Negro regiments into white divisions was adopted as a department policy last March.

Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War on Negro affairs, said he considers this "an excellent example of implementation of current army policy" and that he believes it will result "in the development of a better understanding between the white and Negro soldiers involved."

SENATOR HITS ARMY JUSTICE

Calls Private's Case Test of Trial System.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Taylor (D.-Idaho), today called the case of Pvt. Leo W. Christensen a test of Army justice.

Christensen, whose home was in Iona, Idaho, was convicted last June 30 by court-martial of murder and assault while serving in Japan with the 24th Infantry Division. He was sentenced to hang.

Taylor made his plea today before a War Department review board.

"Since Japn was occupied," the Senator said, "there have been thousands of occupation troops and among them have been literally thousands of lawyers. I want to know why there was not an American lawyer in all of Japan who was able to represent Christensen. I want to know why, with thousands of graduates of the best law schools to choose from, the court assigned to Pvt. Christensen a counsel who had no experience in criminal defense."

Cites Forced Confession.

He said the record indicates that a confession was obtained from Christensen by methods which were fundamentally unfair, and that he was imprisoned five days without any one to advise him.

Saying that Congress extended

the draft to 18-year-olds after a great deal of speculation and discussion and that many members of Congress felt that the Army is no place for a boy so young, Taylor declared: "The Christensen case illustrates all these fears and doubts."

It raises, he said, "the big question: How well is the Army taking care of our 18-year-olds? How well is it protecting them from evil? And how well is it protecting those precious rights of American citizenship which these youngsters are unable to protect for themselves." He added: "If this is the type of procedure that the Army chooses to dignify by the name of trial, then I will be inclined to agree with those who feel that the Army is completely incompetent to deal with the prosecution and punishment of crime in its own ranks."

WAR ON 'BRASS HATS' PLANNED BY TABER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Representative Taber (R-NY), drum-major of the congressional economy parade, said he intends "to knock off some brass hats" to save money in the armed services.

The New Yorker, chairman of the Senate-House Budget committee which will review President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget, cited the Coast Guard as an example "that needs correcting."

Before the war, he told reporters, the Coast Guard had three rear admirals, no full admirals and about 18 captains. Now, he said, there are three full admirals, 18 rear admirals and 116 captains, although the number of enlisted men is about the same as pre-war.

benefits for veterans and not in the benefits themselves.

Representative Taber said also he intends "to knock off some brass hats" to save money in the armed services. He cited the Coast Guard as an example "that needs correcting." Before the war, he told reporters, the Coast Guard had three rear admirals, no full admirals and about eighteen captains. Now, he said, there are three full admirals, eighteen rear admirals and 116 captains, although the number of enlisted men is about the same as before the war.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, called on Congress today to trim President Truman's budget by at least $2,500,000,000, pay $1,000,000,000 on the national debt and put off cutting taxes until it is sure income will exceed outgo by at least $2,000,000,000.

A member of the new Congressional Budget Committee and former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he told a reporter he thinks a "breathing space" must be left in the budget to take care of any possible slump in business that would cut revenues in the next year.

His statement came at a time when Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was telling reporters that the Senate-House Budget Committee is having difficulty in attempting to estimate income and outgo and balance them, as required under the Congressional reorganization act.

Senator Bridges said the group, which gets down to work next Tuesday, may have to bring in an over-all figure for the budget and decline to point out specifically where cuts would be made under the estimates submitted by President Truman.

BENEFITS TO VETERANS TO REMAIN UNCUT

Aim at V. A. Economies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—House Republicans shifted their economy guns to the Veterans Administration today, but promised no more than a near miss against the cash actually paid to former GI's.

Representative John Taber, (Republican of New York), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, told a reporter that the $7,000,000,000 budget for veterans can take a trimming. But he said the cuts will be made in the money spent to administer

Alaska Settlements Studied, Bolte Says

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Truman has a Cabinet committee studying the possibilities of veterans settling in Alaska, Charles G. Bolte, of the American Veterans Committee, said today.

Bolte, national chairman of the A.V.C., made this statement after a twenty-minute talk with Mr. Truman at the White House.

Bolte said he had gone to see Mr. Truman to suggest a study of Alaska. In a letter to Mr. Truman, Bolte said:

"The A.V.C. urges that a presidential commission be created whose function will be to make Alaska available to war veterans.

"This commission should develop and carry out a program for the settlement of Alaska with particular emphasis on encouraging the settlement of the tens of thousands of veterans who are keenly interested but need realistic guidance and assistance."

When he spoke to Mr. Truman about this, Bolte said, the President told him the Cabinet committee was at work.

George Would Cut Budget But Not Taxes

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Senator George (D., Ga.) called on Congress today to trim President Truman's budget by at least $2,500,000,000, pay $1,000,000,000 on the debt and put off cutting taxes until it is sure income will exceed outgo by at least $2,000,000,000.

George, a member of the new Congressional Budget Committee and former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said he thought a "breathing space" must be left in the budget to take care of any possible slump in business that would cut revenues in the next year.

The President's budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 called for spending $37,500,000,000, but George said:

"I am sure the budget can be leveled off at $35,000,000,000 and I hope it can be cut below that point.

Should Pay Billion On Debt

"We ought to arrange to pay not less than $1,000,000,000 on the national debt and to leave a breathing space of another $1,000,000,000 for possible shrinkage of revenues."

For practical purposes, George said, any such system would limit tax reductions largely to any amounts Congress might save by cutting the budget under the $35,000,000,000 figure he suggested.

A number of Republicans have advocated cutting the budget and taxes deeper than the figures mentioned.

George, who usually reflects the viewpoint of a number of his Democratic colleagues on financial matters, said he thought the "prime consideration" of Congress at this time "ought to be to assure the American people that the budget is going to be balanced, will stay balanced and that there will be no further deficit spending."

If Earnings Drop, U.S. Loses

Second in importance, he said, was a "substantial" payment on the national debt—at least $1,000,000,000.

"When these two primary considerations have been met," he continued, "I favor whatever reduction in taxes that can be made."

He pointed out, however, that President Truman's revenue estimate of $37,700,000,000 is based on the expectation that Americans will earn $166,000,000,000 in the next taxable year. If those earnings should fall $15,000,000,000, he said, revenues might be reduced as much as $4,000,000,000.

George's statement came at a time when Chairman Bridges (R., N.H.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee was saying the Senate-House Budget Committee is having difficulty in attempting to estimate income and outgo and balance them, as required under the Congressional Reorganization Act.

Economic Upheaval Seen If U. S. Sells Pipelines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Predicting that permanent use of the war-built big and little inch pipelines to carry gas would cause economic upheaval, representatives of coal producers and eastern railroads pleaded with Congress anew today to delay sale of the huge conduits.

Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) announced he will ask the Senate Armed Services committee to reconsider its action last Monday putting aside a resolution to forestall the sale.

Sees Economy Disrupted

The War Assets administration has announced its intention to dispose of the $145,000,000 lines Feb. 3 or shortly after, unless Congress instructs otherwise. The pipes, stretching from Texas to the eastern seaboard, were built by the government in wartime to transport oil.

Spokesmen for coal producers and railroad management and unions made new pleas to the House Commerce committee, which will act on the sale postponement resolution early next week.

Rep. Fenton (R-Pa) told the committee that disposal of the pipes for gas transport would put southwest natural gas "in direct competition with anthracite and would disrupt the entire economy of Pennsylvania."

Now Transporting Gas

Rep. Chapman (D-Ky), a Commerce committee member, suggested it might be well for the government to keep the lines for use as it sees fit "if John L. Lewis calls another coal strike." The pipes now are transporting gas under a four-month contract made by the government late last year for emergency fuel relief during the coal strike.

Joining in the plea for a delay in the sale until Congress can study the economic aspects were Reps. Scott (R-Pa), Hardie (D-Va) and Gillette (R-Pa); R. Granville Curry of Wilkes Barre, Pa., representing the Anthracite Institute; A. E. Lyons, of the Railroad Labor Executives association; James M. Sube, Association of American Railroads; John Schriber, Eastern State Retail Solid Fuel conference, and Samuel Weiss, American Coal and Coke Chemicals Institute.

Schriber said use of the lines permanently for gas transport would jeopardize 20,000 retail coal dealers in the northeast and the jobs of their 75,000 employes coal dealers, he reported, "are scared stiff."

Surplus Output Of Food Urged To Aid Needy

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—An international commission today urged the world's big agricultural nations to produce surpluses for sale to undernourished countries at cut-rate prices.

The plea was made by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's preparatory commission on world food proposals. It came in a report which recommended international machinery for stabilizing prices of farm produce moving into regular commercial markets.

Production of surpluses to feed the needy in backward and undeveloped countries is to be preferred, the commission said, to the production control many countries practiced during the 1930's.

Control Renewal Talked

The commission's report, drafted after three months of study, was released at a time when such major food exporting countries as the United States are anticipating an early return of price depressing surpluses and some of their leaders are suggesting a return to production controls.

The United States delegate, Under Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd, said the United States advanced the idea "of using excess supplies to support special food programs to improve the diets of the most needy groups."

Dodd said the commission has "broken new ground with significant recommendations."

Capacity Is Increased

"We hope," he added, "that the people of the United States will inform themselves of the recommendations in order that their representatives may finally express fully the people's decision."

The commission's plan will be submitted to the governments of the 40-odd member nations of the FAO.

The report said the world's capacity to produce has been greatly increased by wartime scientific and technological developments and that international co-operative action must be taken to absorb a greater output than ever before.

Disaster Is Alternative

If this is not done, it said, "we many find ourselves heading for a greater distaster than in 1929. The result may be millions out of work, an unparalleled business recession, and social and economic unrest, with renewed pressure for restriction of production."

The commission sugested that its program be carried out largely through intergovermental agreements, one for each commodity, such as wheat, cotton, sugar, rice, tea, live-stock products, fruits and vegetables, cocoa, fats and vegetable oils, wool and timber.

The commission in effect rejected a proposal by FAO's director general, Sir John Boyd Orr, that a world food board be set up with broad powers to buy, hold and sell commodities for the purpose of stabilizing prices and for diverting surpluses to needy areas.

Opposed By U.S.

The United States, opposing concentration of such power in an international agency, had led the move to seek the same goals through intergovernment agreements.

These would provide machinery for stabilizing prices of commercial exports at levels declared to be fair to producers and consumers alike. Importing as well as exporting countries would be parties.

Exporting nations would be required to maintain special reserves to protect importing nations as well as themselves against famine. They would be allowed to maintain, under international rules, other reserves for the purpose of price stabilization.

When prices tended to go too high, supplies would be sold from the stabilization reserve. When prices tended to go too low, supplies would be diverted into these reserves.

Steps Already Taken

Steps are already under way to draft agreements on wheat and cotton. Agreements of limited nature were in effect before the war for sugar, tea and cocoa.

Under the surplus disposal plan, recipient countries would be required to limit distribution to persons in need. They would have to prevent diversion of the surplus supplies to commercial or export markets.

The commission recommended that, in addition to this food, backward countries be given international aid in developing their agriculture and industry.

150,000 Tenants Of Uncle Sam Are Too Rich

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—At least 150,000 people around the country have too much money to suit their present landlord.

That many tenants, an Associated Press survey showed today, have been or shortly will be asked to move out of low-rental public housing projects because their incomes are too high.

In Washington, the Federal Public Housing Authority indicated the 150,000 figure was a minimum estimate, since it is based only on tenants who have filed statements of their earnings.

May Get Court Evictions

The requests to leave range in tone from polite suggestions to tenants that they begin looking around for new homes to definite eviction notices. The purpose, said an FPHA spokesman, "is to stimulate the ineligibles to look for other homes."

Generally, housing authorities don't expect to force any evictions if the tenants can find no other place to live. But there is a growing movement to seek approval of the Office of Temporary Controls (OPA's successor) for a policy of court eviction notices.

The object of all this is to make room in the Government-subsidized public projects for low-income groups, especially veterans unable to find homes elsewhere.

170,000 Families Altogether

In New York city alone, housing authorities have invited 2,769 families, about 11,000 inhabitants, to leave because their incomes have exceeded the temporary limit of $3,000 annually.

Nationally, there are about 170,000 families housed in low-rental projects. Of these, some 39,000 families are now ineligible for con-

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tinued occupancy because of excessive income.

Allowed $360 A Month

In the first half of 1946, the average income of the ineligible family was $2,472. In the same period, the average earnings of the eligible tenants was $1,450. Some low-rental project inhabitants are known to be earning $4,000 and $5,000 a year.

Tenants' income limits allowed by housing authorities vary widely. The lowest, $36 a month, is permitted in Delaware county, Indiana, and Knoxville, Tenn. The highest is $360 a month in New Orleans.

During the war, while incomes were rising, housing authorities around the country generally raised the maximum income limits. This was done because most of the tenants were war workers. Now, however, housing officials want some turnover in high-income tenants to make room for eligibles.

Sense Of Fair Play

Actually, few if any have been evicted because of their income. But eviction notices have been mailed to 1,500 families in Pittsburgh; 1,000 in New Orleans; 1,200 in Cleveland; 500 in Memphis; 140 in Birmingham, Ala., and 129 in Denver.

In cities like Detroit, Boston and Portland, Ore., eviction tactics so far have been avoided. Appeals have been made to the ineligibles to begin looking elsewhere and, in these cases, authorities are relying on the occupants' sense of fair play and patriotism.

continued rent control.

Fleming said today he and Mr Truman went over the question of rent controls thoroughly but did not come to any conclusion. He said the "hardship" order was given earlier this week to the regional OPA directors.

In Congress, such Republican leaders as Senator Taft of Ohio have said they favor continuing control in some form past the present termination date of June 30.

The real estate industry has called for a 15 per cent increase in all ceilings, rent decontrol on all new dwelling units and professive decontrol of all rents when landlords offer leases carrying increases of not more than 15 per cent.

OPA Resists Decontrol

OPA has resisted decontrol, saying that return of veterans, war workers and their families to former homes have made the housing shortage worse than during the war. It said it had allowed hundreds of thousands of individual rent adjustments.

Last Oct. 30, in the midst of OPA's headlong retreat on most price controls, the agency slapped rent ceilings on additional areas with a population of 3,500,000.

Max McCullough, commissioner of price administration, said regulations are being eased to enable a greater number of landlords to apply for increases on the basis of hardship.

McCullough said a detailed announcement would be issued some time next week.

OPA officials familiar with rent regulations said the changes probably would allow small property owners to qualify more easily for higher rent schedules.

McCullough told newsmen the changes would be "important to individuals with hardship cases," but said the adjustments to be allowed "certainly are not applied to all properties."

"Hardship provisions are being broadened to include such things as borderline cases and some types now ineligible," McCullough said.

OPA officials said that under present regulations governing hardship cases, landlords must show a decrease in net operating income under base period income and the decrease must result from an increase in operating costs rather than for other reasons.

Property owners are allowed to choose a base period, showing their operating costs for any two years after 1939 and prior to the time their rents were frozen.

OPA officials said some small operators were caught in a "squeeze" when they applied for rent increases on a hardship basis because "lots of them had kept no records on operating expenses."

Fleming told a reporter there had been reports of many hardship and peculiar circumstance cases where owners had been unable to show sufficient proof in support of their requests for rent increases.

"The field offices had been rather rigid in their demands for approval of hardship," Fleming said. "We want them to be more liberal in their requirements for proof."

Landlords Suffering Hardship Can Seek Rent Increases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Landlords suffering hardship can get a rent increase under a policy announced today by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, director of the Office of Temporary Controls.

Fleming told reporters, after a call on President Truman, that his office has directed regional OPA offices to "liberalize" rents in "hardship cases."

No General Break

While stressing that this does not mean a break in the general line of rent controls, Fleming said:

1. Any doubts as to the need of raising rents in a hardship case must be resolved in favor of the landlord.

2. Local costs will be the measuring rod as to whether rents are too low.

3. The new order is designed to correct local situations where rents of some properties are lower than those of similar properties in the same area.

President Truman as late as yesterday re-affirmed that he favors

Tariff on Sugar Argued Before House Group

Cuban Interests Urge 50% Cut in Rate; U. S. Candy Men Want It to Stand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Representatives of sugar and candy manufacturing industries today urged retention of the present tariff on Cuban sugar, while Cuban-American industry representatives advocated a 50 per cent reduction.

Representatives Walter K. Granger, Democrat, of Utah, and William S. Hill, Republican, of Colorado, also opposed a reduction in the 75-cents-a-hundred-pounds Cuban sugar tariff because of "the confused sugar situation which now prevails."

The case was argued before a subcommittee on reciprocity of information gathering data to be used in negotiations of trade agreements with eighteen nations.

H. R. Chapman, vice-president of New England Confectionery Co., said the sugar tariff should not be reduced, and "when the world supply of sugar is adequate, we may be justified in requesting that the former rate of 40 per cent ad valorem be reinstated."

He said a tariff reduction would increase competition between domestic and foreign candy manufacturers, especially Cuban and Argentine industries.

"During the last few years," Mr. Chapman said, "candy manufacturers from many sections of the world have toured the United States, visiting candy manufacturing plants, purchased candy-making machinery and offered positions to those skilled in United States techniques."

Representative Granger said "this is a very inopportune time to reduce tariff rates. The sugar situation is very confused, and the confusion is being used for political purposes.

Representative Hill declared "we should not add to the confusion of the sugar situation by reducing the tariff rate on sugar."

More Sugar In Sight

Cleveland, Jan. 24 (AP)—Ray Semans, regional sugar executive of the Office of Price Administration, said today the estimated world sugar production was expected to allow a 40 per cent ration boost to domestic consumers and 27 per cent to industrial users this year.

Housewives were granted 25 pounds last year for each member of their family and Semans said it was hoped the allotment would be increased to 35 pounds.

Persons who are agitating for a removal of sugar rationing are "misled" because without controls industrial users could outbid domestic consumers, Semans declared.

ASSAIL SOVIET INCOME FIGURES

Economists Call Russia's Report Overstated.

Atlantic City, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Doctors Paul Studenski of New York University and Julius Wyler of the New School of Social Research told the American Economic Association today that current estimates of Russia's national income were overstated and useless.

In a paper on the economy of the U. S. R. R., Studenski and Wyler said Russian estimates "overstate the rate of growth of the Soviet national income and its various parts, while distorting the composition of the national income and shedding little light on its distribution and disposition."

Both said that bias continued in the Russian estimates were not intentional defects but were inherent in the material production concept of income derived from Marxian ideology, in the difficulties of measuring income in constant prices, and in the employment of inappropriate statistical technics.

Studenski said that "while there has undoubtedly been a very large growth" in Russian national income, the methods of computation indicated a "considerable degree of over-statement."

Questions Nation's Growth.

Stating that Russian estimates showed a 400 per cent increase in the Soviet national income in twelve years, Studenski added that no published estimates of any other country in the world show a comparable rate of increase of its national income during any time in its history.

"The only estimates published in the United States covering an extended period show that it took that country fifty years, from 1879 to 1929, to increase its national income in constant prices five-fold," he said.

Wyler said recent estimates prepared by him showed only half the increase in national income estimated by Russian statisticians.

Hickenlooper Heads Congress Atomic Group

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) was elected chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy at a reorganization meeting today.

Representative W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) was named vice chairman.

Hickenlooper succeeds Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), who remains a member of the eighteen-man committee. Half the members are from the House, half from the Senate.

The committee is entrusted with a continuing study of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, and reporting to Congress on those activities. In addition, the Senate panel considers all nominations to posts connected with atomic energy development.

The nine senators will open hearings Monday morning on six such nominations: David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the commission, Sumner T. Pike, Robert F. Bacher, William W. Waymack and Lewis L. Strauss as members, and Carroll Wilson as general manager.

All the nominees have been asked to be present. Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) has announced he will oppose the nomination of Lilienthal, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors.

PATRIOTIC GATHERING PRAISED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Truman praised the Women's Patriotic Conference as "performing a most useful public service," as women representing twenty-nine organizations assembled today.

In a letter addressed to Mrs. Sally Cannon of Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the conference and national president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Truman said:

"I am happy to extend sincere greetings to the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, on the occasion of the twenty-first annual conference.

"It is heartening to know that the women of our nation, represented by the twenty-nine patriotic organizations who participate in your conference, are dedicating themselves to the proposition that the indivisible peace of the world can best be maintained by an America that brings vigor and strength to the cause of human justice.

"The policy of this nation continues to be one of firmness and patience in the right. To that cause is dedicated the united will of our citizens. In helping to express our united will, the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense is performing a most useful public service."

Among the organizations participating are the American Legion Auxiliary, the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society Daughters of the Union, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, National Society Daughters of the Revolution, National Ladies Auxiliary of the Jewish War Veterans, Gold Star Mothers, National Auxiliary of United Spanish War Veterans.

Forrest Says 24 Nations Lack Free Information

South Carolina Press Institute Hears A. S. N. E. President

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 24 (AP).—Wilbur Forrest, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said tonight that of fifty-four countries which are members of the United Nations, twenty-nine have "very effective barriers against the freedom of information."

Freedom of information, Mr. Forrest said, means news and information allowed to circulate freely . . . in order that people shall know the truth, shall be informed about the people of other nations, and shall be able to judge whether hatreds which breed wars are justified, able to realize that war from now on means the end of civilization as we live it, and albe . . . to yield to the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, arbitration and conciliation."

Mr. Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, spoke at a meeting of the South Carolina Press Institute.

He said a committee studying world journalism, of which he is a member, found that "to the Russians press freedom meant the right to have their news screened." The committee found in addition that Russian newspapers carry little news of other nations, he said.

The committee also found, he said, that "tens of millions of people are being deprived of news and information."

World freedom of information will depend on freedom of the press from government controls, Mr. Forrest said, adding that editors must strive "to spread freedom of the press throughout the world so that eventually some 2,000,000,000-odd human beings may have the right to learn and to know about others."

LODGE SEEKS AID FOR HUNGARIANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—A letter protesting against the "inhuman deportation of Hungarian inhabitants in Czechoslovakia into slave labor camps," and urging an investigation has been sent to the Under Secretary of State's office by Congressman John Davis Lodge of Connecticut.

The protest, along with a request for a full report on the findings followed a telegram of protest to the Connecticut congressman from the Rev. Stephen F. Chernitzky, pastor of St. Stephen's church, Bridgeport. Congressman Lodge, has informed Father Chernitzky that he is "extremely sympathetic in the matter," and will do everything he can "to remedy this inhuman situation."

Congressman Lodge also has received a letter from Harry B. Flood, Stratford town manager expressing the thanks of the town for his assistance in obtaining approval of the town's application for supplementary funds for the preparation of plans for a town sewer project.

Giving Displaced Persons Property Is Considered

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Attorney General Clark told reporters today that he is considering a proposal that considerable unclaimed property in the American zone of occupation in Germany be turned over to displaced persons there.

Clark was asked about such a move on leaving a Cabinet meeting at the White House. He said he had a memorandum on the subject in his briefcase, but had not had opportunity to take it up with President Truman.

The property, he said, falls into two categories—monetary and non-monetary. Most of the former, principally gold, has been returned to the original owners. Much real estate and personal property, however, is still unclaimed. It is this that would be given to displaced persons, where the owners are not found and if it is legally proper to do so.

World Bank Loan for France

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The International Bank probably will announce its first loan within the next few weeks—a credit of around $200,000,000 for France, bank officials reported today. These informants disclosed that consideration of the French application was nearly complete and that work on loan requests by Chile and Denmark also was going forward rapidly.

1,462 Horses on Way to Poles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—A shipload of 1,462 horses and forty dairy cows was en route to Poland today to help replenish that country's stock after its loss of 2,500,000 horses during the war and the occupation. Donations for 1,050 of the horses, contributed by the Rebuilders of Poland, came from Polish-American groups in Detroit, Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. A United Nations Rehabilitation Relief Administration announcement said the relief cargo left Newport News, Va., today.

ARMY BARS APPEALS

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the rejection of appeals by five officials of a C. I. O. union who were dismissed from jobs at the Army's ordnance base at Aberdeen, Md., on the ground that they were members of the Communist Party.

The Department said that Secretary Patterson had turned down the appeals, but did not disclose his reasons. The five, including engineers and scientists, had sought a public trial.

They were dismissed last June under a law permitting the Army and Navy to drop any employee in the interests of national security. The Aberdeen proving grounds has been used for tests of rockets and other guided missiles.

The five, all members of the United Public Workers (C. I. O.) have contended that they are not members of the Communist party or any affiliate. Instead, they asserted that they were victims of a War Department "all-out union-breaking campaign.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS SCHEDULED TO REOPEN THE MEETINGS, WHICH ADJOURNED LAST OCTOBER AFTER THE ARAB DELEGATES HAD REJECTED BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR DIVIDING THE HOLY LAND INTO FOUR FEDERATED SEMI-AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES.

THE ARABS OFFERED INSTEAD A SCHEME BASED ON THE 1939 WHITE PAPER, WHICH WOULD HALT JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE AND GIVE THE ARAB MAJORITY CONTROL OF THE BRITISH MANDATE. DURING ADJOURNMENT THE BRITISH WERE TO STUDY THE ARAB PLAN, BUT NO DECISION HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED. 4DD-LDN (PALESTINE PARLEY)-XXX YEMAN.

ZIONIST SPOKESMEN WILL BE IN LONDON DURING THE COMING SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AND WILL HAVE SIMULTANEOUS TALKS WITH THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES, ALTHOUGH OBEYING THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS DECISION AGAINST JOINING THE CONFERENCE DIRECTLY.

ARAB-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS IN JERUSALEM DURING THE LONG ADJOURNMENT RESULTED IN THE HIGHER PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE RECEIVING AND ACCEPTING A NEW BRITISH INVITATION TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS HERE.#

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS HAD DISCOVERED PHENOMENA LEADING TO A NEW CONCEPTION OF THE PROPERTIES OF COSMIC RAYS.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTING DISCLOSURES OF SOVIET COSMIC RAY RESEARCHERS AT A MEETING OF THE PHYSICO-MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN MOSCOW, ADDED:

"IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT COSMIC RAYS CONTAIN COMPONENTS CAPABLE OF PENETRATING THROUGH A GREAT THICKNESS OF UBSTANCE.

"THESE COMPONENTS PRODUCE PHENOMENA, ANALYSIS OF WHICH COMPELS US TO ALTER IN MANY RESPECTS OUR CONCEPTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF COSMIC RAYS.

"IN THE COURSE OF STUDY IT HAS BEEN PROVED THAT, SIDE BY SIDE WITH EARLIER KNOWN COMPONENTS OF COSMIC RAYS -- NEUTRONS AND ELECTRONS -- THERE EXIST YET OTHER COMPENENTS, CALLED BALUTRONS.

"PASSING THROUGH A POWERFUL MAGNETIC FIELD, THE BALUTRONS LIGHTED CONTROLLED NEON LAMPS THROUGH A SPECIAL METER WHICH REGISTERS COSMIC RAYS."

THE NEW APPARATUS, THE "IONIZED TELESCOPE," THE BROADCAST SAID, HAS "CONSIDERABLY AIDED" THE RESEARCHERS.

JR718AES

1947

BELFAST, JAN. 24-(AP)-SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TONIGHT SUGGESTED "WEIGHTED VOTING" AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FIVE POWERS' VETO IN THE U. N. SECURITY COUNCIL.

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA'S VIEWS ON THE VETO AT PRESENT, SIR HARTLEY SAID IN A SPEECH THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFERENT IF THERE WERE A SYSTEM "WHICH COULD GIVE EACH POWER A VOTE COMMENSURATE WITH ITS POPULATION AND ITS STRENGTH AND INFLUENCE IN THE WORLD."

SN928PES

1947

PARIS--FIRST ADD GERMAN ADMINISTRATION (A89) (BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN)

X X X THE STATE.

NEITHER STAGE OF THE PROJECTED PLAN ENVISIONED ANY SPECIAL STATUS FOR THE RUHR VALLEY, AND THIS APPEARED TO BE A DEPARTURE FROM PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED FRENCH VIEWS ON GERMANY.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR AND SEVERANCE OF THE RHINELAND FROM THE REICH OF THE FUTURE.

THE FIRST STAGE SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH A STATUTE DELINEATING FEDERAL AND STATE POWERS THROUGHOUT GERMANY WHILE ASSURING CONTINUED STRICT ALLIED CONTROL OVER CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

RELEASE OF THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN COINCIDED WITH THE FIRST MEETING OF PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER'S NEW 11-PARTY CABINET IN WHICH GEORGES BIDAULT, THE NATION'S SPOKESMAN THROUGH THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, AGAIN IS THE FOREIGN MINISTER. THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT THE PROJECT HAD THE ENDORSEMENT OF ALL PARTIES.

1947

30.24-7535

FORMER U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAID LAST OCTOBER THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, "FOR OUR OWN SECURITY AS WELL AS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE," DID "NOT WANT TO SEE AN OVER-CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY WHICH CAN DOMINATE THE GERMAN PEOPLE INSTEAD OF BEING RESPONSIBLE TO THEIR DEMOCRATIC WILL."

FRANCE CONTENDS THAT A "UNITED STATES OF GERMANY" WOULD BE TOO CENTRALIZED.

FRANCE PROPOSES THAT THE STATES IN THE PROVISIONAL PERIOD RESERVE ALL POWERS NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR RETAINED BY ALLIED FORCES, AND THAT THE STATES HAVE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER POLICE, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELATED FIELDS. THE STATE GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY GERMAN OFFICIALS UNDER ALLIED SUPERVISORS WITH VETO POWERS. THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WOULD RULE ON DISPUTED POINTS.

THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE PROVISIONAL PERIOD WOULD BE DIVIDED BETWEEN ALLIED AND GERMAN OFFICIALS, BUT WITH ALLIED PERSONNEL CONTINUING TO DIRECT ALL MATTERS OF FINANCE AND GENERAL ECONOMY.

IN THE PERMANENT POST-OCCUPATION STRUCTURE, FRANCE PROPOSES A GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN A FEDERAL DISTRICT ELSEWHERE THAN BERLIN. IT WOULD CONSIST OF AN EXECUTIVE, ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR A ONE-YEAR TERM AND RESPONSIBLE TO IT; A ONE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE FOR WHICH EACH STATE WOULD APPOINT FOUR "SENATORS" TO FOUR-YEAR TERMS; AND A SUPREME COURT WHICH WOULD OPERATE MUCH AS THE SUPREME COURT FUNCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MINISTERS UNDER THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE LIMITED TO FIVE--FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FINANCE, FOOD SUPPLY, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS--WITH AGRICULTURE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY TO BE DIRECTED BY A SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF THE CORRESPONDING MINISTERS FROM EACH STATE GOVERNMENT. THE FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD HANDLE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE, BUT THE STATES EACH WOULD MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN AFFAIRS PECULIAR TO THEMSELVES.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID FRANCE WAS NOT MAKING ANY DEFINITE PROPOSALS AT THIS TIME ON THE NUMBER OR SIZE OF FUTURE GERMAN STATES UNTIL THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED ON A CONSTATITUIONAL STRUCTURE.

SW1103AES

PARIS, JAN.24-(AP)-FOURTEEN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE RECEIVING END OF UNESCO'S $100,000,000 RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

STRESSING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION IS NOT A RELIEF AGENCY, A UNESCO REPORT SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATION PROPOSES TO STIMULATE AND COORDINATE AID FOR REHABILITATION WORK IN THE 14 COUNTRIES AND HAS CALLED A CONFERENCE IN PARIS FEB. 13-15 TO START THE WORK.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM ABOUT 50 INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE BODIES ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

THE COUNTRIES CLASSED AS RECIPIENTS, BECAUSE OF THE WRECKAGE DONE THEIR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS BY WAR, WERE BELGIUM, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA FRANCE, GREECE, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, IRAN, UKRAINE, WHITE RUSSIA AND BURMA.

SOVIET RUSSIA HAS NEVER JOINED UNESCO. FUNDS ARE TO BE RAISED IN WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN.

BD615AES

THE SUMMATION BY THE ATLANTA, GA., COLONEL CHARGED THAT U.S. INTERROGATORS OBTAINED CONFESSIONS FROM SS TROOPS BY BEATINGS, MISTREATMENT AND CONDUCTING MOCK TRIALS TO FRIGHTEN THEM.

"THE MALMEDY TRIAL CAN BE CONSIDERED NO MORE THAN THE EXERCISE OF VICTORIOUS POWER UNDER THE CLOAK OF LEGAL FORM, BUT IT WAS TOTALLY LACKING THE STANDARDS OF AMERICAN JUSTICE," EVERETT WROTE.

SN924PES ADD DACHAU-GERMANY— XYY THE CASE

ESSEN, GERMANY, JAN. 24-(AP)-GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY TOLD THE GERMANS TODAY TO STOP FEELING SORRY FOR THEMSELVES AND TO GET IN AND HELP REBUILD THEIR ECONOMY.

CLAY SPOKE AT A CONFERENCE OF MINISTER-PRESIDENTS AND ECONOMIC MINISTERS FROM ALL STATES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES.

THE GERMAN OFFICIALS, BY INVITATION, HAD PRESENTED SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE RUHR COAL OUTPUT AND HAD POINTED TO MANY OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

CLAY, DUE TO SUCCEED GEN.JOSEPH MCNARNEY AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN MARCH, ROSE IN REPLY AND SAID QUIETLY:

"I CANNOT HELP BUT THINK THAT YOU FEEL SORRY FOR YOURSELVES. NONE OF THE PROBLEMS IS INSOLUBLE. COUNT SOME OF YOUR BLESSINGS AS WELL AS YOUR DIFFICULTIES AND, WHEN YOU LEAVE THE ROOM, DO IT WITH A REASONABLE SMILE."

THE GERMANS APPLAUDED.

SN931PES

BERLIN, JAN.24-(AP)-A U.S.ARMY COURT MARTIAL TODAY ACQUITTED PVT. JAMES H.SHOCKEY, 19, OF ROSEFORK, KY., OF MURDER IN THE FATAL SHOOTING OF A GERMAN CIVILIAN IN A STREET ARGUMENT HERE LAST NOVEMBER.

SHOCKEY, WHO HAD ALSO BEEN ACCUSED OF FIRING AT A SECOND GERMAN, WON ACQUITTAL ALSO ON A CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON.

HE WAS FOUND GUILTY ON CHARGES OF POSSESSING A WEAPON AND FAILURE TO OBEY GUARD'S COMMAND TO HALT AND WAS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS CONFINEMENT ON THESE COUNTS.

JP147PES

BERLIN, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE SUSPENSION OF THREE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE SIEMENS, SCHUCKERT AND HALSKE ELECTRICAL CONCERN IN BERLIN PENDING A HEARING BEFORE A DENAZIFICATION COMMISSION WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY HEADQUARTERS OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE BRITISH SECTOR OF BERLIN.

THEY ARE DR.WOLF DIETRICH VON WITZLEBEN, JOHANN GEORG BENKERT AND BRUNO GERHARD GOHLMANN.

SN935PES

FRANKFURT, JAN. 24-(AP)-A GROUP OF TEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND RADIO MEN ARRIVED IN GERMANY TODAY ON THE THIRD STAGE OF A 30-DAY TOUR OF U.S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN EUROPE.

MET AT FRANKFURT STATION BY MAJ. GEN. CLARENCE HUEBNER, CHIEF OF STAFF IN GERMANY, THE EDITORS WENT IMMEDIATELY TO LUNCH WITH GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, AMERICAN EUROPEAN COMMANDER.

AFTER AN OFF-THE-RECORD CONFERENCE WITH MCNARNEY, THE EDITORS WERE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE TONIGHT FOR BERLIN, WHERE THEY WILL LEARN ABOUT U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT BEFORE STARTING A PROLONGED TOUR OF THE MAJOR CITIES OF THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

THE EDITORS ARRIVED HERE FROM VIENNA AND ROME.

JR756AES

MADRID, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE FRANCO CABINET TONIGHT EMPOWERED THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO EXPROPRIATE FOREIGN PROPERTY IN CASES WHERE THE SECURITY OF THE STATE MAKES SUCH ACTION NECESSARY. A COMMUNIQUE DID NOT GIVE SPECIFIC REASON FOR THE ACTION, BUT THERE WAS SPECULATION THE AUTHORITY WOULD BE APPLIED AGAINST GERMAN PROPERTY IN SPAIN.

SN1121PES

BY MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

TARANTO, ITALY, JAN 24-(AP)-A BITTER REACTION IS EVIDENT AT THIS MAJOR ITALIAN NAVAL BASE TO TERMS OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY DECIMATING THIS NATION'S ONCE IMPORTANT FLEET.

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK, EMPHASIZED BY SEVERAL VEILED HINTS IN TARANTO NEWSPAPERS, THAT THE ITALIAN SAILORS MIGHT SCUTTLE THEIR SHIPS INSTEAD OF SURRENDERING THEM TO THE ALLIES UNDER THE TREATY TO BE SIGNED IN PARIS FEB. 10.

NAVY OFFICERS AND MEN SAY ALLIED PROMISES WERE MADE BEFORE THE 1943 ARMISTICE THAT ITALY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO KEEP HER FLEET IF SHE CAME OVER TO THE ALLIED SIDE.

(UNDER THE TREATY, ITALY WILL RETAIN ONLY TWO OUT-DATED BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS AND OTHER MINOR UNITS.)

SAILORS RECALL VOYAGING TO MALTA TO JOIN THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY IN SEPTEMBER, 1943, AND MANY ASK "WHY ARE THEY DOING THIS TO US?"

SENIOR OFFICERS PROFESS OFFICIAL IGNORANCE ABOUT TREATY TERMS AND SAY THEY ARE CONTINUING IN COMMAND OF THEIR VESSELS "AS NORMALLY AS THOUGH THE TREATY DID NOT EXIST."

REAR ADM. UMBERTO MOSCATELLI, FLEET CHIEF-OF-STAFF, SAID ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP, THE CRUISER EUGENIO DI SAVOIA, ONE OF THOSE TO BE SURRENDERED: "I KNOW NOTHING."

A WARRANT OFFICER ON THE CRUISER, ASKED IF THE SAILORS WOULD SCUTTLE BEFORE SURRENDERING AS THE GERMANS DID AFTER WORLD WAR I, REPLIED: "WHO KNOWS?" HE DESCRIBED THE MORALE OF THE MEN AS "BELOW ZERO."

"AS ITALIANS," HE ADDED, "WE FACE DISHONOR; AS SAILORS, WE FACE UNEMPLOYMENT."

SEVERAL NAVAL GROUPS IN TARANTO BARS AND CAFES SAID THEY WOULD INSTRUCT AMERICAN OR BRITISH SEAMEN IN THE OPERATION OF THE SURRENDERED SHIPS IF ORDERED TO DO SO, ALTHOUGH "WITH GREAT RELUCTANCE." THE ITALIANS ASSERTED THEY WOULD DESERT RATHER THAN INSTRUCT FRENCH OR RUSSIAN CREWS.

VEILED HOSTILITY WAS ALSO NOTICEABLE AMONG CIVILIANS OF TARANTO, WHO DEPEND ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE NAVY FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD.

ONE OF THE FEW BRITISH OFFICERS STILL HERE SAID:

"THIS IS QUITE A NEW ATMOSPHERE, WHICH BEGAN WHEN THEY REALIZED WHAT THE TREATY WOULD MEAN TO THEM. I THINK THEY BELIEVED THAT, IN THE END, THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO KEEP THEIR SHIPS. NOW THEY KNOW OTHERWISE."

HOWEVER, ONE SENIOR ITALIAN NAVAL ENGINEERING OFFICER WAS MORE REALISTIC.

"AS A RESULT OF INFLATION AND THE HIGH COSTS OF LABOR AND MATERIALS," HE SAID, "WE WOULD HAVE BEEN FORCED TO SCRAP ALL BUT TWO OF OUR BATTLESHIPS IN ANY CASE. WE WILL HAVE DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING WHAT WE ARE ALLOWED TO KEEP.

"BUT THE BIG POWERS HAVE SO MANY BIGGER AND BETTER SHIPS. IT IS INEXPLICABLE TO US WHY THEY ARE TAKING FROM US WHAT THEY CAN NOT USE. EVERYBODY KNOWS OUR SHIPS ARE BUILT FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ARE NOT ABLE TO STAND THE HEAVY WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC."

SW1009AES

WITH TARANTO

ROME, JAN. 24-(AP)-DON LUIGI STURZO, PRE-FASCIST LEADER OF THE CATHOLIC POPULAR PARTY, URGED TODAY THAT ITALY REFRAIN FROM SENDING A PLENIPOTENTIARY TO PARIS TO SIGN THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY AS "A MUTE BUT TANGIBLE SIGN OF ITS PROTEST BEFORE GOD AND MAN."

IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHE IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA HE TERMED THE PEACE TREATY NO TREATY AT ALL, BUT A "UNILATERAL DECISION" AND CHALLENGED THE AUTHORITY OF THE ROME GOVERNMENT TO SIGN IT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, SINCE CESSION OF PART OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY IS INVOLVED.

JP1246AES

THIRD LEAD GREEK (150)

ATHENS, JAN 24-(AP)-A NEW GREEK CABINET WAS FORMED TODAY WITH ROYALIST DEMETRIOS MAXIMOS, 74, SUCCEEDING ROYALIST CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS IN THE PREMIERSHIP.

KING GEORGE II ASSIGNED MAXIMOS, A FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, TO ASSUME THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT DROPPED BY TSALDARIS, WHOSE REGIME HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE FROM THE LEFT FOR BOTH ITS DOMESTIC POLICIES, WHICH INCLUDED MILITARY ACTION AGAINST LEFTIST GUERRILLAS AND ITS FOREIGN POLICIES.

TSALDARIS WAS GIVEN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

HE AND MAXIMOS ARE FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE POPULIST (ROYALIST) PARTY.

OTHER CABINET POSTS FILLED TODAY:

NATIONAL ECONOMY: GEORGE PAPANDREOU, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.
PUBLIC WORKS: STYLIANOS GONATAS, NATIONAL LIBERAL.
INTERIOR: APOSTLE ALEXANDRIS, REFORMIST.
WAR: SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, VENIZELIST LIBERAL.
NAVY: PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS, NATIONAL UNIONIST.
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO: GEN. NAPOLEON ZERVAS, NATIONALIST.

THE OTHER MEMBERS ARE TO BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW.

MAXIMOS SAID:

"I CONSIDER THAT, DESPITE MY RECENT STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY, I HAVE NO RIGHT TO REFUSE MY SERVICES AT THIS VERY CRITICAL MOMENT GREECE IS PASSING THROUGH. DURING MY LONG LIFE MY GUIDE HAS BEEN THE EXECUTION OF MY DUTY TO MY FATHERLAND."

MAXIMOS CONFERRED WITH THE KING FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR. HE SAID HE HOPED FULL AGREEMENT ON FORMATION OF A CABINET WOULD BE REACHED SOON

30.24-7537

ATHENS, JAN.24-(AP)-TWO CLASHES BTWEEN GREEK GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND GUERRILLAS WERE REPORTED TODAY FROM THE MACEDONIAN REGION NORTH OF SALONIKA.

A PRESS DISPATCH SAID THAT A SECTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH BRIGADE INFLICTED ABOUT 100 CASUALTIES IN DEAD AND WOUNDED ON A STRONG LEFTIST BAND NEAR PONTOKERASSIA, NORTHEAST OF KILKIS.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER ANNOUNCED THAT SIX MEMBERS OF AN "ANARCHIST" BAND WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED IN AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SIDIROCASTRO, NORTHWEST OF SERRAI.

WW650AES

1947

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JAN. 24-(AP)-"HALO," PRAGUE'S ONLY CABARET, WAS CLOSED BY POLICE LAST NIGHT AFTER FIGHTING WHICH BROKE OUT WHEN ACTORS POKED FUN AT THE TWO-YEAR PLAN FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROMULGATED BY COMMUNIST PREMIER CLEMENS GOTTWALD. TODAY'S COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS SAID "THE AUDIENCE COULD NO LONGER BEAR THE PROVOCATION AGAINST THE CURRENT REGIME."

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1947

A85

WARSAW, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE POLICY OF FREEDOM OF ACTION FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND NON-CENSORSHIP OF THEIR DISPATCHES WOULD BE CONTINUED. A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DISCHARGED ITS POTSDAM AGREEMENT DECLARATIONS IN AFFORDING ALL FACILITIES POSSIBLE TO CORRESPONDENTS BEFORE AND DURING THE ELECTION, AND NOW WOULD STRIVE TO BROADEN THE COOPERATION.

SN930PES

1947

MOSCOW, JAN.24-(AP)-IZVESTIA, SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE NEW FRIENDSHIP PACT BETWEEN TURKEY AND TRANS-JORDAN WAS CONNECTED WITH WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS PLANS OF FOREIGN INSPIRATION FOR A SO-CALLED "EASTERN BLOC" UNITING THE ARAB COUNTRIES, IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN UNDER THE AEGIS OF TURKEY.

(THE 10-YEAR PACT WAS SIGNED JAN.11.)

I. VASILEV, WRITING IN THE NEWSPAPER, SAID THE PLANS INVOLVED REVIVAL OF WHAT HE TERMED THE OLD "GREATER SYRIA" PROJECT, WHICH HE SAID CALLED FOR PUTTING KING ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN ON THE THRONE OF A UNION OF AFGHANISTAN, IRAN, TURKEY, IRAQ, SYRIA, LEBANON AND TRANS-JORDAN.

MK823AES

1947

COPENHAGEN, JAN.24-(AP)-COPENHAGEN'S MAYOR, ARNE SUNDBO, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DENMARK WOULD HAVE TO CONTINUE WARTIME ARTIFICIAL GAS RATIONING BECAUSE OF THE POOR QUALITY OF AMERICAN COAL RECEIVED SINCE JAN.1.

SUNDBO SAID ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF 100,000 TONS OF COAL RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES THIS MONTH COULD BE USED FOR CONVERSION INTO GAS. GAS RATIONING, LIFTED SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE WAR, WAS REIMPOSED DURING THE U.S. MINE STRIKE LAST FALL.

THE MAYOR SAID THAT SOME OF THE COAL REJECTED BY THE GAS WORKS ALSO COULD NOT BE USED BY DANISH RAILWAYS.

JP847AES

1947

VFOLO COPENHAGEN COAL (B-52)

WASHINGTON, JAN 24-(AP)-THE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY IT IS STRIVING TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF COAL SHIPPED ABROAD BUT IS NOT YET EXPORTING TOP GRADES BECAUSE THEY ARE NEEDED AT HOME.

THAT WAS AN SFA OFFICIAL'S COMMENT TO A REPORTER WHO ADVISED HIM OF A COMPLAINT BY COPENHAGEN'S MAYOR THAT THREE-FOURTHS OF DENMARK'S ALLOTMENT OF SOFT COAL IS OF POOR QUALITY AND CAN NOT BE USED IN PRODUCING ARTIFICAL GAS.

IN ADDITION, THE SFA OFFICIAL SAID, OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS OF THE BETTER GRADES OF COAL ARE BEING LIMITED TO PRE-WAR PURCHASERS OF SUCH COAL. NONE OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, HE SAID, ARE IN THIS CATEGORY.

RZ411PES

1947

CAIRO, JAN. 24-(AP)-A NEW MESSAGE FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DELIVERED TO THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO RESTATE THE BRITISH POSITION ON THE SUDAN, AND OBSERVERS BELIEVED IT WOULD FAIL TO BRING AGREEMENT ON REVISION OF THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR RONALD CAMPBELL CONFERRED FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS WITH PRIME MINISTER NOKRASHI PASHA AND SAID AFTERWARDS THAT HE HAD SUBMITTED THE MESSAGE.

NOKRASHI PASHA TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE WOULD ANNOUNCE HIS REPLY SATURDAY OR SUNDAY.

NEITHER OF THEM REVEALED THE CONTENT OF THE BRITISH MESSAGE, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO MAINTAIN BRITAIN'S STAND FOR SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE SUDAN AS OPPOSED TO EGYPT'S DEMANDS FOR UNITY OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN UNDER THE EGYPTIAN CROWN.

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL LEADERS HAVE BEEN INCREASING DEMANDS RECENTLY FOR BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND SUBMITTING THE SUDAN ISSUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

JK545PES

1947

JERUSALEM, JAN. 24-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT GEN.SIR EVELYN BARKER, BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN PALESTINE, HAD CONFIRMED A MILITARY COURT DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED RECENTLY ON DOV BELA GRÜNER, ALLEGED MEMBER OF THE UNDERGROUND ZIONIST ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, FOR HIS PARTICIPATION IN AN ATTACK ON A POLICE STATION LAST SPRING.

BECAUSE NO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE CONFIRMATION HAS YET BEEN RELEASED, THERE WAS SPECULATION IN SOME QUARTERS THAT GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, MIGHT REPRIEVE GRONER, AND THAT THE CONFIRMATION AND REPRIEVE MIGHT BE PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

THE SOURCE SAID GRONER'S EXECUTION BY HANGING HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR NEXT TUESDAY. IT WAS LEARNED FROM OTHER SOURCES THAT THE CHIEF RABBI OF PALESTINE AND OTHER JEWISH OFFICIALS PLANNED AN APPEAL FOR COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

IT WAS POINTED OUT AT HIS SENTENCING ON JAN. 1, THAT GRÜNER, A HUNGARIAN, WAS THE ONLY WAR SURVIVOR OF HIS FAMILY EXCEPT FOR A SISTER NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS STRESSED ALSO THAT HE HAD NO POLICE RECORD AND A RECORD OF FIVE YEARS' SERVICE WITH THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THE WAR.

SN1120PES

1947

JERUSALEM, JAN.24-(AP)-A HIGH PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT "CONTINUATION OF JEWISH TERRORISM MAY BRING ABOUT RUTHLESS SEARCHES AND RUTHLESS OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF PALESTINE, SHORT OF MARTIAL LAW."

THE SPOKESMAN, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, REFERRED IN A NEWS CONFERENCE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF NEW VIOLENCE AS "ASSURED", AND ADDED:

"IF THE JEWS SHOULD GET A JEWISH STATE, THE TERRORISTS WILL TURN ON THEIR JEWISH GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY AND CAUSE CIVIL WAR. WHY NOT HAVE IT NOW AND STAMP OUT THE TERRORISTS FOR GOOD?"

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT, "WHICH NOW STANDS BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POPULACE, MAY HAVE TO STAND ASIDE UNLESS THE DEPREDATIONS COME TO AN END," HE SAID. "THIS DOES NOT MEAN MARTIAL LAW. IT MERELY MEANS HANDING OVER THE COUNTRY MORE FULLY TO THE TROOPS."

THE SPOKESMAN CRITICIZED THE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL (VAAD LEUMI) FOR "TWO NOTABLE OMISSIONS" IN ITS RECENT PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. HE SAID NOTHING WAS INCLUDED CONCERNING COOPERATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN STAMPING OUT THE ACTIVITIES, AND NOTHING WAS SAID OF ANY EFFORT BY THE JEWS "TO PREVENT ATTACKS BY TERRORISTS ON BRITISH TROOPS."

REFERRING TO SPECULATION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ARAB UPRISING IF THE LONDON PALESTINE CONFERENCE REACHED A DECISION UNFAVORABLE TO THE ARABS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"THE FELLAHEEN (ARAB PEASANTS) ARE NOT ANXIOUS FOR TROUBLE. THEY ARE BETTER OFF THAN EVER BEFORE AND I DOUBT THEY ARE WILLING TO GO TO BATTLE."

MK848AES

1947

FIRST LEAD PUNJAB

BOMBAY, JAN 24-(AP)-THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S NATIONAL GUARD IN PUNJAB PROVINCE WAS OUTLAWED TODAY AND EIGHT HIGH RANKING PUBJAB MOSLEM LEADERS WERE ARRESTED IN A GOVERNMENT ACTION WHICH CAUSED VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF LAHORE.

IN BOMBAY, 900 MILES TO THE SOUTH, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE CALLED UPON BOMBAY PROVINCE'S 2,500,000 MOSLEMS TO STRIKE TOMORROW IN PROTEST.

NEARLY 200 WERE REPORTED INJURED WHEN POLICE WITH CLUBS CHARGED A CROWD IN LAHORE. MORE THAN 30 OTHERS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AS A RESULT OF PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH CAME SWIFTLY IN THE WAKE OF POLICE RAIDS ON THE MOSLEM GUARD'S HEADQUARTERS AND THE HOME OF ITS COMMANDER IN LAHORE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION THAT THE GUARD WAS ILLEGAL WAS FOLLOWED BY A NEW AND EQUALLY SUDDEN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RASHTRIYA SEVAK SANGH, HINDU YOUTH ORGANIZATION, ALSO WAS OUTLAWED. THE LATTER ORGANIZATION'S OFFICES ALSO WERE RAIDED. THE PROVINCIAL PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY.

POLICE SWOOPED X X X ETC., SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS (A164).

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SW257PES

1947

BEGUM KAMALUDDIN SAID IN A STATEMENT THE POLICE ACTION SEEMED "ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TO KILL THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ORGANIZATION BY FORCE, BUT LET ME TELL THEM THAT, BY ~~THE GRACE OF GOD, THEY SHALL~~ NOT SUCCEED. MOSLEM INDIA WILL NEVER TAKE IT LYING DOWN." ADD-BOMBAY-(PUNJAB) - NY ENTER.

AS NEWS OF THE ARRESTS SPREAD, MOSLEMS APPEARED ON THE STREETS OF LAHORE SHOUTING MILITANT SLOGANS.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE STEEL HELMITS, UNIFORMS AND BADGES WHICH MOSLEM NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WORE DURING THEIR FREQUENT PARADES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA WERE SEIZED BY POLICE, ALONG WITH THE RECORDS OF THE GUARD'S OFFICES.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SAID THE RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH, HINDU YOUTH GROUP, ALSO HAD BEEN DECLARED ILLEGAL.

THE MEN ARRESTED WERE KHAN IFTIKHAR HUSSAIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE AND OPPOSITION LEADER IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE; FIROZ KHAN NOON, FORMER MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND A MEMBER OF THE ALL-INDIA LEAGUE'S COMMITTEE OF ACTION; SHAUKAT HYAT KHAN, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY PARTY; AMIR HUSSAIN SHAH, COMMANDER OF THE PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE NATIONAL GUARD; MAIN IFTIKHAR RUDDIN AND MAIN MUMTAZ DAULTANA.

BEGUM KAMALUDOIN WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WITH THREE STUDENTS AT THE HOME OF THE LEAGUE GUARD COMMANDER, WHERE THE WOMEN DECLINED TO PERMIT POLICE TO MAKE A SEARCH FOR SOME HOURS, AUTHORITIES SAID.

1947

(IN NEW YORK, THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE SAID THE MOSLEM NATIONAL GUARD WAS THE SEMI-MILITARY UNIT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE IN THE PUNJAB, ORGANIZED SOME TIME AGO OSTENSIBLY TO PRESERVE ORDER AT LEAGUE MEETINGS AND PREVENT HOODLUMS FROM RIVAL PARTIES FROM INTERFERING WITH THE SESSIONS.)

SHEIKH SADIQ HASSAN, SPEAKING AS ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW "OUR STRUGGLE IS NON-COMMUNAL AND NON-VIOLENT."

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE SAYING IT WISHED TO "MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE ACTION WAS NOT DIRECTED AGAINST ANY POLITICAL PARTY," BUT WAS INTENDED "ONLY TO PREVENT EXPANSION OF PRIVATE COMMUNAL ARMIES WHICH WOULD BE HARMFUL TO THE PEACEFUL POSITION OF THE COUNTRY."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 30 DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED AFTER THE RAID ON THE GUARD OFFICES.

1947

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ WAS A MEMBER OF THE INDIAN PACIFIC RELATIONS DELEGATION WHICH VISITED THE UNITED STATES EARLY IN 1943 TO URGE CEMENTING OF INDIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. SHE HAD BEEN APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS DELEGATE TO SEVERAL CONFERENCES SPONSORED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND OTHER MEETINGS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON DURING THE DECADE PRECEDING THE WAR.

EZ925AES

1947

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE WRITER OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FORMERLY SERVED ON THE STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN INDIA.

UNDATED PUNJAB

1947

BY MARC PURDUE

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE NATIONAL GUARD, OUTLAWED IN THE PUNJAB TODAY, PROBABLY IS THE MOST DISCIPLINED OF INDIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, A QUALITY WHICH, EVEN WITHOUT THEIR DARK GREEN UNIFORM, MAKES IT DISTINCTIVE IN A LAND OF COMPLETELY UNDISCIPLINED, EVEN HECTIC, POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

ACTUALLY, ITS DISCIPLINE IS MILD. THE UNIFORMS ARE NOT UNIFORM AND MANY MEMBERS MARCH WITHOUT SHOES, BUT IN INDIA'S PLUNGING THRONGS

30.24-7539

A UNIT OF THE MOSLEM GUARD STANDS OUT AS AN ORGANIZED BODY.

SUPPORTERS OF THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY PRIVATELY OBSERVE THAT THE GUARD HAS A NUMBER OF SUSPICIOUS RESEMBLANCES TO A NAZI OR FASCIST YOUTH LEAGUE.

MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADERS SAY IT WAS FORMED TO KEEP ORDER AT LEAGUE ASSEMBLIES AND TO SUPPRESS HOODLUMS, BUT THE GUARD HAS OTHER DUTIES. ITS MEMBERS, FOR EXAMPLE, SERVE AS THE TRAINED LEADERS OF CHEERING SECTIONS.

"MOSLEM LEAGUE," THE CAPTAIN SHOUTS.

"ZINDABAD," THE GUARD MEMBERS SHOUT IN REPLY.

"PAKISTAN," SHOUTS THE LEADER.

"ZINDABAD," THE GUARD ROARS.

("ZINDABAD" IS A WORD OF PERSIAN DERIVATION MEANING "LONG LIFE TO" OR, MORE FREELY TRANSLATED, "FOREVER." "PAKISTAN" OR "LAND OF THE PURE" IS THE NAME OF THE INDEPENDENT INDIAN MOSLEM NATION WHICH THE MOSLEM LEAGUE IS DEMANDING.)

THE GUARD MARCHES IN ESCORT TO LEAGUE PRESIDENT MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH FOR MILES, SHOUTING "PAKISTAN--ZINDABAD."

SERVING AS GUARD OF HONOR TO JINNAH AND OTHER LEAGUE OFFICERS IS ANOTHER OF THE GUARD'S DUTIES AND, AGAIN, CONGRESS MEMBERS FIND SOMETHING NAZI-LIKE IN THE CEREMONY AND STAGING OF JINNAH'S APPEARANCES BEFORE HIS FOLLOWERS. JINNAH THEN APPEARS IN A COSTUME WHICH HE NEVER WEARS AT OTHER TIMES. IT INCLUDES A LONG BLACK CLOAK, THE FUR CAP WHICH IN INDIA IS AS MUCH A SIGN OF THE MOSLEM AS THE RED FEZ, AND A SILVER NECKLACE. IF HE ADDRESSES AN INDOOR MEETING, THE HALL IS LIKELY TO BE PLUNGED INTO DARKNESS WHILE A SINGLE SPOTLIGHT SHINES ON HIS HEAD AND SHOULDERS.

THE GUARD USUALLY STARTS THE OVATION TO JINNAH WITH A BIT OF ORGANIZED CHEERING.

THE PUNJAB, INDIA'S RICHEST PROVINCE, WOULD BE THE KEYSTONE OF PAKISTAN AND IS THE SCENE OF INTENSE LEAGUE ACTIVITY.

A73

BUT FOR YEARS IT HAS BEEN GOVERNED BY AN INDEPENDENT PARTY, A COALITION OF ANTI-LEAGUE MOSLEMS AND OTHER ELEMENTS, EVEN SIKHS AND HINDUS. THIS INDEPENDENT PARTY HAS NO BRANCHES OUTSIDE THE PUNJAB AND HAS MAINTAINED ITS POWER BECAUSE THERE ARE ENOUGH PUNJAB MOSLEMS AGAINST JINNAH AND HIS FOLLOWERS TO MAKE A MAJORITY WHEN JOINED WITH THE MINORITY GROUPS.

THROUGH ITS LEADER, THE PRIME MINISTER, KIZAR HYAT KHAN, THE PARTY HAS SIDED WITH THE CONGRESS ON MOST ISSUES AND, AT THE SAME TIME, HAS MAINTAINED GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION. KIZAR HYAT KHAN REPRESENTED INDIA AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE LAST SUMMER. HE ALSO HAS BEEN A DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCES TO DEVISE A FORMULA FOR ESTABLISHING AN INDEPENDENT INDIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

BECAUSE OF THEIR OPPOSITION, THE PUNJAB INDEPENDENTS ARE CERTAIN TO SUFFER IF PAKISTAN EVER IS ACCOMPLISHED. THAT MAY EXPLAIN THEIR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS, WHICH, IN TURN, EXPLAIN THE LEAGUE INTERPRETATION OF THE OUTLAWING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A BLOW AGAINST THE LEAGUE INITIATED BY THE "HINDU GOVERNMENT" AT NEW DELHI.

SN845PES

BOMBAY, JAN. 24-(AP)-SAMUEL H. DAY, NEW COUNSELLOR ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS FOR THE U.S. EMBASSY IN NEW DELHI, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND WAS QUOTED BY THE TIMES OF INDIA AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HIS GOVERNMENT IS EAGER TO NEGOTIATE TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE WITH INDIA.

THE TIMES ALSO QUOTED DAY AS SAYING THAT AN AMERICAN TRADE MISSION WOULD VISIT INDIA THIS YEAR TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES FOR INCREASED COOPERATION WITH INDIAN BUSINESS LEADERS.

JR719AES

NEW DELHI, JAN.24-(AP)-INDIA'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SELECTED TODAY 50 MEMBERS OF A 72-MEMBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON THE RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AND THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS IN AN INDEPENDENT INDIA.

THE OTHER 22 SEATS ARE TO BE FILLED LATER BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRINCELY STATES AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE SHOULD THEY AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ASSEMBLY'S SESSIONS.

THE 50 MEMBERS APPOINTED INCLUDED SIX SIKHS, SIX INDIAN CHRISTIANS, THREE ANGLO-INDIANS, THREE PARSEES AND SEVEN SCHEDULED CASTES (UNTOUCHABLES), AND INCLUDED NON-MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY AS WELL AS MEMBERS.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE--FORMATION OF WHICH WAS PROVIDED IN THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION PLAN FOR EVENTUAL INDIAN INDEPENDENCE--WAS DIRECTED TO REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY WITHIN THREE MONTHS, WITH INTERIM REPORTS ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS DUE IN SIX WEEKS AND ON MINORITY RIGHTS IN 10 WEEKS.

THE ASSEMBLY WAS EXPECTED TO RECESS AFTER TOMORROW'S SESSION UNTIL APRIL, BY WHICH TIME LEADERS HOPE THE MOSLEM LEAGUE WILL HAVE ENDED ITS BOYCOTT.

WW655AES

BY MAX BOYD

RAS AT TANNURA, JAN. 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CIMARRON, GIANT OILER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, GAVE KING IBN SAUD A 21-GUN SALUTE TODAY IN A RECEPTION THAT THE DESERT MONARCH SAID WOULD DO MUCH TO CEMENT "THE GREAT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES."

THE ARABIAN RULER VISITED THE 25,000-TON SHIP ON A TOUR OF THE $45,000,000 REFINERY BUILT HERE BY THE ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY SINCE HIS LAST TRIP TO THIS REGION IN 1939.

FROM A DESERT CAMP NEAR THE OIL COMPANY HEADQUARTERS AT DHAHRAN, THE KING FLEW MOST OF THE 40 MILES TO THE PERSIAN GULF PORT OF RAS AT TANNURA IN A PLANE GIVEN HIM BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. HE LANDED IN THE DESERT 10 MILES FROM THE REFINERY AND DROVE TO THE DOCK WHERE OILERS OF THE U.S. NAVY AND OTHER PURCHASERS LOAD.

THE SHIP'S CREW LINED THE RAIL AT SALUTE AS THE COLORFULLY ROBED RULER CAME ABOARD WITH J. RIVES CHILDS, U.S. MINISTER TO SAUDI ARABIA, AND OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIALS. AFTER MEETING SHIP'S OFFICERS, HE SAT DOWN AND CHATTED THROUGH AN INTERPRETER WITH CAPT. JOHN W. MURPHY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., THE COMMANDER.

"THE SPLENDID RECEPTION YOU HAVE GIVEN ME," SAID THE KING,

"WILL DO MUCH TO CEMENT THE GREAT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES."

IBN SAUD THEN DROVE THROUGH THE REFINERY, NOW PRODUCING MORE THAN 100,000 BARRELS OF OIL DAILY, AND LUNCHED IN THE REFINERY MESS HALL WITH AMERICANS AND ARABS.

AFTER LUNCH HE FLEW BACK TO DHAHRAN TO WELCOME THE SHEIK OF THE NEIGHBORING OIL-RICH ISLAND OF BAHREIN, REPORTED ENROUTE TO VISIT THE KING WITH 30 CAMELS, 30 MARES AND TWO STALLIONS FOR PRESENTS.

AT A BANQUET IN THE KING'S HONOR AT THE COMMUNITY MESS IN DHAHRAN LAST NIGHT, HE REITERATED HIS ADMIRATION FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SAID THE BEST MEAL EVER OFFERED HIM WAS THAT SERVED HIM ON A VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT'S SHIP DURING THE WAR.

JR743AES

1947

WITH HANOI

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, JAN 24-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF CENSORSHIP THROUGHOUT INDOCHINA TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF MILITARY OPERATIONS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE OFFICE OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, ADM.GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU.

PRESS DISPATCHES AND RADIO BROADCASTS ALL WILL BE AFFECTED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A CENSORSHIP COMMISSION WOULD BE ORGANIZED BY THE COMMANDER OF FRENCH TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST. THE CENSORSHIP MEASURE WILL BE LIFTED AS SOON AS THE REESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER PERMITS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

(FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAVE IMPOSED CENSORSHIP ON DISPATCHES FROM HANOI SINCE JAN. 13.)

SW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, SATURDAY, JAN.25-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST CAVALRY HAS CUT THE PEIPING-HANKOW NORTH-SOUTH RAILROAD BY SEIZING WANGTU, 105 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PEIPING, PRO-GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES CONCEDED TODAY.

THESE REPORTS SAID THAT 5,000 COMMUNIST CAVALRYMEN DROVE OUT THE GOVERNMENT GARRISON JAN. 21 AFTER A HOT 48-HOUR BATTLE.

THE DEFEATED TROOPS FELL BACK TOWARD TSINGFENGTIEN AND TINGHSIEN TO THE SOUTH, WHERE LARGE GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE GATHERING.

THIS REVERSAL ALONG THE RAILWAY ARTERY CAME AMID REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRESS IN RESTORING ITS AUTHORITY OVER PARTS OF EASTERN MANCHURIA.

PRO-GOVERNMENT X X X FIRST GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD

CK1040PPS NM ASKT

1947

SOME OBSERVERS SAW IN A REQUEST THAT CHINA ACT BY JUNE 30 A POSSIBILITY THAT SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL ALREADY WAS EXERTING PRESSURE TO GET GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO ACT TO END THE IMPASSE.

THEY REPORTED THAT MARSHALL WHILE HERE AS SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY AS FAR BACK AS A YEAR AGO TOLD CHIANG THAT HE MUST CUT MILITARY EXPENDITURES TO THE BONE OR BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY.

SUBSEQUENTLY, THE GOVERNMENT MADE A GESTURE IN THAT DIRECTION BY REDUCING MILITARY EXPENDITURES FROM THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET TO A HALF OF THAT TOTAL, BUT ARMY COSTS REMAIN STAGGERING.

MILITARY LEADERS INSIST THEY ARE UNABLE TO MAKE FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS UNLESS A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE COMMUNISTS ENDS THE PERIL OF CIVIL WAR. ~~AD~~ NANKING-(AP)-XXX FUND

1947

DR.WANG CHUNG-HUI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE ORGANIC LAWS OF THREE BRANCHES OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN'S DOCTRINE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT ARE BEING REVISED "TO MAKE THEM FIT INTO THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWLY ADOPTED CONSTITUTION."

(ON THE WAR FRONTS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON RADIOED FROM PEIPING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD OPENED A STRONG COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN CENTRAL SHANSI PROVINCE. AT THE SAME TIME, NATIONALS IN MANCHURIA WERE REPORTED PUSHING COMMUNISTS BACK NORTH ACROSS THE SUNGARI RIVER.)

NANKING, JAN. 24-(AP)-CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE TAKEN OVER CONTROL OF HYDROELECTRIC DAMS INSIDE CHINA ON THE YALU RIVER, BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANCHURIA AND RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN KOREA, UNDER AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIETS, CHINESE DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

AFTER CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS DROVE TO THE YALU LAST YEAR IN PURSUIT OF THE COMMUNISTS THERE WAS SOME DISCUSSION WITH THE RUSSIANS OVER THE DAMS, WHICH WERE BUILT BY THE JAPANESE.

APPARENTLY, THE RUSSIANS REMAINED IN CONTROL OF THE DAMS ON THE CHINESE SIDE OF THE RIVER. DISPATCHES FROM ANTUNG, ACROSS THE YALU FROM KOREA, ANNOUNCED THE AGREEMENT AND SAID THE LAST SOVIET TROOPS WITHDREW INTO KOREA JAN. 21. THE DAMS ARE NORTHEAST OF ANTUNG.

X231APS

1947

K NANKING,SATURDAY,JAN.25-(AP)-FRENCH AMBASSADOR JACQUES MEYRIER MAY VISIT INDOCHINA SHORTLY TO INVESTIGATE PERSONALLY THE QUESTION OF CONTROL OF THE PARACEL ISLANDS WHICH CHINA OCCUPIED RECENTLY, CHINESE SOURCES SAID.TODAY.

THEY QUOTED THE AMBASSADOR AS SAYING THE PROBLEM, WHICH INVOLVED CLAIMS OF BOTH FRANCE AND CHINA TO THE GROUP OF SMALL ISLANDS OFF INDO-CHINA'S EAST COAST, WAS NOT SERIOUS.

A FRENCH WARSHIP RECENTLY ATTEMPTED TO LAND TROOPS THERE BUT WAS ORDERED AWAY BY THE CHINESE GARRISON COMMANDER. THE SHIP HAD PRIOR INSTRUCTIONS TO ATTEMPT NO LANDING IF IT FOUND THE CHINESE ALREADY THERE.

THE ISLANDS, CLAIMED BY FRANCE FOR YEARS, WERE SEIZED FROM THE FRENCH GARRISON BY THE JAPANESE SIX YEARS AGO.

PY1037PPS

1947

SHANGHAI,FRIDAY,JAN.24-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN LEGATION ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY DENYING A CHARGE MADE IN BRISBANE THAT IT WAS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST WHITE RUSSIANS IN FAVOR OF REFUGEE JEWS IN GRANTING PERMITS IN CHINA TO ENTER AUSTRALIA.

THE CHARGE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO ANDREW CLARK, BRISBANE, DIRECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN AND EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN MISSION THERE. THE LEGATION QUOTED HIM AS SAYING WHITE RUSSIANS IN CHINA WERE GETTING NO ANSWER TO THEIR APPLICATIONS AND "IT SEEMS THAT ONLY JEWS CAN ENTER AUSTRALIAM"

THE LEGATION SAID THAT AUSTRALIA REFUSED TO RECEIVE ANY PERSONS WHO CANNOT PROVIDE PROOF OF THEIR ABILITY TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES FOR A REASONABLE PERIOD AFTER THEIR ENTRY.

FJ317ACS

1947

30.24-7541

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JAN.24-(AP)-REPORTS WERE CURRENT TODAY THAT DR.WEN YUAN-NING, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN, WOULD BE APPOINTED SOON AS CHINA'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO INDIA.

WEN, EDUCATED AT CAMBRIDGE, WAS A MEMBER OF CHINA'S WAR-TIME GOOD WILL MISSION TO BRITAIN. HE FORMERLY EDITED TIEN HSIAN, CHINA'S FOREMOST ENGLISH LANGUAGE CULTURAL MAGAZINE, WHICH SUSPENDED PUBLICATION DURING THE WAR.

FR318ACS

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TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIAL).
BY FRANK L.WHITE

(ADVANCE)...TOKYO, JAN. --- (AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST HEARD MORE THAN 4,000,000 WORDS OF TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THE PROSECUTION'S CHARGES THAT FROM 1928 ONWARDS JAPANESE LEADERS CONSPIRED TO DOMINATE THE PACIFIC AND EAST ASIA BY AGGRESSION IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES. THE PROSECUTION ENDED ITS CASE TODAY.

THE TESTIMONY AND THE 2,300 EXHIBITS -- SOME SUCH VOLUMINOUS TRACTS AS THE PEARL HARBOR REPORT -- CONTAINED LITTLE NEW EXCEPT A FEW MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC SECRETS UNCOVERED SINCE THE WAR'S END. WITHOUT COMMENTING ON ITS WEIGHT AS EVIDENCE, IT MAY BE SAID THAT THE PROSECUTION HAS REDUCED TO SWORN TESTIMONY NEARLY TWO DECADES OF FAR EASTERN HISTORY, MUCH OF WHICH HAD BEEN PUBLISHED ONLY AS RUMOR WHEN WRITTEN BY CENSOR-PLAGUED CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.

THE EVIDENCE HAS NAMED ALL 25 DEFENDANTS STILL IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK ALONG WITH SCORES OF OTHER JAPANESE AS PRINCIPALS IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT AGGRESSIVE MOVES.

MANY OF THOSE NAMED BUT NOT ON TRIAL ARE DEAD, SOME BY THEIR OWN HAN SOME AS VICTIMS OF WAR, OTHERS OF OLD AGE AND ILLNESS. SOME INEXPLICABLY REMAIN FREE; SOME STILL ARE HELD IN SUGAMO PRISON WITHOUT CHARGE 18 MONTHS AFTER THE WAR ENDED.

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THE TESTIMONY ON THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK DISCLOSED TWO ITEMS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED. THESE WERE THAT EARLY IN 1941 THE JAPANESE PERFECTED A SHALLOW WATER TORPEDO NECESSARY TO INSURE A CRIPPLING BLOW TO BATTLESHIPS AT ANCHOR AND THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE ATTACK REHEARSED IT UNDER PHYSICAL CONDITIONS SIMULATING THE PEARL HARBOR SURROUNDINGS.

THE EVIDENCE FAILED TO DISCLOSE ANY JAPANESE PLAN TO FOLLOW IT UP WITH AN ATTACK ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF THE UNITED STATES. THE JAPANESE STRATEGY RATHER WAS TO CRIPPLE THE UNITED STATES FLEET, THEN RETIRE TO THE PROTECTION OF FORTIFIED BASES IN THE MANDATED ISLANDS WHILE THE IMPERIAL ARMY OVERRAN THE RESOURCES OF THE RICH SOUTH SEA ISLANDS AND THE ASIATIC CONTINENT UNTIL JAPAN BECAME SO POWERFUL THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUE FOR PEACE.

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THE TRIAL OPENED APRIL 29, 1946 WITH THE PROSECUTION BRINGING OUT THAT JAPAN'S ORGANIC LAWS WERE SO DEVISED THAT THE MILITARY FORCES WERE ANSWERABLE ONLY TO THE EMPEROR.

SUBSEQUENT TESTIMONY ON AGGRESSION IN CHINA ADDED BUT LITTLE TO THE PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF EVENTS. HENRY PU-YI WAS PRODUCED BY HIS RUSSIAN CAPTORS AND CONFIRMED THAT HE WAS A PUPPET OF THE JAPANESE KWANTUNG ARMY WHILE ON THE THRONE OF MANCHOUKUO (MANCHURIA). AFTER HIS TESTIMONY HE RETURNED TO THE OBSCURITY OF RUSSIAN CAPTIVITY.

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OTHER EVIDENCE WAS AIMED TO SHOW THAT WHAT JAPANESE REFERRED TO AS "INCIDENTS" IN CHINA WERE CAREFULLY PLANNED VIOLATIONS OF TREATIES.

TESTIMONY ON JAPAN'S ALLIANCES WITH GERMANY AND ITALY CONFIRMED THAT THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT IN REALITY MASKED A MILITARY AGREEMENT DIRECTED AT THE SOVIETS AND THAT THE TRI-PARTITE PACT WAS A PAPER PLAN TO DIVIDE THE WORLD INTO TWO SPHERES, DOMINATED BY GERMANY IN THE WEST AND JAPAN IN THE EAST.

THE EVIDENCE ON ATROCITIES AND VIOLATIONS OF RULES OF WARFARE REVEALED JAPANESE SOLDIERY AS UNCHECKED BY HIGHER AUTHORITY DURING A WIDESPREAD SERIES OF SADISTIC ACTS AGAINST CHINESE, BRITISH, FILIPINOS, AMERICANS AND FRENCH.

REVEALING ALSO WAS THE LENGTHY TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH JAPAN'S ECONOMY WAS INTEGRATED INTO PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

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DUAL DEFENDANTS WITH THE VIRACY "TO P

1947

TO WHICH JAPAN'S ECONOMY WAS INTEGRATED INTO PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

THROUGHOUT, THE PROSECUTION LAID STRESS ON CONNECTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS WITH THE VARIED ACTIVITIES AS A CONSPIRACY "TO PLAN, INITIATE AND WAGE WARS OF AGGRESSION."

(ADVANCE FOR AUTOMATIC USE WHEN THE PROSECUT

(END ADVANCE FOR AUTOMATIC USE WHEN THE PROSECUTION CONCLUDES ITS CASE IN THE TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIAL.)

XGAPS MM

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JAPANESE LABOR (170)

TOKYO, JAN. 24-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUUARTERS REPORTEDLY THREATENED "DECISIVE AND COMPLETE ACTION" TODAY TO HALT A STRIKE OF 2,500,000 GOVERNMENT WORKERS SET FOR FEB. 1 AND GAVE LEFT WING JAPANESE UNION LEADERS UNTIL SATURDAY TO SAY WHETHER THEY WOULD CALL IT OFF.

THE REPORT OF THE CRACKDOWN ON LEFTIST LABOR, WHICH HITHERTO HAS BEEN GIVEN ITS HEAD UNDER THE OCCUPATION, CAME FROM UNQUOTABLE BUT USUALLY RELIABLE JAPANESE SOURCES.

NEITHER HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS NOR UNION LEADERS -- UNDER STRICT HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTIONS TO SAY NOTHING TO THE PRESS -- WOULD DISCUSS THE MATTER.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM MARQUAT, HEAD OF HEADQUARTERS' ECONOMIC SECTION, AND THEODORE COHEN, CHIEF OF THE LABOR DIVISION, DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT THAT THEY LAID DOWN THE LAW TO "SEVEN OR EIGHT" JAPANESE LABOR LEADERS.

BY THIS ACCOUNT, THE OFFICIALS DECLARED THAT A GENERAL STRIKE WOULD PROMOTE NATIONAL DISASTER, INTERFERE WITH THE OCCUPATION, AND CONSEQUENTLY WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

THE GENERAL STRIKE WAS CONCEIVED BY LEFTWING LABOR LEADERS AS A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER YOSHIDA'S CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT, WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO UNSEAT.

X229APS

341

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MANILA, JAN 24-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OPENED ITS LONG-EXPECTED DRIVE AGAINST HUKBALAHAPS (ARMED PEASANTS) IN CENTRAL LUZON YESTERDAY, DELAYED DISPATCHES FROM CABANATUAN SAID TODAY.

FOUR COMPANIES OF MILITARY POLICE WERE REPORTED ENGAGING 500 HUKS BELIEVED COMMANDED BY LUIS TARUC, HEAD OF THE PEASANTS, IN FOUR VILLAGES AROUND CABANATUAN IN THE HEART OF THE RICE COUNTRY.

THE REPORTS FROM THE SCENE ASSERTED THE HUKS WERE IN FLIGHT AFTER THE MILITARY POLICE ATTACKED WITH MORTARS AND HEAVY AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. THE HUKS HAVE DEFIED GOVERNMENT DEMANDS TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

EW1053PCS

MANILA,JAN.24-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT ORDER GROUNDING FAR EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT,INC., PLANES IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS LIFTED PROVISIONALLY TODAY.

JESUS VILLAMOR, DIRECTOR OFTHE AERONAUTICS BUREAU, APPROVED THE OPERATION IMMEDIATELY OF THREE FEATI PLANES ON INTERISLAND RUNS. FEATI IS EXPECTED TO HAVE 28 TWO ENGINE TRANSPORTS IN OPERATION BY MONTH'S END.

FEATI PLANES WERE GROUNDED NINE DAYS AGO WHEN THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED THE LINE OF VIOLATING SAFETY REGULATIONS. FEATI'S TRANSPORT, MISS LUZON, CRASHED INTO THE CHINA SEA TWO WEEKS AGO WITH A LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

FJ725ACS NM

OTTAWA, JAN. 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED NOT TO CONTINUE TO ENFORCE LEGISLATION PERMITTING THE DEPORTATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN. HOWEVER, ASSISTANCE WILL BE GIVEN THOSE WHO WISH TO DEPART VOLUNTARILY.

KING SAID THAT NEARLY 4,000 OF THE 24,000 JAPANESE IN CANADA HAD RETURNED TO JAPAN VOLUNTARILY. AMONG THESE, HE SAID, WERE "THE JAPANESE WHOSE DEPORTATION WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY HAD THEY NOT GONE VOLUNTARILY."

AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL PASSED DEC. 15, 1945, PERMITTING DEPORTATION AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE HAS BEEN REPEALED. ALSO REPEALED, IS AN ORDER AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE LOYALTY OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

A THIRD ORDER REPEALED CONCERNS THE REVOCATION OF CANADIAN STATUS OF NATURALIZED PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN WHO LEAVE CANADA. THIS DOES NOT, HOWEVER, RESTORE THE STATUS OF PERSONS WHO ALREADY HAVE LOST SUCH STATUS.

FD306PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 24-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE U.N., WOULD SPEAK FEB. 17 AT A COMMUNITY AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD WEEK DINNER TO BE HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. LIE ACCEPTED AN INVITATION FROM THE MINNEAPOLIS ROUND TABLE OF THE NATIONS CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

RP1006PES

MARSHALL (400)

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JAN.24-(AP)-THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN AND AMBASSADOR GEORGE MESSERSMITH OVER AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA APPEARS CERTAIN TO BE RESOLVED SWIFTLY BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LATE YESTERDAY THAT HE AND MARSHALL HAD DISCUSSED THE SITUATION. AND WHILE THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE DID NOT EXPRESS HIS OWN VIEWS, THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT HE URGENTLY DESIRES EARLY ACTION TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE IN UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY.

MESSERSMITH, WHO CAME TO WASHINGTON AT CHRISTMASTIME, IS STILL HERE. HE EVIDENTLY HOPES TO LAY BEFORE MARSHALL HIS ARGUMENTS FOR A MODIFICATION OF BRADEN'S FIRM INSISTENCE THAT THE PERON GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA MUST FULFILL ALL ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ADOPTS A FRIENDLIER ATTITUDE.

BRADEN CONFERRED WITH MR. TRUMAN A WEEK AGO AND IS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT IF THERE IS ANY CHANGE IN HIS TERN HANDLING OF ARGENTINE RELATIONS HE WILL RESIGN.

THE SITUATION ALSO INVOLVES QUESTIONS OF MARSHALL'S RELATIONS WITH THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

SOME INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THAT BODY ARE KNOWN TO BE CONVINCED THAT THE ARGENTINE SITUATION MUST BE CLEARED UP SOON AND ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR AN EARLY MEETING OF ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

AT THE MOMENT MANY OFFICIALS IN A POSITION TO KNOW ARE UNCERTAIN WHETHER MARSHALL'S HANDLING OF THE SITUATION WILL INVOLVE PERSONNEL CHANGES. THERE IS SPECULATION, HOWEVER, THAT EITHER MESSERSMITH OR BRADEN, POSSIBLY BOTH, EVENTUALLY MAY GO.

MARSHALL, WHO TALKED WITH MR. TRUMAN YESTERDAY ON A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS INCLUDING CHINA, SOUTH AMERICA, GERMANY AND PALESTINE, APPEARED TO BE MOVING SWIFTLY TO COMPLETE THE TOP ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HE ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT LAST NIGHT OF JOHN E. PEURIFOY AS ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION, REPLACING DONALD RUSSELL WHO RESIGNED WHEN FORMER SECRETARY BYRNES LEFT THE DEPARTMENT.

THIS WAS MARSHALL'S FIRST PERSONNEL ACTION IN THE DEPARTMENT WHERE MR. TRUMAN SAID YESTERDAY HE HAS A COMPLETELY FREE HAND.

THE SELECTION OF PEURIFOY, AT 39 A VETERAN OF NINE YEARS IN STATE DEPARTMENT WORK, MAY SIGNAL AN EVENTUAL REORGANIZATION WITH HIM SHOULDERING DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE JOB.

PEURIFOY, WHO HAS SERVED FOR THE LAST YEAR AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO UNDERSECRETARY DEAN ACHESON, HAS BEEN MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE NON-CAREER OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT. THUS ANY REORGANIZATION PLAN WHICH HE SPONSORED MIGHT GIVE INCREASED AUTHORITY TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMATS.

AB/SU605AES

30.24-7543

SMITH-BANK (420)
BY STERLING F. GREEN
WASHINGTON, JAN.24-(AP)-THE UNEXPECTED DEATH OF HAROLD D. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK, LEAVING THAT GLOBAL RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY LEADERLESS AGAIN TODAY, PRESUMABLY WILL SPUR THE SEARCH FOR A NEW PRESIDENT.

SMITH, FORMER UNITED STATES BUDGET DIRECTOR, WAS STRICKEN SUDDENLY BY A HEART ATTACK LATE YESTERDAY AT HIS FARM HOME NEAR CULPEPPER, VA. HE WAS 48 YEARS OLD.

HE HAD BEEN SERVING AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT SINCE DECEMBER 18, WHEN PRESIDENT EUGENE MEYER RESIGNED. SMITH RESIGNED, TOO, BUT AGREED TO STAY ON UNTIL THE BANK'S DIRECTORS ELECTED A NEW PRESIDENT.

COINCIDENTALLY WITH SMITH'S DEATH--WHICH CAME SO SUDDENLY THAT MEDICAL AID WAS NOT AT HAND--A BANK OFFICIAL INDICATED PRIVATELY THAT THE WIDE-RANGING SEARCH FOR A PRESIDENT MAY BE NEARING AN END. THE SELECTION IS "UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION" AT THIS MOMENT, HE TOLD A REPORTER, AND THE DIRECTORS HOPE FOR AN EARLY DECISION.

FROM OTHER PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE 43-NATION, $8,000,000,000 INSTITUTION IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE DIRECTORS HAVE BEEN STUDYING WHETHER TO MAKE THE VICE PRESIDENCY A MORE POWERFUL POSITION.

THE PROPOSAL IN EFFECT WOULD SET UP THE JOB AS AN "EXECUTIVE" VICE PRESIDENCY. ITS HOLDER WOULD PRESIDE PERMANENTLY AT MEETINGS OF THE 12-NATION DIRECTORATE--AS SMITH HAD BEEN DOING TEMPORARILY--AND ASSUME ADDED DUTIES OF MANAGEMENT IN ORDER TO LEAVE THE NEW PRESIDENT FREE FOR POLICY MATTERS.

SOME OFFICIALS BELIEVE THIS PLAN WOULD MAKE THE PRESIDENCY, A $30,000-A-YEAR TAX-FREE POSITION WHICH SEVERAL PERSONS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE REJECTED, MORE ATTRACTIVE TO TOP RANK FINANCIAL MEN.

AMONG THOSE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SOUNDED OUT UNSUCCESSFULLY ARE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HARRIMAN; FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN J. MCCLOY; PRESIDENT ALLAN SPROUL OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK, AND GRAHAM F. TOWERS, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF CANADA.

RECENTLY THE NAME OF WARREN LEE PIERSON HAS FIGURED IN SPECULATION. HE IS PRESIDENT OF ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO, INC., AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON. HE WAS AN ADVISER AT THE BRETTON WOODS (N.H.) CONFERENCE IN 1944, WHERE THE BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND WERE BORN.

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT SMITH'S SUCCESSOR LIKEWISE WOULD HAVE A FINANCIAL BACKGROUND. SMITH'S EXPERIENCE WAS MAINLY ADMINISTRATIVE, BUT THE ORGANIZATIONAL PHASE OF WORLD BANK ACTIVITIES IS LARGELY OVER. IT IS EXPECTED SOON TO START MAKING LOANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN WAR-TRAMPLED COUNTRIES.

A52WX

EMILIO G. COLLADO, UNITED STATES MEMBER OF THE BANK'S DIRECTORATE, SAID SMITH'S DEATH WAS "TERRIBLE NEWS--I KNOW THE BANK'S DIRECTORS AND STAFF WILL BE SHOCKED AND GRIEVED."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, TERMING SMITH "ONE OF THE ABLEST SERVANTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE," SAID HE WAS "TERRIBLY SHOCKED."

SMITH HAD BEEN TREATED FOR A HEART CONDITION ABOUT A YEAR AGO, WHEN HE WAS BUDGET DIRECTOR.

HE LEFT THAT $10,000 POST LAST SUMMER, SAYING HE COULD "NOT AFFORD" TO PASS UP THE BANK POSITION WITH ITS $22,500 SALARY, TAXES ON WHICH ARE PAID BY THE BANK.

A FORMER DIRECTOR OF MICHIGAN'S STATE BUDGET, HE JOINED THE BUDGET BUREAU IN 1939. HE WAS BORN JUNE 6, 1898, IN LAWRENCE, KANS.

AB557AES

ATOMIC (350)
BY JACK BELL
WASHINGTON, JAN 24-(AP)-SENATORS TALKED TODAY OF CALLING BERNARD M. BARUCH TO A HEARING WHICH ONE OF THEM SAID COULD DEVELOP BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO SOME OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ATOMIC CONTROL COMMISSION NOMINEES.

SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO) TOLD A REPORTER HE WILL SUGGEST TO THE SENATE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL ATOMIC COMMITTEE THAT THEY HEAR FROM BARUCH BEFORE PASSING ON MR. TRUMAN'S FIVE APPOINTEES TO THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY DAVID E.LILIENTHAL AS CHAIRMAN.

BARUCH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY SOME PERSONS AS NOT TOO WELL PLEASED WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE SO-CALLED LILIENTHAL-ACHESON REPORT LAST SPRING WHILE THE ELDER STATESMAN WAS ENGAGED IN UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC NEGOTIATIONS. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON JOINED LILIENTHAL IN SPONSORING THE REPORT WHICH LAID DOWN A PATTERN FOR SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS.

BARUCH RESIGNED EARLIER THIS MONTH AS AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

BRICKER SAID HE HAD RECEIVED "NUMEROUS" LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS URGING HOM TO OPPOSE SOME OF THE APPOINTMENTS. BUT HE ADDED THAT HE DOES NOT INTEND TO MAKE UP HIS MIND UNTIL HE HEARS ALL OF THE TESTIMONY TO BE GIVEN AT PUBLIC HEARINGS STARTING MONDAY.

"I HAVE A HIGH REGARD FOR MR. BARUCH'S OPINION AND I THINK WE OUGHT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THESE MEN BEFORE WE UNDERTAKE TO SAY WHETHER THEY SHALL BE CONFIRMED OR NOT," BRICKER SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME, A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE ATOMIC COMMITTEE TOLD A REPORTER SOME DISSATISFACTION HAD BEEN EXPRESSED AT A MEETING OF THE GROUP THIS WEEK ON THE THEME THAT MR. TRUMAN'S APPOINTEES--ASIDE FROM LILIENTHAL--ARE NOT MORE WIDELY KNOWN.

THIS DEMOCRAT, WHO ASKED NOT TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID HE WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPS AMONG MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES UNLESS TESTIMONY SHOWS CLEARLY THAT THE APPOINTEES ARE PARTICULARLY QUALIFIED. HE NOTED THAT THE COMMISSION MAY BECOME ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AGENCIES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THIS SENATOR SAID HE WILL BACK BRICKER'S MOVE TO CALL BARUCH, ADDING THAT HE ALSO WANTS TO HEAR THE VIEWS OF FORMER SENATOR WARREN R. AUSTIN (VT), BARUCH'S SUCCESSOR ON THE U.N. ATOMIC COMMISSION.

NAMED WITH LILIENTHAL AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE ROBERT F.BACHER OF NEW YORK, SUMNER T.PIKE OF MAINE, LEWIS L.STRAUSS OF VIRGINIA AND WILLIAM W.WAYMACK OF IOWA. CARROLL L.WILSON OF MASSACHUSETTS WAS CHOSEN AS GENERAL MANAGER.

SENATOR MCKELLAR (D-TENN) ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE WILL FIGHT LILIENTHAL'S CONFIRMATION, RENEWING AN UNSUCCESSFUL FEUD HE CARRIED ON WHILE LILIENTHAL HEADED THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.

SU629AES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24-(AP)-CHAIRMAN THOMAS (R-NJ) OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A SUBPOENA HAS BEEN SERVED ON GERHARD EISLER TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FEB. 6.

EISLER WAS IDENTIFIED AT A COMMITTEE HEARING LAST YEAR BY LOUIS F. BUDENZ AS THE DIRECTOR OF COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. BUDENZ, FORMER EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER, RENOUNCED COMMUNISM AND BECAME A TEACHER AT NOTRE DAME AND FORDHAM UNIVERSITIES.

THOMAS SAID THE SUBPOENA WAS SERVED ON EISLER TODAY IN NEW YORK. THE FEBRUARY 6 HEARING, HE SAID, WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EG1123AES

NEW YORK, JAN. 24-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER RAISED HIS VOICE TO A SHOUT WHEN HE TOLD THE BOND CLUB OF NEW YORK THAT "ANY COUNTRY WHICH CAN POUR OUT ALL THAT WE DID IN THIS WAR CAN BUILD ENOUGH HOUSES TO TAKE CARE OF THE VETERANS WHO WENT OVERSEAS TO FIGHT IT!"

DISCUSSION OF HOUSING AROSE DURING A QUESTION PERIOD FOLLOWING THE CHIEF OF STAFF'S ADDRESS TO THE CLUB LAST NIGHT.

"TAKE IT (HOUSING) TO YOUR HEARTS," EISENHOWER SAID. "SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT WITHOUT WAITING FOR WASHINGTON TO DO IT."

INVITING THEIR QUESTIONS, EISENHOWER WARNED THE INVESTMENT BANKERS THAT "THERE IS ONLY ONE FIELD IN WHICH I AM MORE IGNORANT THAN I AM ABOUT FINANCE -- AND THAT IS POLITICS."

THE GENERAL SAID THAT AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY AND JAPAN HAD BEEN REDUCED TO "THE POINT OF DANGER." HE SAID HE REGARDED CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF THOSE TWO COUNTRIES AS AMONG THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTIONS THE UNITED STATES COULD MAKE TO FUTURE PEACE.

BECAUSE THEY SERVE FOR A ONLY SHORT TIME IN RELATION TO THE COST OF THEIR TRAINING, DRAFTED MEN MAKE "THE MOST EXPENSIVE TYPE OF SOLDIERS," EISENHOWER SAID.

"THE SOONER WE CAN DESERT SELECTIVE SERVICE THE BETTER IT WILL BE FOR THIS COUNTRY," HE ADDED.

THE GENERAL URGED HIS AUDIENCE TO "JOIN OUR RECRUITING STAFF AND HELP US GET SOME MEN."

WR359AES

ONE SENTENCE OF PACT DONE

Result Noted After Two Weeks Of Conference

Jack Smith

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—The deputy foreign ministers finished their second week of preparatory work on the peace treaties for Germany and Austria today with just one sentence written.

The exact wording of even this sentence was not disclosed, but the four-power council had agreed it should recognize the re-establishment of a free and independent Austria, a principal already agreed upon by the deputies' superiors, the Council of Foreign Ministers.

NIGHT

Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States representative who takes over chairmanship of the Council next week, sarcastically remarked that this one-sentence record was "a magnificent achievement."

He planned a speed-up program next week, however. American sources said he would set up more experts' committees, divide up the work and make a drive to complete the deputies' task by the time the Foreign Ministers Council meets in Moscow March 10.

The Deputies canceled the meeting scheduled for today to hear Canada's views on the German treaty when the Canadian Government appeared to be boycotting the deliberations.

The Canadian Government said it was not ready to present its views. (CANADA-2)

Summary Of Claims

Here is a summary of the major small-power demands already presented:

Poland—Forty thousand square Oder and Niesse Rivers.

Holland—Germany to pay "full cost" of occupation and reconstruction.

Czechoslovakia—Some 350 square miles of border territory; plus free haulage of Czechoslovak freight on German railways, free navigation of German sections of Elbe and Danube, and free use of German ports of Hamburg, Kiel and Bremen.

Asks For Materials

Belgium—Vast payments in German materials each year for 40 years, including 6,600,000 metric tons of coal annually; plus ships and tugs, free use of German patents and eventual frontier rectifications.

Greece—"Highest possible" reparations payments in "shortest possible" time; 500,000 tons of coal annually; fuel compensation for ancient archaeological and art treasures destroyed; guaranteed restoration of Greece's prewar German market for tobacco.

In addition, France already has formed a virtual customs union with the Saar region and many French politicians sought its formal incorporation into France.

Canada Delays Her Word In Peace Talks

Jack Smith

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—The four-power Foreign Ministers' deputies, scheduled to hear Canada's views on the German peace treaty, today postponed the meeting after the Canadians said they were not ready to talk.

DAY

A semi-official Canadian source said Canada would never be ready to talk until she were assured that a representation of her views now would not jeopardize her rights to participate in subsequent deliberations on the German peace.

United States sources said Canada, seeking a stronger voice in the treaty-making, had "indicated informally" that she would boycott deliberations on the German pact unless assured that she could take part in later discussions.

Written Requests

Yesterday the deputies, in response to a written request from the Canadian delegation as to whether participation today would jeopardize Canada's future participation, said only that they would be glad to hear her views.

Meanwhile, disagreement was still apparent between the Soviet Union and the United States, Britain and France on the extent to which other "small" nations should be allowed to take part in drafting treaties for the March Big Four meeting in Moscow.

Feodor T. Gousev, of Russia, criticized South Africa and Australia for bringing up questions of peacemaking procedure. He recalled that in the role of chairman this week he had instructed them to confine their discussions to the German problem itself.

Other Nations' Stand

Robert Murphy, of the United States, and the British and French representatives made it clear they could not agree to instructions of this sort. Gousev's criticism of the Union of South Africa followed a statement to the Big Four deputies from E. K. Scallan, acting high commissioner for the Union in London, who declared the Potsdam agreement on Germany should be revised promptly to give nations outside the Big Three a part in German administration.

He opposed cession to Poland of German territory east of the Oder and Neisse rivers and to France of the Saarland and asked reconsideration of the current rate of German coal exports, reparation deliveries and industrial dismantling.

"There is grave danger of a further economic and social setback which may make Germany a new menace to Europe and the world," he said.

ANGLO-SOVIET TIES IMPROVE

Hopes Seen For New Moves In Wake Of Note Exchange

Tom Williams

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—A wide new vista for Soviet-British collaboration appeared to be opening tonight in the wake of the reaffirmation of the twenty-year British-Russian alliance.

Observing in bith Moscow and London declared that revision and extension of the treaty may form an entirely new basis for co-operation between the two powers.

Officially it was understood that Britain was awaiting amplification of the clause of Prime Minister Stalin's note to Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, calling for freeing the treaty from "weakening" reservations.

NIGHT

Term Considered Fortunate

Competent authorities on international subjects took the view that the exchange of notes between Stalin and Bevin brought fortunate results from misunderstandings dating back to December 22, when Bevin declared that Britain "does not tie herself to anybody, except in regard to her obligations under the (United Nations) Charter."

Stalin said Bevin's assertion made the Kremlin extremely uncomfortable about the entire basis of the alliance. Stalin expressed his anxiety to Field Marshal Lord Montgomery when the chief of the Imperial Staff visited him on January 10.

Five days after the Stalin-Montgomery talk the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* bluntly declared that the Bevin speech "repudiated" the treaty. *Pravda's* blast accompanied a London announcement of plans for a British-French alliance, and Soviet press and radio declarations of opposition to any British-American agreement on standardizatio nof arms.

May Have Led To Concern

Diplomats said these events also may have led to the Kremlin's concern over future British-Soviet relations.

Apparently Stalin's note was the first regarding extension of the treaty since Bevin reported last year that he had received no reply from Russia to his offer to make the pact effective for 50 instead of twenty years.

Bevin's December pronouncement, considered by the Russian's with Articles 3 and 4 of the treaty in wind, apparently led them to conclude that *Pravda's* conclusions were well drawn.

Staline may have been referring also to the same clauses asconstituting weakening "reservations."

The treaty was signed almost two years before the United Nations preparatory commission met at Dumbarton Oaks.

Terms Of Articles

Article 3 says that "the high contracting parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period."

Article 4 pledges immediate mutual aid if either party is attacked by Germany again or any state associated with Germany's acts of aggression in Europe. It adds: "This article shall remain in force until the high contracting parties, by mutual agreement, shall recognize that is is superseded by the adoption of the proposals contemplated in article 3 (one)."

Evidently Moscow saw in Bevin's December 22 broadcast declaration that he believed the time had come for the United Nations to supersede the alliance.

Encourages New Talks

Stalin's note that the misunderstanding was now cleared up and that he agreed with Bevin that the treaty still was in force was regarded here as encouraging for new treaty talks.

Britain also had not abandoned hope of effecting an exchange of British and Russian military officers.

A *Tass* dispatch reported that Stalin had rejected the proposal from Montgomery on the grounds such collaboration might be misinterpreted as "preparing for war." The Foreign Office would neither confirm or deny that Montgomery had made such a proposal to Stalin.

Cadets To Study Russian

However, Montgomery indicated today the possibility of an officer exchange. Speaking at Sandhurst, the British equivalent of West Point, he declared that language was a main obstacle to full understanding between Britain and Russia and announced the Royal Military Academy will start teaching all

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officer students the Russian language.

"We want more generals to learn Russian," he told the cadets.

A high British source commenting on the possibilities of officer exchange said "the wider the collaboration between allied armies in peacetime the less can there be any suggestion that it is directed against any allied power. Britain is deeply interested in carrying over into peace the broad and effective collaboration of the Allies during the war."

Officer Exchange Plan Unwarlike, British Assert

1947

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—Foreign Office sources said today the British Government did not share Prime Minister Stalin's view that any exchange of British and Russian miltary student-officers might be interpreted by public opinion as "preparing for war."

Stalin's attitude was announced last night by the Moscow radio, which said Stalin had rejected an exchange proposal advanced by Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, British chief of staff, who visited Moscow recently.

British sources would neither confirm nor deny officially even that Montgomery had made such a proposal.

DAY

Britons to Study Russian

Montgomery meanwhile announced that all officer-students at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, would be taught Russian.

Montgomery, speaking to cadets at Sandhurst, said he believed that the language barrier was the main obstacle to full understanding between Britain and Russia.

"We want more generals to learn Russian," he added.

Montgomery today also indicated he had not abandoned the exchange plan.

Tass quoted Stalin as saying that Britain and the United States had been denounced "in various press organs" for their exchange of aviation students and for plans to standardize training and armaments, and that Russia "would not like also to become an object of denunciation."

Note Exchange Hailed

The British press, meanwhile, hailed the recent exchange of notes between Stalin and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as clearing up a Moscow "misinterpretation" about the twenty-year Russian-British treaty of alliance.

In a note to Bevin, Stalin said the treaty still stands but that certain "reservations" would have to be removed if its extension until 1992 were considered.

The Foreign Office said that no steps had yet been taken toward meeting those "reservations" and that it was not known here exactly to what Stalin referred.

Previous Incidents

Previously publicized were Bevin's December 22 radio statement that Britain "does not tie herself to anyone"; the interpretation of *Pravda*, Soviet Communist party newspaper, that this repudiated the 1942 alliance and the British Government's denial that this was true.

Stalin referred also to Bevin's proposals that the treaty be extended to 50 years.

This week a British Foreign Office spokesman said he understood that Bevin's offer implied only "that the word 'twenty' would be substituted b ythe word 'fifty.'" Last night belief was expressed that Britain might now be willing to go farther and take out what Stalin referred to as "reservations" as well.

FAVORS CLOSER ANGLO-RED TIES

1947

But Shawcross Would Bar Spread of Sovietism.

Belfast, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Sir Hartley Shawcross, Britain's Attorney-General, voiced hope today that Anglo-Russian ties will become closer and closer but without exposing British social democracy to the totalitarian Soviet system of government.

"I hope we shall always remain a parliamentary democracy," Shawcross said in a speech before the Belfast Fabian Society. "We are already allied to Russia within the framework of the United Nations for a twenty-year period and I hope that the alliance will acquire an ever-increasing importance and will be prolonged. I am certain that States organized on a basis of parliamentary democracy can live side by side with those which have a totalitarian Soviet system; both can co-operate in international affairs and preserve that form of government internally which seems best suited to their own needs.

DAY

Bulwark Against Reds.

"The British Laborite Government, along with other social democratic movements in Europe," Shawcross said, "is the one real bulwark against the spread of Communism—or for that matter of Fascism.

"I don't say that belligerently or offensively," he added. "The Communist theory of government might be right in some countries. I don't think it is. But I am quite ready to believe that others as honest and patriotic and sincere as I seek to be, sincerely believe that in the present stage of world development a benevolent dictatorship is more likely to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number than parliamentary democracy.

Accuses Tories.

"I say benevolent dictatorship, for one must concede that the totalitarian Soviet system, although it may involve a dictatorship, is at least a dictatorship in the interests of the masses, not like those which have existed in the interests of the few.

"Friendship and alliance with Russia," Shawcross declared, "is no reason why we should adopt the same machinery of government, and when I say that the Laborite Government is a bulwark against a spread of Communism, I mean that social democracy is—if you rule out Fascism—the only alternative to Communism . . . taking Europe as a whole and ourselves as an integral part of Europe, the choice obviously is a choice between Communism or Fascism and social democracy."

Shawcross declared that "ill informed" Americans regard social democracy as the same thing as Communism and attributed this misconception to "a very dangerous thing that is going on in Britain—an attempt by a section of the Tory party to pretend that they have some kind of special property in democracy, a monopoly of its principles."

More Holy Land Talks Monday

1947

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—British colonial experts and Arab representatives will have another try at untangling the Holy Land problem Monday when the London Palestine Conference reconvenes without Jewish representatives present.

Zionist spokesmen will confer separately with British representatives, however.

The conference recessed on a note of discord last October after the Arab delegates had turned down Britain's plan for dividing the Holy Land into four federated, semi-autonomous provinces.

No Partition Division

The Arabs offered a counterproposal which would halt Jewish immigration into Palestine and give the Arabs majority control of the British mandate. The British were to study the proposal during the adjournment, but they have announced no decision.

The Palestine Arab delegation, headed by Jamal Effendi Husseini, cousins of the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, will be newcomers to the conference. The Palestine Arabs boycotted the parley last fall after the British had rejected the Mufti as a delegate.

Death Sentence Upheld

In Jerusalem, a reliable source said General Sir Evelyn Barker had confirmed the military death sentence against Dov Groner, alleged member of the underground Irgun Zvai Leumi, for his participation in an attack on a police station last spring.

This informant said General Barker, British commander in chief in Palestine, had ordered Groner to hang Tuesday but because no official communiqué had yet been released, there was some speculation that General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commisisoner for Palestine, might reprieve Groner.

NAZI GROUP'S BID FOR POWER TOLD BY STUDY BOARD

LONDON, Jan. 25. — (AP) The international committee for the study of European questions charged today that a Nazi network in Germany whose strength "is increasing more and more each month," was laying the groundwork to recapture power through control of Allied-fostered democratic institutions.

The committee, which includes many outstanding British, French, Belgian, Danish and Dutch leaders, said the exhaustive reports of trends in Germany was given to the price ministers and foreign ministers of the various allied nations yesterday.

Say Nazi Party Recovering

"The Nazi party has recovered from the first shock of Germany's defeat and is quietly reorganizing for a return to power through capturing control of the democratic institutions set up by the allies," the report declared.

The report said the network was "directed by former important Nazi leaders, by members of foreign 'collaborationist' movements who took refuge in Germany after her defeat, by officers and non-commissioned officers of the wehrmacht."

It said that among the leaders "are a fairly important number" of those liberated July 3, 1946, in the general amnesty granted by U. S. Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

Dr. Robert Borel, is general secretary of the international committee, which includes:

Lord Brabazon of Tara, former minister of aircraft production; Lord Vansittart, former permanent under-secretary of state; Prof. D. W. Brogan, of Cambridge university, and labor and conservative members of parliament, for England; former premier Edouard Herriot and former Washington ambassador Paul Claudel for France; Senate President Robert Gillon, of Belgium; former foreign minister Christmas Moeller, of Denmark, and former foreign minister Deelaerts van Blokland, of Holland.

Passive Resistance First

The report said the Nazi organizations presently aim at "passive resistance only", endeavoring to:

1. "Thwart denazification and keep as many as possible of their own men in key positions."

2. Spy on the Germans both in their private and public life and maintain the nationalistic spirit among them either by intimidation or threats."

3. "Cause disorder in those administrations, industrial or agricultural organizations controlled by the powers in order to increase their difficulties and thus induce them to put more and more control into the hands of the Germans themselves."

The groups, the report said, "are instructed to avoid any sabotage of allied installations or military stores in order to prevent attracting attention to themselves and to let the responsibility for the disorder thus created rest upon the occupying powers."

The report accused Robert Murphy, political adviser to the American Military Government in Germany, of "premature" optimism in congratulating the Germans in a radio broadcast on the "brilliant way" in which they have adopted democracy.

"A thorough examination of the situation indicates that with the exception of a small minority of Germans—who, appear sincere and of goodwill—the great majority of the German people have in no way, at teh time being, entered the path of Democracy," the report said.

"It seems indeed regrettable," said the report, "that, while during twelve years of Nazi regime Germans never succeeded in organizing really efficient resistance movement against the Nazis, they have now for the first time succeeded in setting up a well-organized movement in order to hinder the denazification efforts of Allied authorities as well as industrial reorganization. . . .

Circulate In Uniforms

In recent months, the report said, "former members of the Nazi party and of the SS have been circulating again in uniform in various zones of occupation both in public and at private gatherings, particularly in Lower Saxony and Bavaria, and have received open manifestations of sympathy from the German people. An impartial examination of the existing facts shows that the denazification of Germany has, up till now, been a failure because of the opposition of a majority of the population and that there is actually no prospect of this coming to an end."

The report detailed alleged Nazi influences still surviving in Argentina, Switzerland, South Africa and Sweden and maintained that many Nazi assets remain in foreign countries under names of individuals and firms of those countries.

"The greatest part of the capital which the Germans deposited abroad before and during the war has remained in the hands of the citizens and nationalistic organizations of Germany who retain the possibility of using it freely. This capital amounts to considerable sums," the report said.

Modernized Transport Predicted for Britain

Minister Says Nationalization Assures Needed Capital

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Minister of Transport Alfred Barnes declared today that public ownership of inland transport, now undergoing the Parliamentary process of nationalization, will provide the "hundreds of millions" of pounds needed to modernize the nation's railroads, canals and road haulage systems.

NIGHT

"One of the other benefits resulting from the nationalization of transport," he said in a speech prepared for a meeting of the London branch of Britain's ruling Labor party, "will be the availability of cheap capital and the assurance that this money will be spent where it is most urgently needed."

The nationalization bill now before Parliament, where it passa, is regarded as certain, calls for creation of a British transport commission authorized to borrow £250,000,000 ($1,000,000,000) for capital purposes and raise, by temporary loans an amount not exceeding £25,000,000 $(100,000,000).

1947

Seeking Grain For Eire

Cork, Eire, Jan. 25 (AP)—Frank Hallinan, chairman of Grain Importers (Eire), Limited, plans to leave Cobh Sunday by the United States Liner America to seek more grain for Eire. Hallinan said he would visit New York, Washington, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa trying to get allocations of cereals, principally wheat.

Russ Zone Party Hits U.S., British Reich Acts

Berlin, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party charged today that de-Nazification and demilitarization were lagging in the British and United States occupation zones and declared that "particularistic tendencies" in those areas "threaten to bring Germany into colonial dependence."

The statement, issued after a meeting of the SED's executive committee, said "the same forces which brought about the present conditions in Germany" control politics, economy and government in the western zones.

DAY

Russian Zone 'Cleansed'

In the Russian zone, the statement said, economy and government have been "cleansed" of Fascists and militarists.

The party meeting was called to examine the situation in Germany prior to the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers in March.

The SED statement said too many foreigners had a hand in German economy in the western zones and added: "The future is more than gloomy."

"There is no sign of a serious, progressive social policy and the food crisis is growing worse," it

continued.

Zone Merger "No Solution"

The party said economic fusion of the British and American zones was no solution of the problem and that, in fact, the German problem "is hindered by this measure."

"It depends on us Germans, ourselves, which way we will go and what goal we strive to reach," the statement concluded. "In eastern Germany, the new way, the right way, is being pursued. In the west and south, the mistakes made after 1918 are being repeated."

RUBBLE URGED FOR BUILDING

Berlin Engineers See Source Of Material In Wreckage

Berlin, Jan. 25 (AP)—Millions of tons of rubble in Germany's bombed-out cities are now regarded by Berlin engineers as a source of new building material for the future.

Just to clean away the ruins, it is estimated might take as long as 25 years, and mar the countryside with waste heaps.

But experiments are under way to demonstrate that the wreckage of buildings can be processed on the spot for new construction.

Large Mills Called For

Engineering plans submitted to Allied Military Government experts call for the establishment of large mills in bombed-out areas.

Scooped-up debris would be sifted to remove wood and metal. Brick and stone fragments would be put through heavy crushers. The resultant powder, it is said, has exceptional adhesive qualities and can be mixed with cement to form building blocks of high insulation and resistance to pressure.

Only 60 per cent of the rubble requires crushing, engineers estimate, because the remainder is already a suitable powder.

Berlin, alone, has 70,000,000 cubic meters of rubble.

Malmedy Appeal For 43 SS Men Borne To D.C.

Dachau, Germany, Jan. 25 (AP)—A United States Army lieutenant colonel was reported en route to Washington today to carry an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on behalf of 43 German SS (Elite Guard) troopers condemned to hang for the slaughter of 750 American soldiers captured during the battle of the Bulge.

Colleagues of Lieut. Col. Willis M. Everett, Jr., of Atlanta, defense counsel for the condemned men during their trial last summer, said he was carrying with him a review of the affair in which he bitterly criticized the handling of the case, widely known as the Malmedy "massacre."

"Mad As A Hornet"

These attorneys said at war-crime trial headquarters here they understood Everett intended to demand a special review by the Army's judge advocate general in addition to filing an appeal with the Supreme Court.

"He left here mad as a hornet," one officer commented.

Everett's review of the case openly charged that United States interrogators obtained confessions from the SS men by beating and mistreating them and by conducting mock trails to frighten them. He asserted that 90 per cent of the evidence in the case "consists of illegal and fraudulently procured confessions."

"The Malmedy trial can be considered no more than the exercise of victorious power under the cloak of legal form, but it was totally lacking the standards of American justice," Everett wrote.

Peiper's Order

In all, 73 defendants were convicted last July of putting 750 American prisoners and 150 Belgian civilians to death during the Ardennes battle in the Winter of 1944. Thirty of them, however, were given prison terms ranging from ten years to life.

Witnesses at the trial, some of them soldiers who managed to escape the massacre, testified that Col. Joachim Peiper, one of those condemned to the gallows, gave an order before the offensive opened that no prisoners were to be taken and that he ordered exhausted and disarmed American soldiers shot after they surrendered.

The frozen bodies were recovered later by advancing American forces.

U.S. Officer To Appeal Death Sentences Of Dachau Nazis

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Officials of the Army War Crimes Branch expressed surprise today at reports that an American officer who defended 43 Nazi soldiers accused of the massacre of 750 American troops intends to appeal their death sentences.

Legal experts who worked on the prosecution of the Schutzstaffel (Elite Guard) troops alleged to have machine-gunned the American soldiers from tanks after they had been taken prisoner at Malmedy, Belgium, said the Nazis were given a fair trial and their guilt proved beyond a doubt.

En Route To Washington

A dispatch from Dachau, Germany, reported that Lieut. Col. Willis M. Everett, of Atlanta, defense counsel at the trial last summer, is en route to Washington to appeal to the Supreme Court and demand a special review by the army judge advocate general.

Everett contends Americans obtained confessions from the Nazi troopers by beatings and mob trials to frighten them. He charged that 90 per cent of the evidence consisted of "illegal and fraudulently procured confessions."

Officials of the war-crimes branch challenged this, but added that all judicial processes would be open to Everett in his appeal action.

Evidence Explained

Declaring that the prosecution built its case on a mass of carefully collected evidence, officials gave the following details:

To narrow the search for Nazi troops responsible for the slaughter near Malmedy crossroads in the Battle of the Bulge of December, 1944, the War Crimes Branch and other Army investigators sifted the records and interviewed literally hundreds of thousands of former German soldiers. In the United States alone, 350,000 German German prisoners of war in prison camps were screened.

Out of this process there were located 105 men who belonged to the combat group of the First Panzer regiment, commanded by Colonel Joachim Peiper.

"Specific Proof" Shown

These men were questioned and out of the 105, about a half dozen were found who had evidence or were at Malmedy at the time of the massacre. These half dozen were sent to Dachau and testified in the trial.

By a similar sifting process, a number of witnesses were located among former German soldiers in Europe.

War Crimes Branch officers showed evidence and testimony which they asserted proved specifically the case against 43 SS men, including evidence that the young Nazi colonel had given orders to take no prisoners, had ordered that prisoners taken be shot, and had watched some of the shootings.

RIGHTIST UNIT RISES IN REICH

National Democrats Given Test In American Zone

Frankfurt, Jan. 25 (AP)—A new right-wing political party campaigned today in American-occupied Germany as the "greatest enemy of socialism and communism" and as an advocate of the "immediate federation of Europe" proposed by Winston Churchill.

The "National Democratic party of Germany," its leaders said, has been given until February 15 by the United States Military Government to prove whether it can muster enough support to warrant its operating in more than its seven counties in the state of Hesse.

Outright Right Wing

The party has admitted being so "outspokenly right wing" that it terms even the powerful church-backed parties of southern Germany "leftist"—even though these parties generally are regarded as conservative.

The party is the first in postwar Germany to insert the word "national" in its name—a term heretofore steadfastly shunned by German politicians because they feared a connotation of militarism at a time when Germany is being demilitarized.

For a year party leaders have had military-government permission to organize in only three counties of Hesse. This week they were given a chance to show what they could do in four more counties. If they win enough members to justify existence, it will be allowed to operate at state level.

Communists See Danger

Communist leaders asserted today that the new party, "although not large, constitutes a danger for the rise of a new militaristic Germany."

Dr. Heirich Leughtgens, 70-year-old National Democratic party leader, a small-town banker in Friedberg, near Frankfurt, replied, "We are not militarists; we are individualists dedicated to private property and free enterprise. We want to go forward with the Anglo-Saxons in our foreign policy."

He said his party, claiming small business men, tradesmen, farmers and professional men as its members, had three main objectives: a two-party system, a federal Germany modeled on the United States system, preserving states' rights and having Frankfurt as its capital "to free Germany of Berlin's Prussianism," and "a western European federation under the leadership of Great Britain."

German Writer To Return To Reich

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 25 (AP). Frankfurt's Lord Mayor announced today that Fritz von Unruh, German playwright and novelist who left Germany in 1932 when he saw that the Nazis were rising to power, had accepted an invitation to return to this city from the United States.

Unruh, now living at 456 Riverside drive, New York, wrote the Mayor that "even a ruin would be good enough residence for me," and said he considered the invitation evidence that "Rat Catcher Hitler, by burning books . . . could not consume the souls of many citizens."

Unruh was one of the leading playwrights of the Weimar Republic. Last month he won the $1,000 Wilhelm Raabe literature prize of the city of Brunswick. His latest work, "The End Is Not Yet," will be published in the United States soon.

FINDS NAZIS RULE INTERNMENT CAMP

Regensburg, Germany, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Flourishing behind the barbed wire of the Regensburg internment camp, a fantastic "Nazi paradise" was disclosed today by a Bavarian government investigation. State Commissioner Joseph Eder reported these abuses:

A former SS major-general acted as adviser to the camp denazification court. German newspaper men, attending court hearings, were "grossly insulted" by internees.

A former SS division commander became camp labor supervisor.

Police guards, living in poverty on an average salary of ninety marks ($9) monthly, were easy prey to bribery.

Wealthy internees carried on regular black market operations, hauling in truckloads of illicit supplies from outside the camp.

Eder said former Nazi bigwigs, buying their way into influential camp positions, "systematically sabotaged the efforts of German supervisors."

Pending completion of the inquiry, the camp director has been relieved of duty.

G. I. HELD IN REICH AS ROBBER CHIEF

Munich, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The Military Government announced today that a wave of armed robberies in Munich was broken up by the arrest of an American soldier and two Germans and the killing of a fourth member of the gang.

All four in the group preyed on private homes within the past three months, committing their robberies at pistol point and in the uniform of United States troops.

Arrests were made in three raids Thursday night by Military Government personnel, German police and Criminal Investigation Division agents. One German, Alfons Fellermeier, who tried to get away was shot and killed by German police.

The statement identified as leader of the gang Private John Abernathy, 20, of a Military Police battalion. He is accused of providing the Germans with the uniforms and ammunition for carbines.

The raids yielded eighteen weapons, including machine pistols and American carbines, grenades, four Military Police helmets, 53,000 reichsmarks, fifteen cameras and jewelry valued at a half million marks.

Investigation disclosed that the gang planned to rob a Munich bank, the announcement said.

The group was charged with armed robbery of a Munich optician January 18, using uniforms as decoys with the explanation they had orders to search the dwelling. Fifteen cameras, jewelry and 4,000 marks were taken.

Five Britons Tell Of Harsh Deal By Yugoslav Captors

Vienna, Jan. 25 (AP)—Five British soldiers who said they wandered accidentally across the Yugoslav border five months ago told British authorities in Vienna tonight they had received harsh treatment from their captors until their release January 10.

The soldiers declared their efforts to contact British officials during their imprisonment were unsuccessful and that at one prison their diet consisted of soup at two means and coffee for breakfast.

They charged that although all of them suffered from heavy colds, they never were visited by a doctor.

During part of their interment, they said, they were with Roy H. Stoeckel, United States War Department civilian employé, of Kearney, N.J., who served a jail terms of nearly six months in Yugoslavia for having crossed the border without authorization.

Stoeckel, 24-year-old former soldier, is resting in a hospital here. Thus far he has declined to tell the story of his imprisonment and the United States Army has made no statement.

Spain Acts to Seize Foreign Property

Madrid, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The Franco Cabinet last night empowered the Spanish Government to expropriate foreign property in cases where the security of the State makes such action necessary. A communique did not give specific reason for the action, but there was speculation the authority would be applied against German property in Spain.

Sweden Expects Marshall

Stockholm, Jan. 25 (AP)—An informed Swedish source said today that Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, was expected to visit Stockholm on his way to Moscow for the March session of the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers.

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1,000,000 Poles Repatriated

Warsaw, Jan. 25 (AP)—It was announced today that more than 1,000,000 Poles had returned to their homeland in 1946 and that 1,635,627 Germans had been expelled. A total of 614,735 Poles have arrived from eastern Europe since 1945 and 2,019,949 Germans and 97,935 Ukrainians have been expelled, the announcement said.

U.S. Budget Aid To Militarists, Pravda Says

Moscow, Jan. 25 (AP)—*Pravda* declared today that the new United States Federal budget for the next fiscal year "will strengthen the increasing role of militarists in the whole political life of the country."

Asserting that military expenditures constitute one third of the Federal budget, the Communist party organ's writer M. Marinin said the new budget "will deepen the ties of the Government apparatus with the monopolies which have concentrated the Army orders in their hands."

[On January 10 President Truman proposed a $37,528,000,000 spending program for the ensuing fiscal year. The Army has asked for about $9,200,000,000 and the Navy wanted $6,400,000,000 for a total of $15,600,000,000; the President said, but he sent Congress an $11,000,000,000 national defense budget in which he recommended that the Army be given $6,658,000,000 and the Navy $4,423,000,000. The budget has not been adopted.]

Republican Critics

Marinin said supporters of the Administration had replied to critics of heavy military expenditures in last year's budget—such as former Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace—that the budget at that time was "transitional" and "not fully typical of peacetime budgets."

Commenting on what he termed favorable Republican reactions to President Truman's recent messages to the new Republican-dominated Eightieth Congress, Marinin declared that under the new balance of political forces the widely discussed two-party policy "signifies nothing other than that the policy of the Republican majority in Congress is accepted and implemented by the Democratic Administration."

He took the President's labor legislation proposals as an illustration of his point, asserting that the content of the Administration labor program was "fully acceptable to the Republicans."

Economic Crisis

Turning to the possibility of an economic crisis in the United States, Marinin said, "the President's recent messages to Congress show that new assertions by all sorts of professional optimists have no real foundations and are designed merely to temper the daily growing alarm in the broad strata of the American population concerning an approaching economic disaster."

The President's messages, he continued, "reflect fear concerning the consequences of a turbulent upheaval of capitalist economy" and Marinin expressed the opinion that President Truman's concrete proposals would not solve the problem.

Appeal On Prices

He singled out in particular the President's appeal to employers to "reduce prices wherever profits justify such reduction."

"Such appeals are doomed to failure," Marinin wrote, "for the Shylocks of capitalist business never make concessions when profits are concerned."

[The Ford Motor Company recently announced reductions in the prices of its automobiles.]

Izvestia Attacks U.S. Of Europe Idea

Moscow, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Government organ *Izvestia* today described a new movement for a "United States of Europe" as an attempt to revive an old plan creating a western bloc directed against the U.S.S.R.

In a review signed "Observer," *Izvestia* declared that 'any plan isolating the Soviet Union from participation in European affairs sounds now like a historical anachronism evolking bad memories of the Four-Power Pact at Munich and other combinations which led to World War II."

This new attack on the united European plan was in reply to a speech made January 17 by Viscount Templewood (formerly Sir Samuel Hoare) advocating a European federation to counteract "Balkanization of the Continent."

Press Carries Notes.

Moscow, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—All central Soviet newspapers and the Moscow radio today carried the text of notes exchanged by Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Secretary Bevin on the 1942 Russian-British alliance.

French Girl Friend Of 'My' Duce Faces Trial As Spy

Bordeaux, France, Jan. 25 (AP)—Madelein Corabouef, who once had a love idyll with "my Benito" Mussolini and shot a French ambassador whom she blamed for breaking up the romance, will go on trial Wednesday as a spy for the Nazis.

The once-beautiful darling of the prewar Paris literary and theatrical world now is 47 and has become so nervous that doctors have been giving her sedatives.

The daughter and granddaughter of French artists, Miss Corabouef was married at 17, divorced two years later, and then became a newspaper woman who called herself Magda de Fontanges. She was on terms of warm friendship with numerous political personalities in the early thirties.

In 1936 she went to Italy to help "celebrate the Fascist era" and managed an introduction to Mussolini through the French Ambassador, Count Charles de Chambrun.

Later, after the romance soured, she blamed the Ambassador, and fired two revolver shots at him in a Paris railway station in 1937.

The shooting caused a sensation, but the case never went to trial.

She is charged with hiring herself out as a Nazi spy for $42.50 a month plus expenses and for denouncing several Frenchmen to the Germans.

At her preliminary hearing, she said she had given the Germans only valueless information that lulled and misguided them.

DE GASPERI MEETS NEW OPPOSITION IN FORMING CABINET

ROME, Jan. 25—(AP) Italians learned with concern today that their governmental crisis, heretofore taken fairly lightly, had turned serious over-night.

Whereas Alcide deGasperi, Christian Democratic Party leader and ex-premier, yesterday appeared well on the road to getting a new cabinet together, this objective seemed far away today.

Rome Rightists Offs

Rome [illegible] that highly regarded independents to whom deGasperi offered posts had turned him down. These were reported to be elder statesman Ivanoe Bonomi, of whom de Gasperi was said to have offered the ministry of national defense, and Francesco Saverio Nitti, ex-premier, "indirectly offered collaboration in economy and finance."

A rebuff also came from the heretofore uncertain right-wing Socialist party, led by Giuseppe Saragat who today published a categorical refusal to enter the new government on any conditions. Saragat, bolter from the regular Socialists, controls about 47 assembly seats.

Nicolo Carandini, ambassador to London and a member of the rightist liberal party which has announced it will not participate in a government with Communists, refused the offer of the foreign ministry, Il Messagero said.

DeGasperi ended his consultations yesterday visibly miffed by demands for ministries and a leftist program from Pietro Nenni, pro-Communist Socialist party chairman who was foreign minister in the previous deGasperi cabinet.

Early today deGasperi called on President Enrico DeNicola and then went to a Christian Democratic meeting reportedly debating the possibility of an exclusively Christian Democratic government.

De Gasperi Is Stalled In Cabinet Job

Rome, Jan. 25 (AP)—Premier-designate Alcide de Gasperi, weary after a second day of lengthy conferences with political leaders, admitted today his efforts to form a new Italian Government were meeting opposition.

Opposition to the Christian Democrati: leader's efforts came primarily from both factions of the Socialist party that split more than two weeks ago over a policy of cooperation with the Communists.

Visibly irked, de Gasperi said last night that while it had appeared earlier "even in talks with Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti and Socialist leader Pietro Nenni—that there were no irreconcilable elements impeding a quick solution to the crisis," this apparently was no longer true.

Plea Of 'Fall Guy' In Matteotti Case

Rome, Jan. 25 (AP)—Thin-lipped Amleto Poveromo did his best today to persuade the judge that he was really the *povero uomo*—the poor man or "fall guy"—of the Matteotti murder case.

However, he had talked too often and too freely in the 23 years since fascism rubbed out Benito Mussolini's arch critic. The dusty records of his earlier depositions wrought havoc with his protestation sthat he only went along with four others for the ride when Giacomo Matteotti, Socialist deputy in Parliament, was kidnapped and beaten to death.

Says Violence Was Used On Him

In the end, when the judge had prodded him sternly with "when do you ever tell the truth?" Poveromo fell back on th eplea that post-Fascism's interrogators had used violence to coerce him into signing his most damaging confession.

"I signed it with a machinegun at my spine," he averred.

Among earlier confessions of the one-time ardito (Italian commando of World War I) were admissions that he came from Milan with two other "squadristi" especially for the job of disposing of Matteotti, that he helped "case" Matteotti's house two days before the killing, and that he knew all about the order of the late Giovanni Marinelli, Fascist party secretary, to kidnap the socialist deputy.

Eight Being Tried

Poveromo blamed Albino Volpi and Augusto Malacria for striking the actual blows that killed Matteotti. Volpi is dead. Malacria is being tried in absentia and many think he is dead too.

The fourth defendant to be interrogated, Poveromo followed Amerigo Dumini, St. Louis-born fascist, to the stand.

Dumini, who gave most of his testimony yesterday, mentioned for the first time in court the two copies of his "political testament" which he said he smuggled out in 1928 to two San Antonio (Texas) lawyers, named as Martin Arnold and Hugh Robertson, with instructions to publish the contents if anything happened to him.

Dumini said there was nothing in them that he himself had not disclosed, now that Fascism is gone.

Eight former Fascists are being tried for the murder, three in absentia.

Italy Reported Planning To Devalue Lira 50 P. C.

Move Would Affect Tourists and Military Personnel

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP).—Banking sources said today the Italian government was preparing to issue a decree which would indirectly devalue the lira a little more than 50 per cent in all freely negotiable dollar, Swiss franc and pound sterling transactions in Italy. The decree was expected to become effective [illegible] upon publication.

Dependent upon the variable supply of export dollar exchange, the decree would make the dollar, now worth officially 225 lire, worth about 378. Last year Italy dropped the lira from 100 to the dollar to 225.

The new system would pay off on the dollar at a point half way between the present 225 lire a dollar and the variable, officially set export dollar rate, now at around 530 life. It would apply to tourists, military personnel and all others with freely negotiable credits.

Egypt to Declare Failure Of British Talks, Go to U.N.

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 25—A Government spokesman said today that Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha would announce the failure of negotiations for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty at Monday's session of Parliament.

It was learned reliably that Egypt had decided to submit the Sudan question to the United Nations Security Council.

Egypt is seeking full union with the Sudan, now governed under a British-Egyptian condominium. The British position is that the Sudanese should have the opportunity of deciding eventually whether they choose to be independent.

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 25 (AP)—Ten sheep and a truckload of other food sent by King Ibn Saud to the U.S.S. Cimarron, navy oiler, missed the boat, but the Saudi Arabian ruler took steps today to see that his gift would be replaced.

At his request, Capt. J. C. Woelfell, of Marion, Ind., United States Navy technical officer at Cairo, sent a radio message to Capt. John Murphy, of the Cimarron, which sailed late yesterday from Ras at Tanura, Saudi Arabia.

It said that the King directed Murphy to purchase 10 sheep, 1,000 pounds of rice, 200 pounds of sugar, 20 pounds of tea, 1,000 pounds of assorted fruit and 200 pounds of ghee (cooking oil) at the ship's next port of call. The bill should be sent, the messake added, to the Arabian American Oil Company, which pays the King's royalty checks.

Ibn Saud received a 21-gun salute when he paid a visit to the Cimarron yesterday. The King was so pleased with his reception on the huge oiler which carries oil from Arabia to the Pacific area that he directed the gift of food for its crew, but the gift arrived at the port after the Cimarron had sailed.

Qavam's Candidates Still Lead in Iran

Tehran, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Candidates of Premier Ahmed Qavam's Democratic party continued to hold the lead today in unofficial totals as the counting of ballots proceeded in Iran's recent national elections. Up to noon today 30,476 of Tehran's 77,893 ballots had been counted.

The voting, which began on January 11 and continued for a week, has still not been permitted in Azerbaijan and Fars provinces, where the Government said the elections would be delayed until rebellious tribes surrender their arms.

Ibn Saud's Gift To Americans Misses Boat; He'll Try Again

CHINA REPORTS SUNGARI GAINS

Acknowledges Red Outbreaks Southwest Of Peiping

Nanking, aJn. 25 (AP)—Chinese Government forces claimed victory over the Communists along the ice-clad Sungari River of central Manchuria today, but acknowledged serious new Communist outbreaks in China proper some 100 miles southwest of Peiping.

Pro-Government dispatches said that six Communist divisions which drove close to Changchun a fortnight ago in a large-scale raid had now been driven back to the Sungari, 60 to 70 miles north and northeast of the Manchurian capital.

NIGHT

The Sungari has been a sort of impromptu boundary between Communist and Government holdings in Manchuria. The semi-official accounts of Government success said Gen. Tu Li-ming's national forces after capturing Chitamu, 60 miles northeast of Changchun, swept on 5 miles to the Sungari.

Tehui, 48 miles of Changchun, and Fulungchuan, 45 miles northwest, also were reported recaptured by fast-moving government columns which made a juncture at the river.

In China proper the Peiping-Hankow railway, main north-south artery that has been fought over almost since the moment of Japanese surrender, again was partly in Communist hands.

Fate Of Towns In Doubt

Dispatches to Chinese papers said 5,000 Communist cavalrymen led by Gen. Yeng Cheng-wu captured Wangtu, 111 miles southwest of Peiping, after a violent 48-hour battle with the Government garrison on January 21.

The garrison survivors fell back on Chingfengtien and Tinghsien, stations nine and seventeen miles farther southwest, but the fate of those towns also was in doubt.

Government communications authorities lost contact after learning that fighting was in progress around them, and expressed fears both might have fallen.

Some 350 miles farther south, pro-Government reports acknowledged that the Communists had captured Luyi, in Honan province 230 miles northwest of Nanking, making a prisoner of Gen. Chang Feng, Government commandant of the area.

While the civil war thus contained, United States Marines were busy with an airborne mercy mission for civilian victims.

Daily Parachute Drops

Dispatches from Tientsin said three Marine planes on Tuesday started making daily parachute drops of clothing, blankets and medical supplies to the destitute in Communist-held areas of western Hopei province.

Gathered by voluntary contributions in the United States, Canada and Australia a year ago, the 500-odd tons of supplies cannot be moved overland because of the fighting.

UNRRA teams in the drop areas will supervise distribution. Both Chinese factions have agreed not to fire on the planes and to give safe conduct to any crews making forced landings. The operation will require 25 days.

CHINA REINFORCES EX-FRENCH ISLES

Nanking, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—China has backed her claim to the former French-held Paracel Islands off Indo-China's east coast by dispatching the 10,000-ton transport Mumee loaded with reinforcements for the garrison already established, Chinese sources said today.

The newspaper Ta Kang Pao asserted that the French attitude had stiffened and that French troops were landed on two small islands in the Paracel group. Official French sources denied this report.

DAY

Earlier, Chinese quarters said that French Ambassador Jacques Meyrier might visit Indo-China shortly for a personal investigation of the Paracel question, but that he felt the problem was not serious.

Now, Ta Kang Pao claimed, the French were demanding the question be settled by United Nations arbitration. Recently a French warship tried to land troops in the Paracels but was ordered away by the Chinese garrison. Japan wrested the islands from the French in 1940.

China Red Raiders Reported Routed

Nanking, Jan. 25 (AP)—Six Chinese Communist divisions which swept south into government-held central Manchuria in a menacing winter raid have been routed, pro-Government dispatches asserted today.

DAY

The decisive engagement was fought around Chitamu, 60 miles northeast of the capital city of Changchun, Peiping accounts said. Chitamu's recapture by Government troops was reported three days ago.

Deep Penetration Erased

The Communist divisions crossed the Sungari River and struck deep into Government positions before they were contained. The Sungari, flowing between Changchun and Communist-held Harbin, has long been the dividing line between the warring rivals.

Pro-government dispatches conceded that 5,000 Communist cavalry had cut the Peiping-Hankow Railway again January 21 by seizing Wangtu, 105 miles southwest of Peiping, after a 48-hour battle.

Set To Hold Islands

China has backed her claim to the former French-held Paracels off Indo-China's east coast by dispatching the 10,000-ton transport "Mumee" loaded with reinforcements for the garrison already established, Chinese sources said.

The newspaper *Ta Kang Pao* asserted the French attitude had "stiffened" and that French troops were landed on two small islands in the Paracel group. Official French sources denied this report.

U. S. Marines Aid Reds

PEIPING, Jan. 25 (AP)—United States Marine planes today began dropping more than 1,000,000 pounds of clothing, blankets and medical supplies into destitute Communist-held areas of western Hopeh Province.

The supplies, voluntary contributions from the United States, Canada and Australia, are intended for more than 200,000 persons, many of them so destitute that an entire family shares one blanket. Because of the civil war, supplies cannot be shipped overland.

Three cargo planes, each making two trips a day, will drop 40,000 pounds daily. Nearly 200 trips are planned in the next twenty-five days. Drops will be made from 250 feet. Medical supplies will be parachuted.

To insure safety for Marine Corps crews, the Communists and the Government signed non-fire agreements. Crews have guarantees of safe passage to their nearest base in the event of a forced landing.

UNRRA representatives have been stationed at Laiyuan and Fowping, 100 and 135 miles southwest of Peiping, to insure equitable distribution.

Reports Of Slaying Of Priest Discounted

Nanking, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Polish Embassy, which on January 3 reported that a Polish missionary had been burned to death by Chinese Communists, announced today that it had received new information indicating he was alive and well.

NIGHT

Michel Lesniewski, charge d'affaires who made both announcements, said reports concerning the Catholic mission in Hopeh province still were confused but that he now was convinced the priest was alive.

The embassy's first report, contained in a protest to the Communist offices in Nanking, said that Communist raiders stole mission property, captured a score of priests, and burned to death Father Casimir Skowyra when he refused to confess to accusations of pro-Japanese activity.

The mission is near Singtai, also known as Shunthfu, 242 miles southwest of Peiping.

TEAR GAS USED ON MOSLEMS

Action Ruling National Guard Illegal Brings Trouble

Bombay, Jan. 25 (AP)—One person was killed today when police fired into crowds 45 times to quell a series of disturbances, knifings and stone-throwing. The number of injured was not reported.

Lahore, Punjab, Jan. 25 (AP)—Police sprayed tear gas into a procession of 200 shouting Moslem women and swung batons on other Moslem League members today in efforts to check violent demonstrations against the provincial Government's action declaring the Moslem National Guard illegal.

Elsewhere in India Moslem Leaguers staged protest strikes and closed their shops. Siddiq Ali Khan, national commander of the semi-military guard, appealed to league and guard members to "maintain discipline and to wait orders of the high command."

Twenty persons were injured in today's repeated clashes with police in Lahore.

NIGHT

Arrests Increasing

The number of arrests since the Government announced its decision yesterday mounted to more than 120 in Lahore. Among those taken into custody were Sheik Sadiq Hassan, temporary head of the Punjab League, and sixteen members of the Legislative Assembly. Sadiq Hassan took over as league leader only yesterday when the president was arrested.

The women were shouting "Pakistan," the name given the separate Indian nation sought by the league, and crying out against the Punjab ministry when the police fired a barrage of tear gas. Four girl demonstrators were removed to a hospital for treatment and three others were taken into custody, including the daughter of Begum Shah Nawaz, woman leader arrested yesterday.

Large Crowds Dispersed

Arrest of Sadiq Hassan and the legislative members occurred after a party caucus. Police said the legislators marched out in the streets shouting political slogans in defiance of a safety ordinance. They were taken into custody on a mall in the center of the city.

Large crowds collected immediately, and police fired tear gas to disperse them. The legislators included the deputy chief whip of the Moslem League.

Later the crowds reassembled in historic Moghul Square in downtown Lahore, and police used both batons and tear gas against them.

Brickbats were hurled at police from housetops, and several in the crowd were injured in the baton charge.

Business Places Closed

Police seized 22 demonstrators in Lahore's main shopping area.

Meanwhile, the eight leaders arrested yesterday appeared before a magistrate who told them they could be freed on bail if it was offered. The leaders said they would not seek bail and they were retained in custody. They are charged with obstructing police in carrying out searches.

Moslem merchants closed down their places of business in Lahore, in Delhi 275 miles to the southeast and in Bombay, 900 miles to the south. Protest meetings were called in major Bombay and Delhi mosques. The strike order had been given to 3,500,000 Moslems in Bombay province.

National Guard Defended

In Delhi Siddiq Ali Khan declared it was a "mischievous lie" to say that the Moslem National Guard was a "communal army." The Punjab Government said the guard had been declared illegal in order to prevent expansion of "private communal armies which would be harmful to the peaceful position of the country."

The guard was given its name in 1937 when it was an organization of volunteers used mainly to usher and keep order at league meetings.

Moslem Protest Broken Up By Tear Gas

Lahore, Punjab, Jan. 25 (AP)—Police used tear gas today to break up demonstrators protesting the arrest of high-ranking Moslem League leaders and the Punjab Provincial Government's decision outlawing the Moslem League's National Guard.

DAY

More than 1,000 Moslems were arrested, bringing the total of arrests to nearly 100. Seven Moslem League members of the Punjab Provincial Legislative Assembly were taken into custody for shouting defiant slogans in violation of a public-safety ordinance after they left a party caucus in Assembly chambers. The deputy chief Assembly whip of the Moslem party was seized.

Moslem merchants in Lahore, in Delhi, 275 miles to the southeast, and in Bombay, 900 miles to the south, closed their shops in protest against the Punjab Government actions, and protest meetings were called in major Delhi and Bombay mosques. Bombay province's 2,500,000 Moslems were ordered to strike.

Anti-League Coalition

Punjab province's population is predominantly Moslem, but its government is made up of a coalition of anti-league Moslems.

The eight Moslem League leaders arrested yesterday in Lahore, including the league's provincial president, were arraigned today before a magistrate, who remanded them to custody. They were held on charges of resisting a sudden police search of headquarters of the league guard, a quasi-military organization formed to keep order at Moslem League assemblies.

The district magistrate said the leaders could gain their release by offering bail, but the Moslems said they would not do so.

Police bearing rifles and long clubs broke up four major demonstrations in Lahore, one of them staged by a crowd in front of the Assembly chambers.

Women Demonstrate

A procession of 200 Moslem women and girl students was teargassed by police while shouting "Pakistan!" (Pakistan is the name for the independent state demanded by Moslems in India.) The daughter of Begum Shah Nawaz, woman leader arrested yesterday, was taken into custody with two other girl demonstrators. Four other girls were taken to hospitals for treatment.

Police arrested 22 other Moslem League demonstrators in the main shopping district.

MacArthur, 67 Tomorrow, Belies Age By Activity

By Tom Lambert

Tokyo, Jan. 25 (AP)—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur observes his sixty-seventh birthday tomorrow—his twelfth consecutive day out of the continental United States.

It will be a quiet day for the man who has held every top post in the Army of his country.

It will be another day of work, marked only by a family luncheon—complete with birthday cake—with his wife and son. His aides say he has no special plans for an observance.

MacArthur at 67 is thinking about the days when he will be finished with public service, say close associates.

Physical Condition Good

He still is in good physical condition. I talked briefly with him today. His handshake is firm. His carriage is as erect as ever. His voice is vibrant and strong.

MacArthur talks in confidence to correspondents. His look is direct and his blue eyes sparkle as he discusses the occupation of Japan—which entirely occupies him.

There are some signs of his 67

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years, but the visitor is inclined to forget MacArthur's age because of his tremendous vitality and intensity. That intensity and vitality carry through his every day.

He ususally rises about 7 A.M., breakfasts an hour later, then works at his office in the American Embassy until 10 A.M., when he goes to his office.

Crowds Await Him

His arrival there still is a big event. Literally hundreds of Americans and Japanese crowd the sidewalks as the supreme commander, Allied powers, leaves his black Cadillac with its five-star shield and strides inside.

Despite the press of official work, MacArthur insists upon opening letters addressed to him personally. Staff officers say he thus gets an idea of what people want and think of him—"the good news with the bad."

About 2 P.M. he goes to lunch, then takes a brief rest. He returns to his office about 4 P.M. Ordinarily he concludes his day about 8 P.M., although he has stayed two or three hours later.

Despite his strenuous program, he has missed only a few days at the office, when he had a bad cold last spring. His doctor says he has a good appetite and is not finicky about his food.

Russia Yields 45,796 Japanese

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (AP).—Allied headquarters announced today 45,796 Japanese were repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas between Jan. 1 and 19, bringing the total from such regions to 74,009. Headquarters estimates more than 1,000,000 Japanese are in Soviet custody.

Philippine Reds Switch

Call Marxism Impractical Now and Back Capitalism

MANILA, Jan. 25 (AP).—Philippine Communists, who have made scant progress in converting the predominantly Catholic archipelago to Marxism, came out strong today for capitalism. They named an unknown, Jorge Frianeza, to head their party of less than 1,000 members as its general secretary. He succeeds Pedro Castro, who steps up to head the Politburo.

Frianeza told newsmen the new party policy is "creation of opportunities for a broad development of capitalism." The party still toils for Socialism in the islands some day, but says "the objective prerequisites for it do not exist at present."

Hulk Hiding Place

Manila, Jan. 25 (AP)—Harbor police today discovered that the rusting hulk of a partially submerged Japanese warship has been the hiding place for loot of a gang of pier thieves preying on merchant ships congesting this port.

Police Sergeant Ignacio Aguinaldo found twelve bales of cotton thread valued at $3,750 neatly stowed aboard the wreck.

A search of the 300 ghost vessels cluttering the harbor was ordered yesterday by Police Capt. Pedro Medalla after two customs employés were charged with throwing twelve bales of thread into the bay from the hold of the Niantic Victory. The bales were presumably to have been recovered by confederates.

BUYS AXIS FIRMS

Buenos Aires, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The Central Bank of Argentina set aside $25,000,000 today to be paid as an advance for business firms formerly owned by Axis nationals, which the Government has been empowered to purchase by decree of President Juan D. Peron. Some sixty firms are involved.

The announcement stressed the fact that the $25,000,000 was only a first payment and that the total expenditure by the Government for the properties was estimated at $100,000,000. A few of the firms affected have brought suits to prevent Government intervention, and are not included, since they are protected in their present status by court orders.

Four newspapers which have opposed Peron were stormed last night by crowds leaving a mass meeting at which he spoke in support of his five-year plan. Many windows were broken before the police, who fired in the air, drove the demonstrators off. The papers were La Prensa, El Mundo, Critica and the weekly Vanguardia.

ATOM SECRETS TO BE GUARDED

Former Secret Service Head To Aid Control Group

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Atomic Energy Commission announced plans tonight to tighten the secrecy around atomic data and named Frank J. Wilson, former chief of the Secret Service, as a "consultant on security."

The civilian control commission has continued the Army's security measures since it took over from the Manhattan District on January 1. Its announcement said that the Army's "measures will be studied with Mr. Wilson with a view to strengthening a security program."

Wilson, famed for roles in the income-tax investigation of Al Capone and the Lindbergh kidnapping, retired December 31 after ten years as head of the Secret Service.

More Reason For Security

Accepting the appointment, he said he could not disclose his plans but added:

"There will be more reason for more and more security in protecting our atomic secrets."

He would not elaborate.

Wilson said he did not know whether any salary is attached to his new task, but declared he would "be glad to do it on a dollar-a-year basis" if necessary. He is an uncle of Carroll L. Wilson, general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission.

New Problem Presented

Emphasizing the "importance of maintaining inviolate the restricted information concerning atomic energy," the commission said in a statement:

"During wartime, the importance of security of information was apparent and therefore the co-operation necessary to an effective system of security was forthcoming.

"When the country is at peace, however, the secrecy of information presents new and complex problems and requires continued improvements of security measures."

This will be necessary, the commission said, until Congress decides that "adequate international control of atomic energy" has been established.

In Revenue Bureau

Before becoming chief of the Secret Service in 1936, Wilson served for seventeen years in the intelligence unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He led the Government's income-tax investigation of Capone, which sent the former Chicago gang overlord to prison. He also was responsible for recording the serial numbers of the bills which led to the capture of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the Linbergh kidnapper.

The commission also announced th e temporary assignment of Thomas O. Jones, of Chicago, as a special assistant on security problems. Jones served for three years as a security and intelligence officer for the War Department's Manhattan project, which developed the atomic bomb, and later as security officer at the Bikini atomic bomb tests.

RIO PARLEY CALLS GROW

U.S. Objection To Argentina Stands In Way Of Conference

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Everybody wants the "Rio conference." Nobody can seem to get it.

The United States claims that various German spies and firms this country wants booted out of Argentina are still there. For this reason, an inter-American mutual defense treaty scheduled to be drawn up at a Rio de Janeiro meeting has remained in the project stage for about a year and a half.

But pressure within and without the State Department for a revision in United States policy toward Argentina is increasing. So too are urgings that the conference be called soon.

Marshall As Key Figure

The key figure is George C. Marshall, Secretary of State. His decision on Argentine policy will determine the future of the Rio conference. The issue seems assured of an early review.

Originally the Rio conference was scheduled for October, 1945. It was to negotiate and sign a treaty making permanent the peace-keeping features of the 1945 Act of Chapultepec. This act bound the hemisphere nations to help each other out in case of aggression.

The conference, however, met sudden death only a few weeks before it was to be held when the United States about-faced on Argentina and declared in effect:

"We won't sign the treaty with Argentina included until she gets rid of Nazi agents and firms within her borders."

Argentina Denies Claim

Today, about a year and a half later, the United States still stands on that position. The Argentines continue to deny United States claims they haven't lived up to their promises on this score.

The latest outcry for calling the Rio meeting began on January 12, when Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, differed on this point in Cleveland speeches.

Said Vandenberg: "I think it is past time to hold the Pan-American conference which we promised in 1945. . . . There is too much evidence we (the American republics) are drifting apart—and, that a Communistic upsurge is moving in."

Hopes For Compliance

Said Byrnes: "We are eager to proceed (with the treaty). . . . It is our earnest hope that before long there will be such reasonable and substantial compliance by Argentina with its obligations that the American republics, after consultation, will convene the Rio conference."

Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, followed this up by saying that continued postponement of the meeting "keeps the hemisphere in a state of crisis."

Jose Vicente Trujillo, Ecuadorian Foreign Minister, added the prediction the United States-Argentine impasse would be solved shortly and that the conference would be held early in the year.

Shortly afterward the Argentine Foreign Office announced it had received a note from Brazil, the host nation, suggesting the hemisphere nations pick a new date.

"Time Not Yet Ripe"

Next day the Brazilian Foreign Office said it didn't know anything bout that and Raul Fernandes, Foreign Minister, commented the "time is not ripe yet."

All this, plus Marshall's unknown views, added to the considerable confusion that has surrounded the Rio conference almost from its inception.

Delegates to the Mexico City inter-American conference, which approved the act of Chapultepec, decided—rather informally—that a nice place to draw up a permanent mutual defense treaty would be the tropical city of Rio.

Shortly after the end of the San Francisco conference in June of that same year, 1945, things began to happen.

Denunciation Begun

Mr. Byrnes took over as Secretary of State. Nelson Rockefeller, who was handling Latin-American affairs as an assistant secretary, suddenly changed his mind about Argentina and vigorously denounced its Government.

Two days later, Byrnes picked up Rockefeller's resignation and appointed Spruille Braden, then United States Ambassador to Argentina.

One of the first things the United States did after Braden arrived here was to ask for a postponement of the conference. It announced it wouldn't sign the treaty with Argentina included until Argentina had taken action against Nazi influences there.

Truman Vows U. S. Effort to Help Italians

Writes to De Nicola of Plan to Alleviate Nation's Most Urgent Problems

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—President Truman has assured the Italian government that the United States is making sincere efforts to alleviate Italy's "most urgent needs" in its economic reconstruction.

The White House said today that Mr. Truman sent a letter on Jan. 20 to Enrico de Nicola, provisional President of Italy, assuring him of American interest in Italy's efforts to "rebuild and strengthen a peaceful, [illegible] and democratic" country.

The President wrote: "Upon the occasion of the departure from the United States of Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi, I should like to reassure you, Mr. President, that the United States government is constantly mindful of the economic difficulties with which the Italian government is faced, and that sincere efforts are being made by our officials to find means to alleviate your country's most urgent needs.

"Signor de Gasperi's recent visit in Washington has afforded us a most pleasurable opportunity to review questions of interest to our two governments. In particular, our officials have received a better understanding of Italy's present requirements and of the outstanding job of reconstruction which your government and people are undertaking.

"In your communication of Nov. 26, 1946, you informed me of the grave emergency with which your government was confronted due to difficulties in the fulfillment of the U.N.R.R.A. grain program. That problem has been receiving the most urgent attention of our officials and remains under constant consideration and review.

"I have authorized a number of emergency measures to insure that every possible effort shall be made to expedite the delivery of grains to the peoples of the war-torn countries of Europe and Asia. As we have informed Signor de Gasperi, shipments of wheat have been diverted from other areas to meet the immediate requirements of Italy, and we have every expectation of being able to increase scheduled shipments of wheat to Italy beginning next month.

"Your Prime Minister will inform you of the other measures discussed with him which we fully anticipate will prove mutually beneficial to our two countries.

"The American people have many close bonds with the Italian people, and it is our sincere desire, in a spirit of fraternal co-operation, to do what we can to assist your country in its efforts to rebuild and strengthen a peaceful, prosperous and democratic Italy."

Messersmith Sees Gen. Marshall

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Ambassador George S. Messersmith, who conferred with Secretary of State George C. Marshall on United States policy toward Argentina today and said afterward he plans to return to Buenos Aires within a few days.

Messersmith has been at loggerheads with Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden on the Argentine situation.

Leaving the office of the new Secretary of State, he told a reporter he and Marshall discussed "the general relationship of the United States to Argentina."

Messersmith's conference with Marshall came one day after a similar meeting between the Secretary and Braden.

Split On Question

Messersmith and Braden are known to be split on the general question of just how far the United States should go in demanding that Argentina comply with her international obligations with respect to elimination of Nazi influences.

Messersmith's disclosure that he would return to Argentina ended momentarily, at least, speculation that he might be retired from the foreign service.

Secertary Marshall is reported to have given considerable attention to the Argentine problem since taking office. He discussed it with

President Truman a few days ago.

Messersmith's conference with the Secretary came shortly after an Argentine announcement that the Government is taking over approximately 60 concerns which formerly belonged to nationals of Axis countries.

HOUSING JOB NOW YOURS, U. S. TELLS PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Controls to Be Applied Only Where They Will Mean 'More Building.'

REALTY MEN CRITICAL

Cite Many Remaining Federal Curbs; Rent Hearing Set for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP) Four Republican senators joined tonight in a proposal to boost rent ceilings 15 per cent, on the heels of OPA action that relaxed controls but apparently ruled out such an across-the-board boost by that agency.

Simultaneously the government gave notice that it has shifted to private industry the main responsibility for meeting the housing shortage, with federal controls and aid to be applied only where they "will result in more housing."

Sharp Opposition from C.I.O.

The Republican proposal on rents drew sharp opposition from the C.I.O. which called on all its unions to fight the plan.

The government's housing statement elicited sarcastic criticism from Herbert U. Nelson, vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, who enumerated remaining restraints and commented drily to a reporter that with those exceptions "private industry is practically on its own again."

Principal developments of a day of swift policy development on the housing front:

1. Senator Hawkes (NJ), McCarthy (Wis), Cain (Wash) and Malone (Nev) joined in the rent ceiling increase plan in a bill probably to be introduced Monday. The measure would extend the ceilings to a date tentatively fixed as Dec. 31, 1947 but take controls off new buildings and premises not rented in the previous year.

2. Chairman Tobey (R-NH) announced that the Senate Banking Committee will start hearings on rent control Tuesday and on public housing Feb. 4.

3. OPA officials said the relaxation of rent rules, for "hardship" cases, would be "most likely to benefit" small property owners. One official familiar with top level policy talk said he saw no prospect of a flat over-all increase.

Private Industry 'On Own'

4. Frank R. Creedon, housing expediter, and Raymond M. Foley, National Housing Administrator, set forth 1947 government housing policy in an official statement, listing controls that have been lifted and asserting that "these changes signify that in the moderate priced range of homes for sale, private industry is practically on its own again." They did not fix actual goods of housing construction as former Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt had done, but quoted industry spokesmen as estimating that 1,000,000 units can be completed this year and a similar number started.

5. Nelson, for the real estate boards, complained of rules against a house with more than 1,500 square feet of floor space and which he said make "a crime" of a second bathroom in a new house.

6. Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, said in a speech that home ownership is likely to remain an "unattainable luxury" for most war veterans in 1947 but they maye be able to rent more houses as high-income people move into new quarters.

7. The CIO, in a communication to its unions ,said the plan of the four Republican senators would set off a wave of 15 per cent rent hikes. It took particular exception to a suggestion from Hawkes for decontrol of any property whose owner would sign a year's lease at no more than 15 increases, arguing that if the landlord got rid of the first tenant there would be no control over what he might charge a second.

Fleming's Claim Challenged

8. Tonight the National Association of Real Estate Boards in a statement by its president-elect, Morgan L. Fitch of Chicago, asserted that "a million new (housing) units and decontrol of rents would end the shortage emergency." Taking sharp issue with Fleming's statement that the country needs a million new living units a year for 20 years, Fitch said there are only 37,600,000 dwellings in the country and such a program would require junking three-fifths of them. The realty official asserted that the veteran is in better position for home ownership now than the general public ever has been and "there is just no basis" for Fleming's statement that it is an "unobtainable luxury" for most ex-GIs.

9. Representatives from 16 state real estate associations, meeting here today, adopted a plan for slum elimination programs on a local and state basis without federal subsidy They condemned federal public housing and its attendant controls and appointed a committee headed by Frank Kirkpatrick of Milwaukee to consider minimum standards of housing to be recommended for adoption by local and state governments. The bigger group, under the chairmanship of Clarence Treadwell of Detroit, urged that cities offer tax delinquent land in slum or blighted areas to persons willing to build within a limited time in accordance with local development plans.

Would Require Lease

Hawkes said he favors a provision by which landlords could raise rents up to 15 per cent beyond present levels if they offer tenants a year's lease. But he told a reporter he and the other senators have not decided whether to link the lease requirement with the authorization for increases.

McCarthy announced the bill will remove immediately all ceilings on new construction or quarters which had not been rented in the previous year.

"I believe that with a provision of this kind we can get a lot of people to make available living quarters they may have in their homes but have hesitated to rent because they didn't want to bother with the red tape of government controls and having some 22-year-old clerk tell them they would have to reduce their rent," he told an interviewer.

He added he has little doubt the removal of ceilings from new houses and apartments would boost construction materially and eventually tend to level off rents when more space became available.

Hawkes and McCarthy said the proposed date for ending all rent controls had not been determined finally but probably would be Dec. 31, 1947.

Rent Question Has Priority

Chairman Taft (Ohio) said the Republican Policy committee has marked the rent control question for an early priority but has not reached any decision on a party stand.

FLEMING URGES HOUSING CHANGE

Sees Mass-Production as the Real Solution

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, said today home ownership is likely to remain an unattainable luxury for most war veterans in 1947.

But veterans may be able to rent more homes as the high-income classes move into the estimated 1,000,000 dwellings to be built during the year, the general said, in an address before the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

Offers Solution.

Gen. Fleming, who also is Adminstrator of the Federal Works Agency, declared that the building construction industry is still using technics which are generations old. He proposed:

1. Reduction of construction costs by the use of modern mass-production methods.

2. Revision of building codes.

3. Government construction of houses for low-income groups.

"For a country that boasts the greatest productive capacity on earth," Gen. Fleming said, "the wretched condition of much of our housing is paradoxical. Our economy has no particular difficulty in turning out each year a million automobiles, or refrigerators, or washing machines that families of modest income can afford to buy, but we have never achieved anything like that facility when it comes to producing homes.

1,000,000 Homes a Year.

"In building automobiles and refrigerators, every cost-cutting technological improvement is adopted almost as soon as it is discovered. But in the case of building construction, we are still using, to a large extent, the technics of our grandfathers. For the most part, each house is still laboriously and expensively assembled by hand labor."

Fleming said the 650,000 permanent new dwelling units started last year, under the veterans housing program, were "a mere drop in the bucket," compared to the nation's need of "at least 1,000,000 houses a year for twenty years."

Few Veterans Affected By End of Hostilities

But Midshipmen and Cadets Lose Benefits Since Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Veterans Administration ruled today that President Truman's proclamation ending hostilities Dec. 31 affects Navy midshipmen and Army and Coast Guard cadets, but almost no veterans.

Army, Navy and Coast Guard students are no longer on active-duty status, and since Dec. 31 have not been credited for veterans' benefits.

War-time rates of compensation continue to apply to service-connected disability and death cases for members of the armed forces until the official end of the war. However, in non-service-connected death and disability cases, rights depending on war-veteran status alone—such as hospitalization, domiciliary care and burial allowance—will be accorded only to those who served between Dec. 7, 1941, and Dec. 31, 1946.

The V. A. said the end of the war, not the cessation of hostilities, will be the determining factor in establishing the deadline for educational, loan and unemployment-allowance provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights and for vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans.

Disabled veterans must complete their training within nine years after the end of the war. The V. A. may guarantee or insure G. I. loans up to ten years after the end of the war, education or job training may be started up to four years, and readjustment allowances expire two years after the end of the war.

UNRRA BARS POTATOES

Refrigeration or Dehydration for Shipment Is 'Too Costly'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Shipments of surplus American potatoes to needy countries abroad would prove either impractical or too costly, UNRRA supply officials said today.

These officials said UNRRA had noted the availability of 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes which farmers were told to dump as surplus. But, they added, UNRRA has concluded after examining the problem that:

1. Potatoes shipped in unrefrigerated vessels will spoil before they reach their destination.

2. Use of refrigerated vessels would be too expensive, even if they were available, when compared to the cost of shipping other more nutritional foods.

3. Processing or dehydration of potatoes prior to shipment is too expensive.

These officials said a thorough study had convinced the relief agency the cost of shipping dehydrated potatoes would be five times what it would be to send wheat of equal caloric value.

UNRRA Shipments Total 20 Million Tons

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—UNRRA announced tonight that cargo now being loaded aboard the Liberty ship Hoosier State will bring the total supplies shipped abroad since March, 1945, to 20,000,000 tons worth approximately $2,325,000,000.

Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, director general, said "about one-fifth of UNRRA's program remains to be fulfilled."

New Surplus Items May Be Reimported

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Liquidation Commission tonight added 79 new items to the list of goods which may be reimported in the United States after being sold as United States surplus abroad.

These items include automobiles and trucks, a great variety of building materials and construction equipment, paper and paper products of several kinds, textile and textile products of various kinds, transport aircraft, certain supplies of high alloy steel, bronze and copper known to be in Canada and many other things.

Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, foreign liquidation commissioner, reported that most of the property still to be sold is in Germany and has an estimated value of $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

The commission said plans have been made to sell this surplus "over the counter" as soon as the Army has declared it available and inventoried it, probably in two months.

DULLES OFFERS PLAN FOR RHINE

Proposes Basin Control Under International Group

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser on international affairs, proposed today that the Rhine basin be placed under the control of a European authority "selected by and responsible to the peoples of Western Europe."

Speaking at a luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club of New York, Dulles asserted that under such a plan "its (the Rhine's) day-by-day use would not be directed by men who serve only Germany, but by men whose loyalty would be to a more prosperous, more peaceful and more unified Europe."

Says Danger of War Is Cut

Dulles asserted the principles of the International Atomic Development Authority (ADA) could be applied to Germany.

The "genius" of the ADA, he said, "is not that it calls for policing, which it does, but that it reduces the problem of policing to manageable proportions. It puts atomic-energy development in the hands of an international group which does not need to be policed because, in essence, they themselves are the policemen.

"The same principle could be applied to Germany.

"Good Deal Like Atom Energy"

"The basin of the Rhine, with its coal and industrial manpower, is a good deal like atomic energy. It can generate vitality for all of Western Europe. Also, as experience unhappily shows, it can stoke the terrible fires of war."

"It would be futile and stupid to provide by treaty for permanent disuse of this natural industrial center of Europe. Equally, it would be unsafe to leave its use exclusively under German national control, relying on treaty provisions like those of Versailles to prevent use for military purposes."

Treaty "Easy But Poor Way"

Dulles spoke the day after the State Department announced that Secretary of State George C. Marshall would attend the March session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, at which the major subject will be preparation of a peace treaty for Germany.

Dulles asserted there was always

a tendency to "be satisfied with treaties which sound well," adding that such acceptance was "the easy way" and that "treaties are not poems." He said:

"Experience under the Treaty of Versailles (which Dulles helped write), indeed the accumulated experience of ages, shows that men should never entrust their safety to treaties merely because the treaty words are reassuring.

Tests For Peace Treaty

"Every peace treaty should be subjected to these tests:

"Does performance depend upon continuing external coercion? Does performance depend upon some future government acting contrary to what, at the time, might seem its self-interest? If either of these questions must be answered in the affirmative, the treaty is not dependable."

Dulles said he was not condemning documents like the United Nations Charter, the League of Nations Covenant or the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which express men's higher aspirations.

"But," he asserted, "the treaties on which men depend for immediate self-preservation should be treaties which set up forces which make them self-enforcing. There is something defective about a treaty which needs to be bolstered by bayonets."

Pleased By Hoover's Job

At the outset of his address, Dules departed from his prepared text to say:

"Foreign diplomats suspect what we know, that two years from now a Republican will be in the White House," adding that consequently "foreign governments will not take very seriously" foreign policy proposals "which are backed only by the Democratic party."

PRICES FALLING ACROSS NATION

Decreases in Wholesale Lines Have Outstripped Retail Drops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—(AP) The thud of many falling prices was heard across the country this week and promises of more to come today sounded like good news for consumers in 1947.

Decreases in wholesale lines for the most part have outstripped retail drops. Once these are translated at the retail level the value of the housewife's dollars automatically will rise.

The Associated Press index of 35 wholesale commodities showed the greatest aggregate drop in the last two weeks of any like period since before 1935, with one exception. This came in a single two-week span last summer when prices were fluctuating widely during OPA's off-again-on-again act.

Behind these figures stood the promises. One prominent economist predicted this week a further drop of 25 per cent in food prices during the next 12 months. Another foresaw "50 cent butter." The National Retail Dry Goods Association held out hope of at least "partial progress" toward what it called consumer demands for $2.50 broadcloth shirts, $3 housedresses and $1.98 sheets. The president of one of the biggest Fifth Avenue department stores called on the textile trade to reduce its profits "until we find the point where the public will play ball with us."

Significantly, a drop in national retail sales for the first time since early last October was reported for the week ended last Wednesday by one business research group.

Even more convincing evidence of coming price decreases in some food lines came from the fuutre markets, where traders grow fat or thin by contracting now for commodities for delivery at a future date.

NIGHT

At the close of today's markets in Chicago, you could buy butter for June delivery for 52.75 cents a pound. Wheat for September delivery was a shade above $1.74 a bushel as against today's $2.19 cash spot price and September oats were quoted at less than 59 cents a bushel compared with today's 81 cents.

During the present week, declines were recorded in the cotton, grain, livestock and butter markets. Cattle prices were the lowest since OPA ceiling were removed Oct. 15. In New York, wholesale butter dropped another six cents a pound on top of last week's decrease of nearly 10 cents. Retail butter prices generally followed suit. Top grade butter could be purchased here for 63 cents a pound today. This was approximately the old OPA ceiling and represented a drop of 26 cents since Dec. 26.

None of these drops, or others, could be taken as any indication that the high general price structure was suddenly crumbling and might fall down. Prices on some items obviously were due to rise even higher, including probably ladies apparel. Steel and other metal prices were up and hard goods made from them frequently reflected these increases. Many producers and retailers found it necessary to increase prices because of the 17.5 percent boost in freight rates.

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LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES VISITED THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION TODAY, MAKING THE FIRST MOVE IN THE RESUMPTION OF ARAB-BRITISH TALKS ON THE FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE SAID IT WAS ONLY A COURTESY CALL ON THE ARABS, WHO BOYCOTTED LAST AUTUMN'S PALESTINE CONFERENCE HERE BECAUSE THE BRITISH REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE EXILED MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF PALESTINIAN ARABS, AS A DELEGATE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVEN OTHER ARAB STATES INDICATED TODAY THAT THEY WERE READY TO SIT DOWN AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE ON MONDAY WITH THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

THE JEWS WILL NOT ATTEND, BUT DAVID BEN GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, WILL BE IN LONDON TO EXPRESS JEWISH REACTION TO ANY PROPOSALS.

JT904PES

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BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LABOR REGIME, PREPARING TO TAKE ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF ALL FUTURE REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, MARSHALLED ITS PREPONDERANT MAJORITY TODAY TO RAMROD THE REVOLUTIONARY LAND BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED THAT SENTIMENT WAS HARDENING AMONG THE LOUDLY PROTESTING CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, PROMISING TO MAKE THE DEBATE BEGINNING WEDNESDAY THE HARDEST BATTLE THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO FIGHT THIS YEAR.

TACTICS OF THE CONSERVATIVES WILL BE, FIRST, TO ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE MEASURE WHEN IT COMES UP FOR A VOTE THURSDAY NIGHT, AND, FAILING THAT, TO LOAD IT DOWN WITH AMENDMENTS.

LEADING THE GOVERNMENT FORCES WILL BE 57-YEAR-OLD LEWIS SILKIN, MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND AUTHOR OF THE SCHEME WHICH WOULD DENY MANY CENTURY-OLD RIGHTS--INCLUDING PROFITS FROM DEVELOPMENT --TO LAND OWNERS.

THE BILL, IF PASSED, WOULD PREVENT A LAND OWNER FROM CONSTRUCTING ANY BUILDING WITHOUT GOVERNMENT PERMISSION. WHEN DEVELOPMENT IS PERMITTED, ANY RESULTING INCREASE IN LAND VALUE WOULD BE COLLECTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE STATE IN THE FORM OF A DEVELOPMENT CHARGE, WHICH MUST BE PAID OR SECURED BEFORE IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE.

BESIDES THE CONSERVATIVES, SILKIN MAY HAVE TO GUARD AGAINST AN ATTACK FROM EXTREMIST MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY WHO ARE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT ANYTHING LESS THAN OUTRIGHT NATIONALIZATION OF ALL LAND.

BRITAIN'S COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH HAS TWO MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE, ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY ENDORSING THE "MANY PROGRESSIVE PROVISIONS" OF THE BILL. THE COMMUNISTS ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE "FULL SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM IMPERATIVELY REQUIRES NATIONALIZATION OF LAND."

TO COVER POSSIBLE OWNER CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION RESULTING FROM APPLICATION OF THE LAW, THE MEASURE ESTABLISHES A $1,200,000,000 FUND FOR PAYMENTS OF NEGOTABLE GOVERNMENT STOCK TO LANDOWNERS "WHO LOSE DEVELOPMENT VALUE."

THE LAND BILL WILL REPLACE HALF A DOZEN PIECE-MEAL PLANNING ACTS DATING BACK TO 1927, BUT WILL LEAVE UNCHANGED THE NEW TOWNS BILL UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO RELIEVE CONGESTION BY BUILDING A SERIES OF SMALL CITIES--WITH FROM 50,000 TO 60,000 POPULATION--A FEW MILES OUTSIDE SUCH MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS AS LONDON, MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM.

THE CONSERVATIVES ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO CRITICIZE, BUT IN MILDER

TERMS, THE AGRICULTURE BILL TO BE DEBATED MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
THIS PROPOSAL WOULD SET FLOORS UNDER FARM PRICES, ASSURE MARKETS AND DISPOSSESS INEFFICIENT FARMERS WHO FAILED TO HEED GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL ADVICE.

WD&NJ237PES

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SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE WIVES OF 51 FORMER AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR 104 CHILDREN SAILED FOR NEW YORK TODAY IN THE LINER AMERICA'S FIRST CLASS STATEROOMS.

THEIR LUXURIOUS MODE OF TRAVEL WAS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THAT OF NEARLY 40,000 DEPENDENTS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO MADE THE WESTWARD PASSAGE IN 1946 ABOARD BARE, GRIM TROOP TRANSPORTS.

ONE WIFE, MRS. MARION DUSCH, SAID "THIS IS SPLENDID AND WELL WORTH WAITING FOR." WITH HER NINE-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER GEORGIANA, MRS. DUSCH WILL JOIN HER HUSBAND, FORMER SERGT. CLIFFORD DUSCH, IN GARDENVILLE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

WJ320PES

THE COUNCIL IN ANSWERING THE CANADIAN DEMANDS FOR SUCH ASSURANCES HAS EVADED A DIRECT "YES" OR "NO."

THE CANADIAN ACTION DREW SHARP ATTENTION TO THE PROTESTS OF SOUTH AFRICA, BRAZIL AND AUSTRALIA FOR FULLER PARTICIPATION IN THE TREATY MAKING THAT HAVE PLAGUED THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE.

THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE SHOWN VARYING DEGREES OF SYMPATHY FOR THE SMALLER NATION PLEAS, BUT SOVIET RUSSIA HAS HELD OUT FOR OBSERVANCE TO THE LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TO INVITE THE SMALLER POWERS TO SUBMIT THEIR VIEWS BUT NOT AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE DEBATES.

THE DEPUTIES' SECTION ON AUSTRIA HEARD SOUTH AFRICA OPPOSE ANY CHANGE IN AUSTRIA'S PRE-ANSCHLUSS BORDERS OF 1937, AND URGE EVACUATION OF ALL OCUPATION TROOPS FROM AUSTRIA WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY.

"UNLESS AUSTRIA IS ONCE MORE SET ON HER FEET THE COUNTRY WILL GIVE RISE TO CONTINUAL FRICTION AND MANY DISPUTES AND PERHAPS EVENTUALLY WILL DISAPPEAR AS A SOVEREIGN STATE," E.K.SCALLAN, SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON, TOLD THE DEPUTIES.

INSERT LOW (NO-OCCUPY FOR 2 YR.) XXX AFTER 6TH GRAF XXX VIEWS

"IT IS OPEN TO QUESTION," BARNES SAID, "WHETHER THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY, UNDER DIQDED OWNERSHIP, COULD FIND THE RESOURCES TO FULFILL SUCH A PROGRAM WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL GOVERNMENT AID."

"THE PRESENT MULTIPLICITY OF OWNERSHIPS," HE ADDED, WAS IN A LARGE DEGREE RESPONSIBLE FOR BRITAIN'S INADEQUATE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS BECAUSE" UNDER THE EXISTING SYSTEM THERE WAS NO GUARANTEE THAT THEIR RESOURCES, EVEN IF ADEQUATE, WOULD BE USED TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE FROM THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW." ADD 2 ON (TRANSPORT) XXX (2 NO, 000 000)

PARIS, JAN. 25-(AP)-LIVELY FIGHTING CONTINUED IN HANOI, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY, WITH VIET-NAMESE STILL OFFERING STIFF RESISTANCE FROM BARRICADES AND FORTIFIED HOUSES TO FRENCH PARACHUTE TROOPERS TRYING TO EJECT THEM FROM A MILE-SQUARE AREA NEAR THE HEART OF THE INDOCHINESE CAPITAL.

THE ONE REMAINING AREA HELD BY THE VIET-NAMESE IN HANOI IS DEFENDED BY ABOUT 1,000 ARMED YOUTHS. THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO DETAILS.

JT845PES

BERLIN, JAN.25-(AP)-MILITARY AWARDS WERE PRESENTED TO SIX MEMBERS OF U.S. OCCUPATION PERSONNEL HERE BY MAJ.GEN.FRANK A.KEATING, ASSISTANT AMERICAN DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR GERMANY, IN RECENT CEREMONIES.

THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TO LT.COL.LOUIS G.KELLY OF (81 DORCHESTER ROAD) ROCHESTER, N.Y., OF AMG'S CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, FOR PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT IN DARMSTADT FROM OCTOBER 1945 TO 1946; AND TO LT.COL.WILBER WILSON OF (715 LINDSAY,) NORMAN, OKLA., EXECUTIVE OF THE INTELLIGENCE SECTION OF BERLIN COMMAND, FOR SERVICES RENDERED IN THE G-2 SECTIONOF THE 21ST CORPS FROM FEBRUARY TO MAY, 1945.

THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL WAS PRESENTED TO ELIJAH L.HAMMOND OF HARRINGTON, MAINE, NOW CIVILIAN SUPERVISOR OF A RED CROSS MOTOR POOL HERE, FOR HIS WARTIME SERVICE IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

THE ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON WAS PRESENTED TO:

FIRST SGT.MAURICE B.LINDSKOG OF (ROUTE ONE, BOX 469) LODI, CALIF., NOW CHIEF CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF BERLIN COMMAND, FOR SERVICES SINCE V-E DAY.

HORST B.TRAVE OF (1000 NATHAN ST.) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., CIVILIAN CHIEF OF RECORDS AT THE BERLIN DOCUMENTS CENTER, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE SINCE V-E DAY.

THE CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT WAS PRESENTED TO TECH.SGT.LAWSON W.DOYLE OF DENNYSVILLE, MAINE, FOR EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE AS A MOTOR SERGEANT AT THE U.S. ARMY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMAND IN BERLIN.

WM508AES

MUNICH, GERMANY, JAN. 25-(AP)-WINIFRED WAGNER, 50-YEAR-OLD WIDOW OF THE SON OF COMPOSER RICHARD WAGNER WHOSE NAME ONCE WAS LINKED ROMANTICALLY WITH ADOLF HITLER'S, WILL BE TRIED SOON BEFORE A GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT AS A "MAJOR OFFENDER" AND THE WORST TYPE OF NAZI, A BAVARIAN OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

DR.ALFRED LORITZ, BAVARIAN MINISTER OF DENAZIFICATION, SAID FRAU WAGNER, FORMER MANAGER OF THE BAYREUTH MUSIC FESTIVALS, WOULD BE ACCUSED OF CONDUCTING PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES FOR THE NAZIS SINCE 1923.

THREE YEARS AFTER HER HUSBAND, SIEGFRIED, DIED IN 1930, IT WAS RUMORED WIDELY THROUGHOUT GERMANY AND ABROAD THAT THE BLONDE, BLUE-EYED FRAU WAGNER AND HITLER WOULD MARRY. THE RUMORS DIED DOWN, BUT FLARED AGAIN BRIEFLY IN 1934. THEY NEVER GAINED CURRENCY THEREAFTER, ALTHOUGH HITLER FREQUENTLY VISITED AT HER BAYREUTH HOME KP

BUT FLARED AGAIN BRIEFLY IN 1934. THEY NEVER GAINED CURRENCY THEREAFTER, ALTHOUGH HITLER FREQUENTLY VISITED AT HER BAYREUTH HOME UP UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

MQ746PES

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JAN.25-(AP)-WILHELM VON OPEL, 76, DEAN OF GERMAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS, MUST FACE ANOTHER DENAZIFICATION TRIAL, DESPITE HIS CONVICTION LAST WEEK ON CHARGES OF BEING A "FOLLOWER" OF NAZISM.

THE NEW TRIAL WAS ORDERED BY PRESIDENT THEO JACOBS OF THE DENAZIFICATION COURT, AFTER GERMAN TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES HAD PROTESTED THAT HIS SENTENCE--A FINE OF $200 AND COURT COSTS OF $3,600-WAS "TOO LIGHT." THE UNION OFFICIALS SAID THEY INTENDED TO PRESENT EVIDENCE AT THE SECOND TRIAL.

JACOBS SAID VON OPEL HAD PRESENTED EVIDENCE THAT HE JOINED THE NAZI PARTY IN 1933 ON THE ADVICE OF AN AMERICAN BUSINESS ASSOCIATED.

ML832AES

WARSAW, JAN 25-(AP)-ANTHONY D.LINCK, PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LIFE MAGAZINE, WHO HAS BEEN COVERING THE POLISH ELECTIONS, WAS DETAINED FOR TWO HOURS BY POLISH SECRET POLICE TODAY AFTER MAKING PICTURES IN THE STREETS OF WARSAW.

NO FORMAL CHARGES WERE FILED, BUT LINCK, OF BOONVILLE, N. Y., WAS REPRIMANDED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING URCHINS WHO POLICE SAID DID NOT REPRESENT A TRUE PICTURE OF POLAND.

TIME AND LIFE REPORTER FLORA LEWIS WHO WAS ACCOMPANYING LINCK AT THE TIME ALSO WAS DETAINED.

JT754PES

30. 24- 7553

WARSAW, JAN 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ZYGMUND ZULAWSKI, 82, POLAND'S "GRAND OLD MAN OF SOCIALISM," DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW AT HIS HOME IN KRAKOW TODAY THAT HE HOPED THE UNITED STATES WOULD PROTEST STRONGLY AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF LAST SUNDAY'S POLISH ELECTIONS.

ZULAWSKI, LEADER OF A GROUP OF SOCIALISTS WHICH BROKE AWAY FROM THE REGULAR POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY, NOW IS TRYING TO GET THE GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION TO ORGANIZE A SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY. HIS ADHERENTS IN FOUR DISTRICTS SOUGHT PARLIAMENT SEATS ON TICKETS WITH VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY, BADLY BEATEN BY THE GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES. 1947

ZULAWSKI SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY WOULD HAVE RECEIVED A MAJORITY IN KRAKOW IF THE ELECTION HAD BEEN PROPERLY CONDUCTED. HE HAS BEEN ILL FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AND COMMENTED TODAY:

"I FELT BETTER BEFORE THE ELECTION, BUT ITS RESULTS HAVE MADE ME SICK AGAIN."

IN WARSAW, PREMIER EDWARD B.OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, LEADER OF THE POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY, DISCOUNTED ZULAWSKI'S INFLUENCE AND COMMENTED THAT ZULAWSKI OFTEN WAS DESCRIBED AS A "WALKING COFFIN."

DN6AES

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JAN. 25-(AP)-EIGHTEEN FORMER NAZI SS TROOPERS AND GESTAPO AGENTS, INCLUDING A GESTAPO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, WERE EXECUTED HERE YESTERDAY FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE SLAYING OF 150,000 SERBIANS DURING THE WAR. 1947

AUGUST MEISSNER, FORMER GESTAPO COMMANDER IN SERBIA, WAS THE LIEUTENANT GENEERAL HANGED.

JT905PES

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, JAN.25-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO PRESIDENT ZOLTAN TILDY WITHIN THE DOMINANT SMALLHOLDERS PARTY SAID TODAY CIVIL WAR MIGHT RESULT IN HUNGARY IF THE COMMUNISTS SUCCEEDED IN "ATTEMPTS TO DISPENSE WITH THE LAWFULLY ELECTED SMALLHOLDER MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT."

A GROUP WITHIN THE SMALLHOLDERS PARTY ITSELF DEVISED A MEASURE WHICH WOULD HAVE CALLED FOR A SELF PURGE SUCH AS DEMANDED BY THE COMMUNISTS, BUT THEIR MOVE COLLAPSED LAST NIGHT AFTER 80 PERCENT OF THE PARTY'S DEPUTIES AGREED TO RESIGN IF THE MEASURE WAS ENACTED INTO LAW. THE SMALLHOLDER LEADERSHIP, THE INFORMANT SAID, WAS SET FOR A "DESPERATE STAND" NEXT WEEK AGAINST ANY FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO CUT THEIR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. 1947

BY LINKING THE SMALLHOLDERS WITH AN ALLEGED PLOT TO REESTABLISH THE REGIME OF FORMER REGENT ADM. NICHOLAS HORTHY, THE COMMUNISTS HAD HOPED TO PURGE ENOUGH SMALLHOLDER MEMBERS TO PERMIT SETTING UP A COMMUNIST AND SOCIAL DEMOCRAT MAJORITY IN THE ASSEMBLY, THE INFORMANT SAID. THE SMALLHOLDERS IN NOVEMBER, 1945, ELECTIONS WON 57 PERCENT OF THE PARLIAMENT MAJORITY AND NOW HEAD THE COALITION GOVERNMENT.

IF THE COMMUNISTS WERE SUCCESSFUL IN THIS, THE INFORMANT SAID, "THE PEASANTS WILL BE CALLED UPON TO CEASE DELIVERIES OF FOOD TO BUDAPEST," AND THIS "PROBABLY WOULD RESULT IN CIVIL WAR.

"THE PEASANTS ARE DISGUSTED WITH THE DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE TAKEN BY THEIR LEADERS," HE SAID.

THE SMALLHOLDERS ADMIT THAT SOME "MINOR PLOT" MIGHT EXIST, HE SAID, BUT ADDED IT WAS NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO WARRANT THE "PRESENT COMMUNIST HYSTERICS AND BLANKET CHARGES AGAINST EVERYBODY WHO IN THE PAST REFUSED TO AGREE WITH EVERYTHING THEY SAID."

"IT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SO DANGEROUS, SINCE BOTH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR RAJK AND RAKOSI HAVE SAID THE PLOTTERS DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE," HE ADDED. BOTH INTERIOR MINISTER LASZLO RAJK AND DEPUTY PREMIER MATAS RAKOSI ARE COMMUNISTS.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE SMALLHOLDERS WOULD TRY NEXT WEEK TO "DEFINE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS AND HAVE DONE WITH COMMUNIST GENERALIZATIONS."

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE CHARGED THAT THE PLOTTERS PLANNED NOT ONLY TO REESTABLISH THE HORTHY REGIME BUT TO ABOLISH LAND REFORM AND SET UP A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP, AND THAT THEY HAD LONG-EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS DEVOTED TO SUCH A PROGRAM.

FEW SPECIFIC CHARGES HAVE BEEN PLACED AGAINST ANY ONE PERSON ACCUSED AS A PLOTTER. GEN.LAJOS DALNOKI VERESS WAS SINGLED OUT AS THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF AN UNDERGROUND ARMY WHICH THE COMMUNISTS SAID WAS TO HAVE OVEERTHROWN THE GOVERNMENT "THROUGH ARMED UPRISING" ON THE DAY THE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED OR THE DAY THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES LEFT THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, NOBODY HAS DEFINED VERESS' DUTIES LESS GENERALLY, NUMBERED HIS ARMY OR LISTED ANY OF HIS EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT FOR SIX CRATED AIRPLANES.

B64

HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE SMALLHOLDERS PARTY HAVE ADMITTED THAT THERE WAS A CIVILIAN GROUP FORMED AS A RESISTANCE MOVEMENT DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, BUT DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLOT BY MILITARY MEN. 1947

ONE OF THESE OFFICIALS SAID MEN AND WOMEN WHO BELONGED TO THE WARTIME RESISTANCE MOVEMENT HAVE CONTINUED TO MEET SOCIALLY AND PERHAPS MIGHT HAVE "CRITICIZED THE COMMUNISTS AND THE RUSSIANS--WHO HASN'T?"

AN AMERICAN OFFICER WHO DURING THE WAR STUDIED THE HUNGARIAN UNDERGROUND AND WAS PREPARED TO PARACHUTE TO JOIN IT, SAID HE KNEW ABOUT THE CRATED AIRPLANES AND ADDED HE SUPPOSED THAT SINCE THE END OF THE WAR EVERYBODY ELSE KNEW ABOUT THEM TOO.

MJ/WD201PES

DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA, JAN. 25-(AP)-KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA RELAXED HIS LIFE-LONG RULE AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN AT PUBLIC OCCASIONS TODAY AND SAID HE "THOROUGHLY ENJOYED" MEETING THE WIVES, SECRETARIES AND WIDE-EYED YOUNGSTERS OF THIS AMERICAN OIL COMMUNITY. 1947

MOST OF THE 175 AMERICAN WOMEN WHO SHOOK HANDS WITH THE DESERT MONARCH AT A RECEPTION WORE THE LONG-SLEEVED SUITS OR DRESSES THAT THE KING'S OIL COMPANY HOSTS HAD SUGGESTED, BUT JACKIE AND JOYCE HAUG, BLONDE 20-YEAR-OLD TWINS FROM LOS ANGELES, CALIF., APPEARED IN SHORT-SLEEVED SUMMER FROCKS. THE KING GAVE THEM A BIG SMILE AS NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS RECORDED THE PRECEDENT SHATTERING SCENE.

THE KING ROARED WITH LAUGHTER AT THE CHILDREN WHO DIVED FOR THE COOKIE TRAYS AND TOOK SPECIAL PAINS TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THREE-MONTHS-OLDCAROL SUTER, WHO WAS BORN IN DHAHRAN.

CAROL'S MOTHER, MRS. JAMES A SUTTER OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., SAID SHE THOUGHT THE KING "VERY NICE," AND WAS ECHOED BY MANY OF THE OTHER WOMEN.

ONE VERY SMALL BOY BURST INTO TEARS WHEN HE WAS CONFRONTED WITH THE KING'S HUGE ROBED FIGURE. THAT APPARENTLY WAS THE RECEPTION'S MOST AMUSING INCIDENT IN THE KING'S OPINION. HE LAUGHED UPROARIUSLY.

NIGHT LEAD PARACELS (140)

NANKING,SUNDAY,JAN.26-(AP)-HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TERMED "ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED" TODAY REPORTS IN THE PRESS THAT CHINA HAD REINFORCED THE FRENCH-CLAIMED PARACEL ISLANDS OFF THE EAST COAST OF INDOCHINA.

CHINESE SOURCES SAID YESTERDAY THE GOVERNMENT HAD DISPATCHED THE 10,000-TON TRANSPORT "MUMEE" LOADED WITH REINFORCEMENTS. OFFICIALS SAID A NUMBER OF SMALL SHIPS HAD SAILED FOR THE PARACELS WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE GARRISON "BUT THERE IS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THAT."

OFFICIALS INSISTED THAT THE FRENCH HAD LANDED TROOPS JAN. 21 AT PATTLE, ONE OF THE ISLANDS IN THE PARACEL GROUP. OFFICIAL FRENCH QUARTERS HAVE FLATLY DENIED THAT THEIR TROOPS HAVE LANDED ANYWHERE IN THE PARACELS.

OFFICIAL CHINESE INFORMANTS SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD PROTESTED TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OVER THIS ALLEGED LANDING BUT SO FAR HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY.

FRANCE OCCUPIED THE GROUP OF SMALL ISLANDS UNTIL JAPAN SEIZED THEM IN 1940.

P112ACS

NANKING, JAN.25-(AP)-COMMENTING ON THURSDAY'S DEBATE OVER CHINA IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, INFORMATION MINISTER PENG HSUI-PEI SAID TONIGHT, "I HAVE NOT, OF COURSE, HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO READ THE TEXT, BUT FROM NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS LORD LINDSAY IS SO WOEFULLY IGNORANT OF CONDITIONS HERE THAT I CANNOT TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY."

LORD LINDSAY SUGGESTED SENDING A REPRESENTATIVE TO CHINESE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS "TO OBTAIN THE FACTS" ABOUT CHINA SAYING HE HELD "A VERY LOW OPINION" OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

LORD TEVIOT OBJECTED ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, SAYING LORD LINDSAY'S REMARKS WERE "LIKELY TO DO HARM BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

PENG COMMENTED TODAY, "I AM GRATIFIED TO NOTE THAT A GREAT MAJORITY OF BRITISH LEADERS HAVE A MOST CORRECT APPRAISAL OF THE CHINESE SITUATION, AS WE HAVE LEARNED TO EXPECT FROM THAT GREAT NATION OF KEEN DISCERNMENT AND COMMON SENSE.

"LORD LINDSAY'S SUGGESTION OF INTERVENTION IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS IS AN ANACHRONISM WHICH PROVES HIS ERRONEOUS ESTIMATE OF THE CHINESE NATION, WHICH FOUGHT IN THE VANGUARD OF RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPANESE AND NAZI AGGRESSION."

XZ322PCS

SHANGHAI, JAN. 25-(AP)-COL.CHARLES F.KEARNEY, CHIEF OF THE ARMY GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE IN CHINA, TODAY SENT A LUNAR NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF COOPERATION IN RECOVERING AMERICA'S WAR DEAD IN CHINA.

AGRS SAID IT HAS RECOVERED 2,575 AMERICAN WAR DEAD IN CHINA AND FORMOSA. ABOUT 1,760 HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED POSITIVELY.

X413APS NM

SHANGHAI,SUNDAY,JAN.26-(AP)-THREE C-47 ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES FOR MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT'S NEW RELIEF-CARRYING AIRLINE ARRIVED IN CHINA TODAY FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PLANES WERE ACQUIRED FROM U.S. ARMY SURPLUS STOCK. SIXTEEN OTHER C-47 AND C-46 TRANSPORTS ARE BEING PURCHASED IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TO COMPLETE THE FLEET.

THE FLEET WILL BE OPERATED BY THE FAMED FOUNDER OF THE "FLYING TIGERS" AND WHITING WILLAUER, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE FAR EASTERN BRANCH OF THE U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE NAME OF THE CONCERN WAS ORIGINALLY THE CHANNAULT AIR TRANSPORT BUT IT WAS CHANGED TO THE CNRRA AIR TRANSPORT (CHINESE NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION) WHEN MUCH OF THE CHINESE PRESS OBJECTED.

THE PRESS MAINTAINED THAT "CHENNAULT AIR TRANSPORT" WAS AN ENCROACHMENT UPON CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND WAS A FORM OF U.S. "ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM."

CHENNAULT'S CONTRACT CALLS FOR CARRYING CNRRA RELIEF CARGOES FROM CANTON TO THE INTERIOR, BUT SPACE NOT REQUIRED BY CNRRA MAY BE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AT PREVAILING RATES.

PY1022PPS NM

INDIAN (100)

NEW DELHI, JAN.25-(AP)-INDIA'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY RECESSED AGAIN TODAY TO GIVE THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AN OPPORTUNITY TO END ITS BOYCOTT AND PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE ACTUAL WRITING OF THE CONSTITUTION BEGINS. THE NEXT SESSION WAS SET FOR SOMETIME IN APRIL AFTER THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BUDGET SESSION ENDS.

BEFORE RECESSING, THE ASSEMBLY SELECTED COMMITTEES, LEAVING VACANCIES FOR MOSLEM LEAGUERS AS WELL AS FOR THE PRINCELY STATES, WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES HAVE NOT YET BEEN SELECTED.

THE FIRST COMMITTEE IS TO RECOMMEND THE ORDER OF FURTHER BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY IN FRAMING A CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA. THE SECOND IS TO "DRAW UP LISTS OF MATTERS INCLUDED AND INTERCONNECTED WITH SUBJECTS ASSIGNED TO THE UNION" BEFORE THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION BY SECTIONS IS CONSIDERED.

WB708AES

BY WALTER J. MASON

NEW DELHI, JAN.25-(AP)-MOSLEM MERCHANTS CLOSED THEIR SHOPS IN LAHORE, DELHI AND BOMBAY TODAY IN PROTEST AGAINST THE PUNJAB PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION OUTLAWING OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARREST OF EIGHT LEAGUE LEADERS.

IN ADDITION, PROTEST MEETINGS WERE CALLED IN MAJOR DELHI AND BOMBAY MOSQUES.

IN DELHI, SIDDIQ ALI KHAN, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE VOLUNTEER, SEMI-MILITARY GUARD, APPEALED TO LEAGUE AND GUARD MEMBERS THROUGHOUT INDIA TO "MAINTAIN PEACE AND DISCIPLINE AND TO WAIT THE ORDERS OF THE HIGH COMMAND."

YESTERDAY, AFTER THE BAN WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF LAHORE, LEAGUE LEADERS IN BOMBAY CALLED FOR A STRIKE OF THE 2,500,000 MOSLEMS IN BOMBAY PROVINCE TODAY, AND IN LAHORE NEARLY 200 PERSONS WERE HURT AND AT LEAST 30 ARRESTED IN A POLICE CHARGE ON DEMONSTRATORS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB, IN NORTHWESTERN INDIA RUNNING UP INTO THE HIMALAYAN FOOTHILLS, SAID IT HAD BANNED THE NATIONAL GUARD--AND AT THE SAME TIME THE HINDU YOUTH ORGANIZATION, RASHTRIYA SEVAK

30.24-7555

SANGH--TO "PREVENT EXPANSION OF PRIVATE COMMUNAL ARMIES WHICH WOULD BE HARMFUL TO THE PEACEFUL POSITION OF THE COUNTRY."

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER DECLARED IN REPLY TODAY, "IT IS A MISCHIEVOUS LIE TO SAY THAT THE MOSLEM NATIONAL GUARD IS A COMMUNAL ARMY. THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE TO WORK FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE, TO DISCIPLINE MOSLEMS AND TO TRAIN THEM IN ALL SPHERES OF LIFE, AND TO FOSTER A SPIRIT OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE."

HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HE COULD NOT ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN IN INDIA BUT ADDED THAT "EVERY LEAGUER IS ACTUALLY A MEMBER OF THE GUARD." HE REPORTED THE PUNJAB GUARDS HAD A GOAL OF A HALF MILLION MEMBERSHIP BUT HE COULD NOT SAY HOW CLOSE THEY WERE TO THAT WHEN BANNED.

THE MOSLEM NATIONAL GUARD WAS GIVEN THAT NAME IN 1937 WHEN IT WAS AN ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS USED MAINLY TO USHER AND KEEP ORDER AT LEAGUE MEETINGS. MILITARY-TYPE UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA WERE PRESCRIBED IN A REORGANIZATION ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO.

SIDDIQ ALI KHAN SAID GUARDSMEN OFTEN WORE STEEL HELMETS FOR PROTECTION IN RESCUING MOSLEMS IN COMMUNAL RIOTS AND IN SOME PARTS OF INDIA STILL CARRIED SPEARS, THOUGH THESE WERE BANNED IN OTHER PLACES.

WB736AES

VMANILA, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE VIET NAM RADIO TODAY QUOTED U.S. CONSUL JAMES O'SULLIVAN: "THE LONGER THE VIET NAM PEOPLE WILL PERSIST IN THEIR STRUGGLE (AGAINST THE FRENCH IN INDOCHINA) THE MORE CERTAIN THEIR FINAL VICTORY WILL BE."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE VIET NAM RADIO SAID O'SULLIVAN'S REMARKS-- NOT CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES--WERE MADE WEDNESDAY AT AN INDOCHINESE NEW YEAR'S LUNCHEON GIVEN AT HANOI BY THE VIET NAMESE HIGH COMMAND FOR CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED BRITISH CONSUL WILSON AS THANKING VIET NAM AUTHORITIES FOR PROTECTING INDIAN NATIONALS RESIDING IN CHINA AND SAYING THE WORLD WOULD APPRECIATE VIET NAMESE RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW.

IT SAID VIET NAM PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH HAD SENT THANK YOU MESSAGES TO INDIAN AND BURMESE LEADERS NEHRU SALATHANDRA BOSE AND DR. JINNAH SUNG SAN FOR THEIR SYMPATHY TOWARDS THE VIET NAM PEOPLE AND SUPPORT IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FRENCH.

X410APS

MANILA, SUNDAY, JAN.26-(AP)-CAPT.NARAJI NOGI, A DOCTOR AT MANILA'S NOTORIOUS BILIBID PRISON DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO 25 YEARS AT HARD LABOR BY THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

THE JAPANESE MEDICAL OFFICER WAS CONVICTED OF CHARGES OF SYSTEMATIC STARVATION OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND FAILURE TO PROVIDE CLOTHING AND MEDICAL CARE.

EW 1142PCS

NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JAN.25-(AP)-IN AN UNUSUAL STATEMENT APPARENTLY FORESHADOWING IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA, THE UNITED STATES TODAY OFFICIALLY WELCOMED AN ARGENTINE DECREE FOR TAKING OVER AXIS FIRMS.

AT THE SAME TIME, THIS GOVERNMENT MADE PLAIN THAT IT STILL IS LOOKING TO PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON TO RID ARGENTINA OF ALL AXIS AGENTS THERE.

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED A SHORT TIME AFTER AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, A STORM CENTER OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND TOLD NEWSMEN HE WILL RETURN TO HIS POST AT BUENOS AIRES AS SOON AS TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE.

MESSERSMITH ALSO SAW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN, WHOSE HANDLING OF ARGENTINE AFFAIRS HE HAS CRITICIZED. INDICATIONS ARE THAT IN RETURNING TO ARGENTINA, MESSERSMITH'S MAIN TASK IS TO NEGOTIATE FURTHER WITH THE PERON ADMINISTRATION FOR DEPORTATION OF THE ENEMY AGENTS STILL IN THE COUNTRY.

THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT WAS UNUSUAL BECAUSE OF ITS GENERALLY FRIENDLY TONE TOWARD ARGENTINA. DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES SUGGESTED THAT THIS MEANT NO CHANGE IN BRADEN'S INSISTANCE THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT SHOULD LAVA UP TO ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS TO WIPE OUT AXIS FIRMS AND INFLUENCES BUT REFLECTED THIS GOVERNMENT'S PLEASURE AT A MAJOR STEP IN THAT DIRECTION.

"THIS GOVERNMENT," SAID THE STATEMENT, "HAS LEARNED OF THE PROMULGATION OF A DECREE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA ELIMINATING ENEMY OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY SPEARHEAD FIRMS. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT STEP AND COMES AS A WELCOME ADDITION TO THE MEASURES ALREADY TAKEN IN RESPECT OF NAZI EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

"CONSULTATIONS ARE CONTINUING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA IN RESPECT TO ENEMY AGENTS."

MESSERSMITH GAVE NO HINT AS TO WHETHER HE CONSIDERS HIS POLICY BATTLE WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN A WIN, LOSS OR DRAW.

MESSERSMITH'S RETURN TO ARGENTINA, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, WHILE BRADEN REMAINS HIS BOSS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ALSO AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, INDICATED THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN BRADEN'S SO-CALLED TOUGH POLICY TOWARD THE PERON GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA.

BRADEN LONG AGO LAID DOWN THE POLICY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT OFFICALLY DEVELOP THE FRIENDLIEST POSSIBLE RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA UNTIL PERON HAD CLEANED OUT NAZI INFLUENCES.

MESSERSMITH, WHO WAS CHOSEN FOR HIS JOB BY BRADEN, DECIDED MONTHS AGO THAT PERON WAS DOING HIS BEST.

MESSERSMITH'S SPSPLIT WITH BRADEN AROSE OVER HIS FEELING THAT BRADEN WAS BEING NEEDLESSLY UNBENDING.

ACTUALLY, THIS MEANT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT SIT IN ON THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE PROPOSED FOR RIO DE JANEIRO UNTIL ITS RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA WERE PUT IN ORDER. IT ALSO MEANT THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TURNED A DEAF EAR TO ARGENTINE APPEALS FOR AMERICAN ARMS.

AB449PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 25-(AP)-A DECISION OF THE WORLD WAR I ALLIES TO TRY TO ERECT A "BARBED WIRE FENCE" AROUND RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM WAS DETAILED TONIGHT IN A NEW VOLUME OF OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE 1919 PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUBLISHED.

THE RECORDS SHOW THAT AT A SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PREMIERS AT LONDON, PREMIER GEORGES CLEMENCEAU OF FRANCE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT DIRECT INTERVENTION HAD PROVEN A COSTLY FAILURE AND PROPOSED THE SHIFT OF POLICY.

IT WAS APPROVED BY PRIME MINISTER DAVID LLOYD GEORGE OF BRITAIN, FOREIGN MINISTER SCIALOJA FOR ITALY, AND INFORMALLY BY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR JOHN W.DAVIS. DAVIS, HOWEVER, WAS ONLY AN OBSERVER.

AS SUMMED UP BY LORD CURZON, THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, CLEMENCEAU'S PROPOSAL WAS:

"1. A BARBED WIRE FENCE, AS IT WERE, AROUND RUSSIA, WITHIN WHICH THE ALLIES SHOULD NOT INTERFERE.

"2. TO PUT AN END TO CONTRIBUTIONS OF SUPPLIES AND MONEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF UPHOLDING OR RE-ESTABLISHING ORDER IN RUSSIA.

"3. TO BUILD UP POLAND AS A BARRIER AGAINST RUSSIA AND A CHECK ON GERMANY."

CLEMENCEAU SAID THE PURPOSE, ASIDE FROM PREVENTING RUSSIA FROM "CREATING TROUBLE" OUTSIDE THE RING, OR "CORDON SANITAIRE," WAS TO "STOP GERMANY FROM ENTERING INTO RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, WHETHER OF A POLITICAL OR MILITARY CHARACTER."

LLOYD GEORGE, IN EXPRESSING FULL AGREEMENT, SAID BRITAIN ALREADY HAD SPENT ABOUT $500,000,000 IN RUSSIA, MAINLY IN SUPPORT OF THE ANTI-SOVIET FORCES OF GENERAL DENIKIN.

THE MINUTES OF MEETINGS FROM NOV. 6, 1919, INTO THE FOLLOWING JANUARY WERE CONTAINED IN THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF LONG-SECRET PEACE CONFERENCE RECORDS TO BE RELEASED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT. INCLUDED WERE THE OFFICIAL SUMMARIES OF DISCUSSION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE, AND ALSO OF SEVERAL SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF PREMIERS AND THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HEADED BY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FRANK L.POLK ON DEC. 9, 1919, THE U.S. WAS REPRESENTED ONLY BY OBSERVERS.

ASIDE FROM THE POSTWAR TURMOIL IN RUSSIA ATTENDING THE RISE OF THE NEW BOLSHEVIST REGIME, THE CONFERENCE HAD TO WIND UP WORLD WAR I PEACE TREATIES, AND COPE WITH CRISES IN THE ADRIATIC, BALTIC STATES AND HUNGARY.

A137WX

THE SHIFT IN POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA CAME WITH DEFEAT OF THE ALLIED-SUPPORTED ANTI-BOLSHEVIST FORCES UNDER DENIKIN AND ADMIRAL KOLCHAK. IN THE DEBATE THE CONFERENCE HEARD FROM CLEMENCEAU THAT WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHO WAS TO BECOME BRITAIN'S WORLD WAR II LEADER, WAS "REPUTED TO HOLD VERY STRONG VIEWS" ON RUSSIA, AND REGARDED POLAND AS "THE LEFT WING OF DENIKIN'S ARMY."

CHURCHILL HIMSELF FIGURED IN A SESSION AT PARIS THE FOLLOWING JAN. 19 WHEN THE ALLIED LEADERS DEBATED MEANS TO BOLSTER AMERICA, GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN AS A SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CORDON.

AT A SESSION ON DEC. 2, THE ALLIES UNDERTOOK TO FIX POLAND'S EASTERN BOUNDARIES WITH RUSSIA BY MEANS OF AN ARBITRARY FRONTIER LINE WHICH CORRESPONDED WITH THE SO-CALLED CURZON LINE OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE POLES, THEN AT WAR WITH RUSSIA, REJECTED BOTH, AND WON LARGER TERRITORY AT RUSSIA'S EXPENSE IN THE 1921 TREATY OF RIGA. #

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, JAN 25-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS CHARGED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA AGENCIES ARE TRYING TO TURN THE PEOPLE OF EASTERN EUROPE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

SIMILARLY, THEY ALLEGED PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, SPECIFICALLY IN THE COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AREAS.

WILLIAM T.STONE, DIRECTOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, REPORTED THAT "SOME NATIONS ARE CAREFULLY MISREPRESENTING US TO FURTHER THEIR OWN ENDS," WHILE OTHERS ARE "TELLING THEIR STORY AND AT THE SAME TIME TELLING OURS."

SPEAKING OF THE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING, MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARIES ABROAD AND OTHER MEANS OF SPREADING IDEAS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, STONE DECLARED THAT "WE HAVE TO BE IN THERE TELLING OUR OWN STORY TO COUNTERACT THE MASS OF INFORMATION AND MISINFORMATION THAT IS BEING SPREAD ALL OVER THE WORLD TODAY."

STONE'S SPEECH WAS FOR A DEPARTMENT RADIO PROGRAM, "OUR FOR

TONE' PEECH WA FOR A DEPARTMENT RADIO PROGRAM, "OUR FOREIGN POLICY," WITH FRANK R. SHEA, CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S INFORMATION SERVICE AT BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, AND MAURICE S. RICE, CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE'S EASTERN EUROPEAN BRANCH.

SHEA DECLARED THAT "IN EASTERN EUROPE ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO TURN THE PEOPLE AGAINST US." HE SAID DISTORTIONS INCLUDE CMAIMS THAT AMERICANS ARE MILITARISTIC, DECADENT, MATERIALISTIC AND "TORN BY POLITICAL DISUNITY."

SHEA REPORTED THE AMERICANS HAVE A STAFF OF ABOUT 15 EMPLOYES IN BUCHAREST, THE BRITISH HAAVE 20 AND THE FRENCH 75, AND CONTINUED:

"THE RUSSIANS WORK THROUGH A ROMANIAN AGENCY WHICH IS TIED DIRECTLY INTO MOSCOW. THERE ARE ABOUT 500 EMPLOYES IN THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED PROPAGANDA OUTFIT. IN ADDITION THE SOVIET EMBASSY HAS AN INFORMATION OFFICE AND A CULTURAL RELATIONS OFFICE. THERE ARE ALSO TWO RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCIES. THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY IS OF COURSE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED."

A162WX

IN THE CASE OF CHINA, STONE REPORTED HE HAD JUST RECEIVED A SUMMARY FROM A REPRESENTATIVE IN SHANGHAI WHICH SAID THAT THE AMOUNT OF ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING "AND THE WAY IT IS GROWING CAUSES US ALL TO WORRY."

"THE RUSSIAN BOOKSTORES ARE CROWDED AND THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS HAVE A LARGE FOLLOWING," THE REPORT WENT ON. "THE STUDENTS ARE INTERESTED IN A BETTER CHINA AND ARE DOING A LOT OF INTELLECTUAL SHOPPING AROUND."

STONE SAID THE UNITED STATES WILL BEGIN ONE-HOUR A DAY SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS DIRECT TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE NEXT MONTH.

IN ANOTHER STATEMENT ON THE FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM, A SPEECH FOR THE WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM BENTON DISCUSSED THE COMPETITION OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN IDEOLOGIES.

HE SAID PROBABLY THE GREATEST OBSTACLE "TO FOREIGN RESPONSE TO OUR LEADERSHIP X X X IS FEAR OF ECONOMIC COLLAPSE IN THE UNITED STATES." #

30.24-7557

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON.JAN 25-(AP)-CATHERINE E.F.LENROOT, CHIEF OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SAID TODAY IT IS MORE DANGEROUS TO BE A BABY IN AMERICA THAN IT WAS TO BE IN COMBAT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

"BETWEEN PEARL HARBOR AND V-J DAY, 430,000 BABIES DIED FOR LACK OF GOOD MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE--NEARLY TWICE THE NUMBER OF MEN KILLED IN ACTION," MISS LENROOT TOLD THE 21ST ANNUAL WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

MORE THAN 1000 WOMEN, REPRESENTING 29 PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS, ARE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

MISS LENROOT REPORTED CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE LAST GENERATION, ASSERTING:

"LESS THAN 40 CHILDREN IN 1000 DIED BEFORE THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY, AS COMPARED WITH 100 IN EVERY THOUSAND THIRTY YEARS AGO."

WHILE MUCH HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD ELIMINATING CHILDHOOD COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, SHE PREDICTED ONE CHILD IN 20 WILL SPEND PART OF HIS LIFE IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION IF THE PRESENT RATE OF MENTAL DISEASES CONTINUES. RIGHT NOW 500,000 CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE SUFFER FROM RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, 1,000,000 FROM HEARING DEFECTS, 4,000,000 FROM VISUAL DEFECTS AND 20,000,000 FROM DENTAL DEFECTS, SHE SAID.

FRIEDA S.MILLER, DIRECTOR OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT WOMEN'S BUREAU, SAID AMERICA'S PEACE TIME ECONOMY, WITH ITS TREND TOWARD AN EXTENSION OF ALL KINDS OF SERVICES, NEEDS WOMEN AND IS GEARED TO HAVE MILLIONS OF THEM IN THE LABOR FORCE.

WOMEN EMPLOYED REACHED AN ALL-TIME HIGH OF NEARLY 19,000,000 IN MID-1944 AND NOW IS ONLY 1,000,000 LESS THAN A YEAR AGO, SHE SAID.

ASSERTING THAT WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, WOMEN WORK FOR THE SAME REASONS MEN DO, SHE URGED THE "COMBINED EFFORT OF MUTUAL HELP OF ALL WOMEN OF AMERICA" TO LESSEN INEQUALITIES IN OPPORTUNITIES AND COMPENSATIONS THAT STILL EXIST FOR WOMEN.

COLUMBIA, S.C., JAN. 25-(AP)-MORE THAN HALF THE COUNTRIES COMPRISING THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ERECTED BARRIERS TO IMPEDE THE FLOW OF FREE NEWS AND INFORMATION, WILBUR FORREST, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, TOLD THE SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS INSTITUTE HERE LAST NIGHT.

WITHOUT NAMING THE NATIONS HE CHARGED WITH PRESS INTERFERENCE, FORREST SAID THEY TOTALED 29 OF THE 54 U.N. MEMBERS.

GIVEN THE ADVANTAGE OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD "SHALL BE INFORMED ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF OTHER NATIONS AND SHALL BE ABLE TO JUDGE WHETHER HATREDS WHICH BREED WARS ARE JUSTIFIED," HE DECLARED.

HE SAID A COMMITTEE STUDYING WORLD JOURNALISM FOUND THAT "TO THE RUSSIANS PRESS FREEDOM MEANT THE RIGHT TO HAVE THEIR NEWS SCREENED."

EDITORS, THE ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE SAID, MUST HAVE AS THEIR OBJECTIVE THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORLD PRESS SO THAT EVENTUALLY "SOME TWO BILLION-ODD HUMAN BEINGS MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO LEARN AND TO KNOW ABOUT OTHERS."

BE253AES

PHILADELPHIA, JAN 25-(AP)-THE PEOPLES OF EASTERN EUROPE ARE "ALMOST FRANTIC" IN THEIR DESIRE TO KNOW AND UNDERSTAND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, PARTICULARLY AMERICA, WILLIS WEATHERFORD,JR., SAID TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM TWO AND A HALF YEARS AS A EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

"YOU FIND IT IN ALMOST EVERY INDIVIDUAL YOU MEET, IN THE WELCOME YOU ARE GIVEN AND IN THE COUNTLESS QUESTIONS PUT TO YOU," WEATHERFORD SAID. "THE PEOPLES OF HUNGARY AND POLAND ESPECIALLY GO ALL OUT TO BE HOSPITABLE. ENGLISH IS THE NUMBER ONE FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIED WITH RUSSIAN SECOND."

WEATHERFORD SAID THAT WHILE THE MAJOR JOB OF SUPPLYING RELIEF NEEDS MUST BE DONE BY GOVERNMENTS, THE VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES ARE THE ONE WHICH REACH THE SPECIAL AND MARGINAL GROUPS--THE SICK, THE AGED AND THE DISPOSSESSED.

"THE VOLUNTARY RELIEF WORKERS REALV

THE DISPOSSESSED.

"THE VOLUNTARY RELIEF WORKERS REALLY FILL A PSYCHOLOGICAL VACUUM. THEY ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO CAN INTERPRET THE FEELING OF THE AMERICANS BEYOND THE OFFICIAL POLICY."

EMPHASIZING THE CONTINUING MATERIAL NEEDS THROUGHOUT EUROPE, WEATHERFORD SAID HOPE AND COURAGE ARE INCREASING IN POLAND AND FRANCE, WHILE GERMANS ARE IN A LOW STATE OR MORALE BECAUSE OF THE BLEAKNESS OF THEIR POLITICAL FUTURE.

EDS--IN 1ST GRAF READ X X X W I L L I S WEATHERFORD,JR., ETC
JH1148AES NMB

DETROIT, JAN.25-(AP)-NORMAN THOMAS, SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER, TOLD AN AUDIENCE HERE TODAY HIS PARTY'S PROGRAM FOR UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT UNDER INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION WAS ESSENTIAL TO AVOID A NEW WAR.

"UNLESS THAT IS ACCEPTED WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS THE CHANCE OF ESCAPING A NEW TOTAL WAR IN THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS IS VIRTUALLY NIL," THOMAS SAID.

"THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY IN WINNING PEACE AND AVERTING DICTATORSHIP," HE SAID, "DEPENDS UPON THE VIGOROUS GROWTH AND ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

THOMAS SPOKE BEFORE A MEETING AT THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

HD942PES

NEW YORK, JAN.25-(AP)-FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRI BONNET PRESENTED THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR TO 15 "AMERICAN JOURNALISTS AND OTHER OUTSTANDING PUBLIC FIGURES" LAST NIGHT.

THE RT.REV.WILLIAM T.MANNING, RECENTLY RETIRED EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEW YORK, RECEIVED THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE MEDAL, GRAND OFFICER.

BONEET EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE FOR THE PART PLAYED BY AMERICAN ARMED FORCES IN THE LIBERATION OF HIS COUNTRY, AND HE AND MANNING SPOKE OF THE MUTUAL AFFECTION OF AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN.

BONNET AWARDED THE DEGREE OF COMMANDEUR TO JAMES THOMAS SHOTWELL, HISTORIAN; HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOC-

IATION, AND GROVER A.WHALEN, CIVIC LEADER AND FORMER NEW YORK CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

THE DEGREE OF OFFICIER WAS AWARDED TODVOFFREY PARSONS, CHIEF

THE DEGREE OF OFFICIER WAS AWARDED TO GEOFFREY PARSONS, CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, AND SAMUEL I.ROSENMAN, FORMER COUNSEL TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE DEGREE OF CHEVALIER WENT TO MRS.ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK, POLITICAL WRITER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES; DR.VERA MICHELES DEAN, OF THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION; MRS.DOROTHY S.THACKREY, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK POST; WILLIAM L.SHIRER, OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; ALEXANDER UHL, OF THE NEWSPAPER PM; BEN LUCIEN BURMAN, THE AUTHOR; RICHARD CRONAN, INTERNATIONAL LAWYER; JOHN CRAIG PAINE, DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS; AND, IN ABSENTIA, TO SAMUEL GRAFTON, COLUMNIST OF THE NEW YORK POST.

(EDS(IN LAST GRAPH READ NAME DR.VERA MICHELES DEAN,)

WW436AES

NEW YORK, JAN.25-(AP)-THE ARMY HAS RECEIVED VOLUNTEERS FOR A FLIGHT IN A GERMAN V-2 ROCKET 100 MILES INTO SPACE, AN ENGINEER WORKING ON THE CURRENT ROCKET TESTS IN WHITE SANDS, N.M., SAID TONIGHT ADDING, HOWEVER, THAT THE CHANCE OF SURVIVING THE TRIP "IS TOO SLIM AT PRESENT."

THE SCIENTIST, DR.JAMES A.VAN ALLEN OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY'S APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY, SPOKE AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE EXPLORERS CLUB.

DR.VAN ALLEN THEORIZED THAT DURING THE FLIGHT THE PILOT WOULD FEEL ONLY SLIGHT PRESSURE AT FIRST BUT THAT SOON ACCELERATION WOULD INCREASE TO THE POINT WHERE, BETWEEN 50 AND 65 SECONDS AFTER TAKEOFF, HE WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO FIVE TIMES THE NORMAL GRAVITATIONAL PULL.

ON THE DESCENDING TRIP, THE ROCKET PASSENGER WOULD RELEASE HIS PRESSURIZED CABIN AND PARACHUTE TO THE GROUND, DR.VAN ALLEN SAID. TOTAL ELAPSED TIME OF THE TRIP, HE ADDED, WOULD BE ABOUT 10 MINUTES "AND MOST OF IT SPENT PARACHUTING."

MD1238AES

NEW YORK, JAN.25-(AP)-JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, SAYS THE SOVIET UNION'S LAW HAS "ROOTS AS DEEP IN HISTORY," AS THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I DOUBT IF ITS APPLICATION IS ANY DEEPER IN CONFUSION," HE ADDED IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

JACKSON, CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR AT THE NUERNBERG TRIALS, SAID RUSSIA IS NOT A "VAST ANARCHY"--AS HE ASSERTED MOST AMERICANS THINK IT TO BE--BUT "HAS A SYSTEM OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW AS ELABORATE AND AS MATURE AS OUR OWN."

"IGNORANCE ABOUT RUSSIA'S LEGAL SYSTEM EQUALS ANY POSSIBLE IGNORANCE OF THE RUSSIANS ABOUT OUR OWN," HE CONTINUED.

"THE RUSSIANS HAVE A LONG JURISTIC TRADITION AND, IN THEIR OWN WAY, ARE TICKLISH FOR LEGITIMACY AND CORRECTNESS." HE ADDED THAT RUSSIAN LAW HAS BEEN CODIFIED SINCE 1643 AND THE FIRST SOVIET LEGAL CODE WAS DRAFTED AFTER STUDIES OF THE MOST ADVANCED CODES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE."

BD452AES

FRENCH GAIN IN HANOI AREA

Recapture Control Of Route Circling Capital Outskirts

Paris, Jan. 26 (AP)—French forces pressed north today from Hanoi after capturing six villages beyond the River Rouge and gaining domination of the *"route circulaire"* controlling an 18-mile perimeter around the capital's outskirts, dispatches from the fighting areas said.

French headquarters in Saigon announced that infantry supported by aircraft had seized the towns of Xuan-Tran, Quan-Laso, Xuan-To-axa, Man-Dinh, Phu-To and Aha-Train. Viet Nam troops, seeking to cross the river, were caught in a deadly machine-gun and rifle fire that cut down at least 100 of their forces.

Also Gain Near Hongay

The French high command said also that their forces achieved another success near the port city of Hongay where they pushed across the Songhot River and captured Yen-lap with an important store of munitions.

Two French columns driving west from Hanoi enveloped a lake and completed a junction early yesterday afternoon despite numerous road obstacles left by retreating Viet Nam nationalists. The action, giving them control of the circular road, cost only three killed and seven wounded, and was the heaviest blow struck in the Hanoi outskirts since the outbreak of hostilities, advices from Hanoi said.

Paratroopers advancing through swamps and flooded fields captured two prewar model anti-aircraft guns which the Viet Nam troops had used to shell Hanoi. The guns were put out of commission by the retreating Viet Nam force.

The few prisoners taken appeared terrified. They were dressed in ragged uniforms and some still wore French or Japanese steel helmets.

Russian Says Vatican Leads Reaction Forces

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Soviet writer accused the Vatican and Catholic clergy today of "playing an active part in the world's reactionary enterprises" and warned that "we recognize no immunity for the princes of the Catholic church."

"The Vatican has openly adopted the course of fighting democracy," A. Galin wrote in an article in the Soviet magazine *New Times* which was broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

"But if they receive a well-deserved rebuff, let the papal politicians not cry out that the Catholic religion and Catholic religious sentiments are being attacked," he added.

The article declared the people of the world "do not want to be tools in the hands of politicians, secular or spiritual," and concluded that "the masses are not to be driven under the old yoke, whether the Vatican and the princes of the Church like it or not."

YUGOSLAV AIDE KILLED

Reported Attacked During Visit to Chetnik Camp in Italy

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Yugoslav mission to the Allied Control Commission said today that one Yugoslav repatriation official had been killed and another seriously wounded during an attack yesterday by inmates of a Chetnik camp in Naples.

The report said the repatriation officials had visited the camp in the hope of persuading the Chetniks, who had fought in Italy for the Allies, to return to Yugoslavia. The camp is under Allied (British) control.

The dead man, who had the rank of consul, was Vicko Cluncitch. His companion, Joseo Del, is in a serious condition.

Italy May Receive 29 Tons Of Gold

Rome, Jan. 26 (AP)—*Il Globo*, Roman financial newspaper, said today the United States had agreed to release to Italy 29 tons of gold (worth more than $24,000,000 at the official rate of $35 an ounce) to support the jittery lira.

The paper said the transaction was arranged by Senator Luigi Einaudi, governor of the Bank of Italy, who accompanied Premier Alcide de Gasperi on his recent trip to the United States. The gold will be paid for with dollar balances in the United States and will be consigned to the Bank of Italy at New York from the Bank of Canada in Ottawa February 11, *Il Globo* said.

Il Messagero, another Roman paper, said the purchase was "another notable fruit of de Gasperi's visit to the United States."

Resigned Premiership

De Gasperi, who returned from America January 18 and resigned from the premiership three days later as the result of the Government crisis precipitated by the split of Italian Socialists into pro and anti-Communist blocs, rested today in the country after a week's futile efforts to form a new Cabinet.

One factor in the crisis is a demand by Socialists for a broad program along Socialist lines, including the nationalization of the Bank of Italy, now the official but privately owned bank.

The lira will be officially devalued by a little more than 50 per cent Monday, the second devaluation within a year.

CLAY ANSWERS COMMITTEE

Says Group's Conclusions Were "Drawn Prematurely"

Berlin, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, challenged as a "prematurely drawn conclusion today an assertion by the International Committee for the Study of European Questions that the great majority of Germans were not accepting a conversion to democracy.

"It is too early for anyone to say that the Germans are not responding to democracy," the Deputy American Military Governor said, "it has been recognized by a great many people that the democratic regeneration of Germany would take a great many years. We never claimed that it could be done quickly.

Feels Progress Was Made

"All that one can fairly do now is to assess our success in approximately two years and therefrom attempt to gauge our chances of success over the long pull. I definitely feel that progress has been made but I agree that we'll have a long pull before we have a democratic German state with a preponderant democratic opinion."

The committee—a private organization of British, French, Belgian, Dutch and Danish leaders—declared yesterday that recreated Nazi organizations were increasing in power and laying the groundwork to "capture control of democratic organizations."

The group said the subversive leaders "are a fairly important number" of those liberated by Clay in the general youth amnesty granted last July 3. The Nazis were accused of thwarting de-Nazification, spying on and intimidating Germans and creating disorder in organizations created by the Allies. The report said:

"The great majority of the German people have in no way, at the time being, entered the path of democracy."

Hitler Youth Excluded

Clay commented that the July amnesty excluded leaders of the Hitler youth organization.

He questioned the veracity of a committee allegation that former members of the Nazi party and the S.S. had been circulating again in uniform in public and private gatherings.

He said the American intelligence agencies were alert for any such manifestations and commented dryly:

"Perhaps their (the committee's) intelligence is better than ours."

The General declined to comment fully until he had seen the complete committee report, but he took issue with some accusations as they applied to the American Occupation Zone and the American police.

Charge Made On Capital

The committee charged that the "greatest part" of the capital the Germans deposited abroad before and during the war had remained "in the hands of the citizens and nationalistic organizations of Germany who retain the possibility of using it freely."

Clay said the Allied Control Council here had long ago passed a law confiscating the property of Germans abroad and added:

"Manifestly negotiations with the various foreign governments to carry out this confiscation is a governmental (foreign office) matter. I understand that the American, British and French governments have completed such negotiations with Switzerland, Sweden and perhaps other countries."

Dutch Can Now Trade With Reich Business Men

Berlin, Jan. 26 (AP) — A joint American-British announcement said tonight that a trade agreement had been concluded between the combined British and American zones of Germany and the Netherlands, permitting Dutch business men to enter Germany for direct personal dealings with German business men.

Foreign business men admitted to the Western occupation zones now have to conduct their dealings with Germans through Military Government agencies. However, spokesmen for the American and British Military Government said it was expected that the privilege of direct negotiations accorded to the Dutch would be granted simultaneously to business men of other countries.

The trade agreement was the first concluded for the combined zones with an outside country since their economic merger. Negotiations were conducted in The Hague from Monday through yesterday between a joint Anglo-American delegation and Netherlands officials.

In addition to the trade arrangements, contracts were signed for the sale to the Netherlands of $875,000 worth of German railway materials and other products.

Americans Tour Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 26 (AP)—Ten American editors and radio commentators visiting Germany as guests of the War Department today toured snow-mantled Berlin.

Reassurance Planned

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney was reported tonight to be working on a statement reassuring the more than 400,000 displaced persons in the American zone that they would not be forcibly repatriated to Eastern Europe.

Army sources said he would issue the statement this week to allay the sudden alarm among the displaced persons resulting from a survey of their case histories by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration teams. The UNRRA's survey was halted temporarily by the Army after the refugees protested that it was "political."

Army informants said large numbers of displaced persons feared that information on their political backgrounds might reach the Governments of their native lands.

McNarney to Reassure D. P.s

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney was reported working tonight on a statement to reassure the more than 400,000 displaced persons in the American occupation zone of Germany that they would not be repatriated forcibly to Eastern Europe. Army sources said the European theater commander would issue the statement this week.

Thomas Mann's Ph.D. Restored

BONN, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—The University of Bonn announced today that it had restored to Thomas Mann, German author now residing in America, an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy which was awarded to him in 1919 but was withdrawn by order of the Nazis in 1933.

SELF-PURGE OPENED BY HUNGARIAN PARTY

BUDAPEST, Jan. 26—(AP) A prominent Hungarian politician said yesterday that four Smallholder party members of Parliament had received letters from their own party executive committee asking them to resign from Parliament.

The informant said that the action constituted a Smallholders' "self-purge" brought about by repeated Communist demands that the Smallholder party expel "reactionaries" from its ranks.

The moderate Smallholders party is the largest in Parliament.

They said that was especially true if the U.S. government "expects a solution to the Communist question to precede economic readjustment."

4 War Criminals Executed

Belgrade, Jan. 26 (AP)—Four men convicted as war criminals were executed today at Zagreb in Yugoslavia's campaign to liquidate all the former leaders of the *Ustashi*, pro-German force in Yugoslavia during the war.

Vandenberg Talk Pravda's Target

Moscow, Jan. 26 (AP)—*Pravda* declared today that the United States would "undermine the very foundation of international collaboration" if it followed the foreign relations program advocated by two Republican leaders, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles.

The Communist party newspaper said that Vandenberg's blueprint of foreign policy, outlined in a speech in Cleveland January 11, was a "consistent frank program of imperialist expansion."

Dulles's proposal for a linking of Germany's economy with such European neighbors as France, Belgium and the Netherlands was described as "an American variant of Churchill's notorious plan for a United States of Europe."

Pravda said that Vandenberg demanded "firmness" in American dealings with Russia and, "although after 'firmness', he mentions 'friendliness,' the meaning of this terminology coming from Vandenberg's lips leaves no doubts."

The newspaper said Vandenberg's assertion that the United States should "freshen" Pan-American solidarity in the face of a "threatening wave of communism" meant simply that the United States wanted to "force upon Latin American countries the so-called all-American defense plan."

RIOTING MARS INDEPENDENCE DAY IN INDIA

Police Snipers On Housetops Fire On Clashing Throngs In Bombay

Bombay, Jan. 26 (AP)—Police fired into groups of rioters today as Bombay tensely celebrated India's Independence Day, but authorities said that the situation did not get out of hand and that casualties were relatively light.

An official announcement said that at least five persons were knifed, and acid throwers were active.

Most of the fighting was between Moslems and Hindus, but in at least one area members of the Scheduled caste (Untouchables) clashed with caste Hindus.

Police Snipers Man Rooftops

Police snipers manned rooftops in the temple area and were ordered to shoot on sight acid-throwers who had filled electric light bulbs with searing fluid and were tossing them over the housetops, presumably with slings.

Police noted with satisfaction that crosswinds prevented any kite flying in the temple area. Trouble frequently has been precipitated in the past by the appearance of a kite marked with Congress party or Moslem League colors over the territory of a rival community. Rival kites are flown with specially prepared strings onto which ground glass has been glued, and each person with a kite tries to cut the strings of rivals.

Extreme tension hindered commerce and neither Hindu nor Moslem truck or cart drivers dared to venture across the demarcation line separating the Hindu and Moslem communities.

Six "Pushed Out Of Jail"

Lahore, India, Jan. 26 (AP)—Seven Moslem League leaders, arrested Friday during a Punjab police raid on the Lahore office of the league's outlawed National Guard, were released tonight, but six of them had to be "pushed out of jail."

The release was ordered unconditionally with an apology from the Premier of the Punjab. They had been charged with obstructing the police.

Six of the Moslems ordered freed refused to leave prison until more than 100 other league members arrested for demonstrating against the banning of the Guard, and others arrested also were set free.

Sought Lifting Of Ban

"We did not want to come out of jail until the ban is lifted and everybody arrested is released," said Firoze Khan Noon, one of the six and a former member of the Viceroy's Council.

"We were pushed out of jail," he added.

The general secretary of the Punjab Moslem League, Mian Numtaz Daulatana, declared: "We will go on and on until the ban on the Moslem National Guard is lifted."

Released with the seven arrested in the original raid was the Begum Jamaluddin, a leader of the Women's Moslem League, who was taken into custody along with three students during a demonstration which followed the raid at the house of the Punjab League guard commander.

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 26 (AP)—Nine thousand workers, representing forty-eight labor organizations, declared at a mass meeting here today their intention of staging an immediate strike until Jan. 31 "in anticipation of the Burmese delegation's return from London, when further orders may be issued."

A resolution was passed stating that if no reply was received regarding Burma's demands for independence by Jan. 31, the workers would "go one step further in achieving their aims."

KIDNAPERS SEIZE BRITISH DIRECTOR OF PALESTINE BANK

Victim Is Carried into Catacombs of Ancient Jerusalem Cemetery

TROOPS CALLED OUT

Search Pressed for Businessman Held by Jewish Underground.

JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 — (AP) Four men and a woman, described by police as members of the Jewish underground, chloroformed a British businessman tonight and then disappeared with him into an ancient Moslem cemetery containing a maze of catacombs.

The dramatic abduction unloosed rumors that other kidnapings had occurred throughout Palestine, all of which were denied by police. One report, which police said after investigation they were "unable now to confirm," told of the seizing of a British army officer.

Director of Bank

The businessman who was abducted was identified as H. J. Collins, 48, a former British army major and now director of the Jewish-owned British bank in Palestine.

Police said that a girl present at the abduction told them that Collins "was struck with a long wooden handle on the right temple and then on the right wrist as he raised his arms to protect himself."

A search for him was promptly organized.

Six hundred British troops, carrying machine guns and lighting their way with parachute flares and tracer bullets, swiftly surrounded a half-mile-square area of the cemetery, situated in the very heart of Jerusalem. A British officer said, however, that "about all we can hope to find is a dead body."

British officials attributed the kidnaping to Irgun Zvai Leumi, and said it was in "retaliation" for the sentence pronounced on Dova Bela Groner, alleged Irgun member who is under sentence to die Tuesday for an attack on a Palestine police station.

Kidnapers Carried Guns

Police quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the five kidnapers, all carrying guns, seized Collins and a woman companion as the couple were leaving a house near the cemetery.

Collins was chloroformed and a sack tied over his head, the police said, and then carried into the graveyard. The woman was ordered to face the wall, and was not injured.

Troops and police immediately converged on the cemetery, which is within 100 yards of the U. S. consulate. Government archeologists helped troops explore the labyrinth of catacombs.

Collins, who had served both as an army officer and a civilian government employe, went home to England four months ago, and subsequently returned here as a director, of the Palestine British bank, which is owned and operated by British Jews.

Before the kidnaping, Isaac Ben Zvi, president of the Jewish National council, asked Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, to reconsider the death sentence imposed on Groner. A clemency petition also was submitted by Asher Levitzky, Jerusalem lawyer. Reliable informants said Friday that Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander-in-chief in Palestine, had confirmed the death sentence.

Collins, who had served both as an army officer and a civilian Government employé, went home to England four months ago, and subsequently returned here as a director of the Palestine British Bank, which is owned and operated by British Jews.

Father Of Three Children

He was described as a 6-footer, married and the father of three children.

Before the kidnapping, Isaac Ben Zvi, president of the Jewish National Council, asked General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, to reconsider the death sentence imposed on Groner. A clemency petition also was submitted by Asher Levitzky, Jerusalem lawyer. Reliable informants said Friday that General Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in chief in Palestine, had confirmed the death sentence.

Zvi made his plea in a letter to Cunningham before leaving for London to join other members of the Jewish Agency Executive. The Palestine conference will be resumed in London tomorrow, with Palestinian Arabs sitting at the deliberations for the first time.

Jews Won't Attend

The Jews will not attend, but will be in London to express any reaction to Holy Land proposals and to confer separately with the British.

Levitzky said his clemency appeal was in the name of Groner's sister, Mrs. Helen Friedmann, of Lancaster, Pa. A Tel Aviv attorney visited the condemned man yesterday and told him that he was entitled to appeal to King George for clemency.

Groner, a Hungarian, has no family other than his sister in the United States. It was stressed at his sentencing that he served for five years with the British Army during the war and had no police record.

The Jewish orthodox religious organization Agudath Israel also asked that Groner be reprieved.

French Chief In Indo-China Views Communism As Foe

Saigon, Jan. 25 [*AP-Delayed*]—Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, French High Commissoner to Indo-China, said today the Viet Nam government of President Ho Chi Minh is Communist-inspired and that the conflict in Indo-China is another battleground between the western democracies and marxism.

In an interview, d'Argenlieu charged that President Ho is under the domination of his Minister of War, Nguyen Wan Giap; that the Viet Nam national assembly is not an elective body, and that the Viet Nam Government is patterned after the Soviet Union.

Reported Communist Trained

D'Argenlieu, who has been accused by the Viet Nam Nationalists of favoring restoration of prewar colonial status for Indo-China, said the Minister of War was trained by the Communists in China.

He said that apparently anti-French public opinion in the United States on Indo-China results from the natural American sympathy for the ideal of national independence. But, he added, the American public does not have full appreciation of what he described as the real Marxist influence in the Viet Nam Government.

He said it struck him as very strange to see the American press supporting communism in Indo-China, as he expressed it, when the American press was strongly opposing Communist influence in other areas of the world.

Blames Lack Of Common Policy

The Admiral asserted that he believed one very important factor in delaying a solution in Indo-China was the failure of the big power nations, and particularly the United States, to join in a common policy that nations controlling nonself-governing peoples "recognize the principle that the interests of inhabitants are paramount" and guarantee to develop self-government, taking due account of the aspirations of the people.

He said that in the early days of occidental relations with the Orient there was no trouble because the white nations were in full policy agreement whenever damage was caused to a white nation's interest. He cited the Boxer war as an example.

The Admiral said the occidental front broke for the first time when the white powers failed to exert their influence to prevent the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. Japan's pride in victory over Russia, a white power, accelerated Japanese ambition and growth in strength, he said.

Ambitions Intensified

At the present time, after a second world war which intensified nationalist ambitious among Asiatic peoples, d'Argenlieu declared he believed the most important means for orderly settlement of Asiatic difficulties would be full agreement among the great powers for an orderly settlement on a common policy of carrying out Chapter 11 of the United Nations Chapter.

Chapter 11, devoted to nonself-governing peoples, sets out a program for furthering their development toward achieving self-government.

Two Forces Clash Head-On

He commented that because of disagreement among the western nations communism was making advances in southwest Asia and added:

"The tragedy of the present is that two powerful forces in the world oppose each other head-on. On one side is the United States and all the nations following the United States in the belief that in the world spiritual values prevail.

"On the other side are the Soviet and associated powers, which have but one inspiration—historic materialism."

He said that Ho had spent many years in Russia, but that he was far more moderate than his Minister of War.

Awaits New Orders

He declined to comment on the possibility of future negotiations with Ho if he broke free from what he described as Giap's influence, saying he was awaiting directives of the new French Government. The Colonial Ministry denied last week that it planned to recall him.

He said the official French view was that the Viet Nam Government as constituted before the attack on Hanoi last month no longer legally exists because it abrogated all existing agreements by the attack.

D'Argenlieu said he knew of no figure who could replace Ho, but said it was not impossible that other leaders could arise.

Ex-Jap Prisoners Honor MacArthur

Manila, Jan. 26 (AP)—In the garish surroundings of a manila night club, more than 1,000 former prisoners of the Japanese gathered today to celebrate the sixty-seventh birthday of General MacArthur, whom they credit with liberating them from Fort Santiago nearly two years ago.

It was not an ordinary party. For one thing, MacArthur was not there; he was quietly observing his birthday in Tokyo as supreme commander of occupation forces.

For another, the silken-gowned women and immaculately-clad men who danced to the strains of a Samba band were in startling contrast with the haggard figures they cut in the notorious Japanese political prison.

Some French Present

The crowd was predominantly Filipino, but there were also Americans, French and Chinese.

There were many speakers. One, Gil Puyat, Manila business man, toasted the absent guest of honor with these words: "Your name and memory shall forever remain enshrined in the hearts and homes of this country."

Others rose with similar toasts. They included Gaston Wiltheuet, the French Minister; Alfonso Sycip, Chinese banker, and Sixto Antonio, Governor of Rizal Province.

Maj. Gen. George E. Moore, who was captured on Corregidor with General Wainwright, reminded the group that they, above all, had reason to remember the fate of ill-prepared nations. He urged that they promote national defense as the keystone of security for the new Philippines republic.

MacArthur's Message Read

F. Ben Brillantes, secretary of the association of more than 5,000 former political prisoners, read a message from MacArthur.

It said, in part: "The record of Fort Santiago under enemy control, as with other notorious concentration camps of both Europe and Asia, depicts in stark detail the depravity of which mankind is capable in modern war, where civilization's carefully devised controls upon human conduct are swept away before the mad thirst for dominion, conquest and power.

"In its story of horror, agony and despair, its courage, fortitude and determination, there is indelibly recorded both the depth of dishonor and the height of nobility.

"It is for us, the living, who have viewed these things, humbly to petition God to grant that this curse against humanity, called war, with its involvements of peoples, races, nations and continents, may never again be visited upon the earth."

Jap Doctor At Manila Prison Given 25 Years

Manila, Jan. 26 (AP)—Capt. Naraji Nogi, a doctor at Manila's Japanese occupation, was sentenced today to 25 years at hard labor by the War Crimes Commission.

The Japanese medical officer was convicted of charges of systematic starvation of American prisoners of war and failure to provide clothing and medical care.

Viet Nam Overture To French Reported

Manila, Jan. 26 (AP)—Ho Chi Minh, president of the Indo-China Viet Nam Government, broadcast a conciliatory message to the French today.

The broadcast from Indo-China, heard by the Associated Press in Manila, said, "We wish to proclaim once again the Viet Nam's unchanged position, which can be summed up in two main points: First, independence and national unity within the framework of the French Union; and second, fraternal collaboration with France on the basis of equality and respect of treaties freely entered into."

It said the present warfare "is due less to divergencies of real interests and aspirations of our two peoples than to ambiguities and misunderstandings which have been stirred up and kept alive by some circles," and expressed hope that "a clearcut definition will finally be made of the policy which the new France intends to pursue."

JAP DEFENSE MOTIONS FILED

Dismissal Of Charges Against Tojo And 25 Others Asked

Tokyo, *Monday*, Jan. 27 (AP)—Sir William Webb, Australian president of the International War Crimes Court, refused today to hear defense motions challenging General MacArthur's authority to set up the tribunal.

Webb called the motions "political harangues," and undesirable "in this place and under these circumstances."

Sharply, he instructed David F. Smith, defense attorney, who appeared for all 26 Japanese defendants, to proceed with individual motions on behalf of each. Although he allowed the defense to place its challenge of MacArthur's authority in the tribunal record, he flatly refused to hear it read in court.

Pearl Harbor Cited

In addition to disputing the authority under which MacArthur set up the court, the defense also contended that:

1. A conspiracy among the defendants to violate international law and treaties had not been proved.

2. The attack on Pearl Harbor was not pertinent to the trial because prosecution testimony showed the United States had intercepted messages of Japanese diplomats, thus received "adequate warning" and had placed affairs with Japan "in the hands of the Army and Navy" before a shot was fired.

3. The defendants — differing from those of the Nuernberg Nazi trial—had not seized power but were bona fide members of twelve Government cabinets from 1928 and acted only as duly appointed officials carrying out their duties.

4. Admission of hearsay evidence and affidavits prejudiced the rights of the defendants to a fair trial under international law and under the laws of all the countries participating.

MacArthur's Rights Challenged

In challenging the validity of MacArthur's creation of the eleven-member tribunal, the defense submitted written arguments to the effect that the United States Constitution reserved to Congress the right to enter into international agreements and that no such authority had ever been delegated to MacArthur by the Congress or by the legislative bodies of any of the other participating nations.

While stating that this was not a personal attack upon MacArthur, the motion said his appointment of the judges and prosecutors was "a naked and extra-legal exercise of executive authority," and that he had no right to "create international law" by issuing to the tribunal a charter which attempted to define and apply a criminal code retroactively."

Not First To Err In U.S.

"If the supreme commander has made a mistake in this instance, we can only say that he is not the first man in America who took action in good faith on the strength of erroneous legal advice," said the argument filed with the motions by the 23 American and Japanese defense attorneys.

The motions on behalf of all defendants took up, one by one, the prosecution evidence on each of the 55 counts in the indictment.

The first 36 counts, grouped as "crimes against peace," were alleged by the defense to be invalid on the ground that all treaties cited reserved to each signatory nation the right to determine what constitutes war in self-defense. It said that all signatories of the Kellogg-Briand treaty had demanded such a stipulation and that Japan had gone to war in self-defense because of "military encirclement" by the United States, Britain, China and the Netherlands.

2-Week Adjournment Ahead

The next sixteen counts, charging murder, were alleged to be invalid for the same reasons and also on the grounds that the prosecution had failed to show any direct connection of any defendant with an express order except in connection with his duties as a government official.

In regard to the conventional war crimes alleged in the last three counts, the defense contended the prosecution had failed to show that any of the defendants was personally responsible for acts of Japanese commanders in the field who had control over prisoners of war and internees.

After receiving the motions, the tribunal was scheduled to adjourn for two weeks to give the defense further time for preparing its case. The prosecution rested Friday.

Jap Communist Party Holds Dance

Tokyo, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Communist party, which recently announced it had decided dancing was not objectionable bourgeois practice after all, held a terpsichorean shindig last night and really got the joint to jumping.

The occasion was a welcome-home party for Tatsuko Nosaka, wife of the Japanese Communist leader, and Misako Iwata, daughter of an old-time Communist. Both women returned last week after almost two decades in Moscow.

Three hundred of the party faithful turned out and whirled to the tunes of the Tokyo Electric Union Workers' band.

Their dancing was lively, even though they had to skip around holes in the floor and keep an eye peeled for plaster sifting from the cracked ceiling of the party headquarters hall.

9 Newspaper Executives From U.S. Reach Tokyo

Tokyo, Jan. 26 (AP)—A touring party of nine American newspaper executives arrived today after an uneventful flight from Guam.

The group is scheduled to lunch with General MacArthur Monday before starting a study of occupation activities which will include a trip to southwestern Honshu and perhaps to northern Kyushu. The itinerary calls for departure for Korea February 12.

During a one-day stop in Guam the party visited installations and discussed the island's problems with Maj. Gen. Francis Griswold, commandant of the Marianas and Bonin Islands and of the 20th Air Force, and with Rear Admiral Charles Pownall, military governor of Guam.

En route to Tokyo, the plane circled over Tinian, Saipan and Iwo Jima.

Jap Battleship Haruna Assigned To New Task

Matsuyama, Japan, Jan. 26 (AP)—The 33-year-old battleship Haruna, erroneously reported sunk by United States Army Air Forces December 10, 1941, is going to end her days by doing some useful work at last.

The onetime proud flagship of the Emperor's fleet will be converted into a floating pier at Imabari, a small inland port 20 miles northeast of this Shikoku Island city.

The 29,330-ton Haruna, found tied up, battered but generally intact when Japan surrendered, will be stripped at Kure for her new tasks.

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1,600 Students In Japan Stage Novel Strike

Nagoya, Japan, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sixteen hundred students of Chukyo Commercial School and Girls' School have started a new kind of strike, which they call "teaching control."

Demanding "democratization" of the school system, the students barred their teachers from the classrooms, but went on with their studies, conducted by upper-grade students.

The controversy started with the firing of two popular instructors. The students demanded that the principal retire instead, and also that he publish the school's financial standing and permit a general "democratization."

Chinese Troops Approach Wangtu

Peiping, Jan. 26 (AP)—Government troops pressed today toward Wangtu, 111 miles southwest of Peiping, in an attempt to regain it from the Communists, who took it January 21 after a two-day battle.

The Government forces were reported semi-officially to have reached Hsinlo, 30 miles southwest of Wangtu, in their drive northward along the Peiping-Hankow railway on which both towns are situated.

The Communists were massed at Chaihsitien, 6 miles northeast of Hsinlo, and Chinese papers predicted a good-sized battle would be joined there. The principal Communist force was said to consist of 5,000 cavalry.

Still Holding Tinghsien

Latest semi-official reports said the Government still was holding Tinghsien, 17 miles southwest of Wangtu and 17 miles northeast of Chaisitien, The town has been under Communist attack for two days, however, and Government sources acknowledged that communications with it had been broken.

From Manchuria there were conflicting reports of skirmishing at numerous points but most sources confirmed that the Government troops had thrust the raiding Communists back northward across the Sungari River about 65 miles northeast of Changchun, Manchurian capital.

China Denies Arming Islands

NANKING, Jan. 26 (AP).—High government officials here today termed "absolutely unfounded" reports in the press that China had strengthened its forces in the French-claimed Paracel Islands off the east coast of French Indo-China.

China Relief Gets 3 Planes

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26 (AP).—Three C-47 Army transport planes for Major-General Claire L. Chennault's new relief-carrying airline arrived in China today from the Philippines. The planes were acquired from United States Army surplus stocks. Sixteen other C-47 and C-46 transports are being purchased in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands to complete the fleet.

'Capitol Beat' in Nanking Quite Unlike Washington

By HAROLD K. MILKS
(AP News Feature Writer)

Foreign correspondents whose "beat" is Nanking, the Chinese capital, sometimes speculate on the probable reaction of their Washington colleagues if Congress were off limits to all reporters during its sessions;

If President Truman never held a press conference, had no spokesman, and only met the luckiest of correspondents briefly at a formal tea upon their arrival or departure from Washington;

If cabinet sessions were closely guarded, their news released only to the staunchest of pro-government newspapers;

If reporters were automatically barred from regular sessions of the nation's highest official bodies.

That's Nanking

That's the way things are in Nanking.

The Kuomintang (national party) policy of "government by secrecy," built up over the years since the revolution, made its first major concession to the free circulation of official news during the recent national assembly which adopted a constitution. Reporters of all nationalities were allowed to witness both the regular sessions, and the meetings of the presidium, as well as certain committee hearings.

This development has raised the hopes of some that the end may come eventually for a situation in which the greater portion of news in Nanking is obtained second-hand from sources attending official sessions. Such sources frequently take advantage of the policy of secrecy by giving only their side of the story.

Chinese officials agree that secrecy has only resulted in making the confused Chinese situation seem even more so.

Nowhere in the world are such phrases as "it is learned," "informed sources," and "usually reliable informant" so overworked as in Nanking, where a first-hand account of such a commonplace occurrence as the National Defense Council meeting is still unknown.

Secrecy Is Watchword

Secrecy is by no means limited to the government. It is equally the rule within the opposition and minority political groups.

All officials news usually is handled through the government's central New Agency, which as an official organization can send reporters to sessions of government bodies. These reporters do not report what happens, but issue "handouts" on what the officials desire to see published.

Foreign correspondents who are not content with this controlled information must seek out some participant who is willing to disregard the secrecy rule and discuss what went on. Then the correspondents must decide its accuracy for themselves.

Correspondents are hopeful that the coming constitutional government will let them witness the government in action as freely as is the case in Washington, but it hasn't happened yet.

RUSSIA, CANADA BLOCK ACTION ON JAP REPARATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — (AP) Russia and Canada are holding up an American plan to begin distribution of reparations from Japan, government officials reported today.

Neither country has conferred with State Department officials to help draw up a directive for Gen. Douglas MacArthur telling him how to divide the initial 15 to 20 per cent these informants said.

Other Nations Cooperate

Eight other nations, including China, France and Britain, are reported to have expressed their views to the State Department since last November when the American proposal was put forward.

In an effort to get around Russian opposition, the United States announced its intention then of instructing MacArthur on how to begin the task. Soviet representatives within the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission earlier had blocked inter-allied agreement by claiming they had no instructions from Moscow.

Irked by the delay, the American government now is considering going ahead without Canada's and Russia's views, officials indicated.

Several countries, among them China and the Philippines, are known to be highly displeased at the way the Japanese reparations settlement has dragged on without action.

These nations have urged speed to keep the Japanese plants and facilities earmarked for removal from rusting and becoming otherwise unfit for use.

American officials said they are unable to explain Canada's failure to reply. They expressed confidence, however, that Canadian representatives would soon offer to talk over the subject.

Russia's stand had been more or less anticipated. But American officials professed confidence that Soviet representatives still would join the discussions.

U. S., Russia In Wrangle

A behind-the-scenes wrangle between Russian and American officials over the definition of reparations was the main reason the Far East Commission was unable to act during one year of consideration.

Russia insisted that properties seized by Soviet forces be classified as "booty" and not reparations. The United States declined to yield on this point.

The American reparations commissioner, Edwin W. Pauley, has estimated Russian removals from Manchuria "incapacitated" two billion dollars worth of industry.

If these Soviet removals had been classified as "reparations," it presumably would have reduced the amount of reparations from the Japanese mainland that Russia could get.

World War I Allies Sought 'Fence' Around Russia, Documents Reveal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — (AP) A decision of the World War I allies to try to erect a "barbed wire fence" around Russian Bolshevism was detailed tonight in a new volume of official minutes of the 1919 Paris Peace conference which the State department published.

The records show that a session of the International Council of Premiers at London, Premier Georges Clemenceau of France acknowledged that direct intervention had proved a costly failure and proposed the shift of policy.

Backed by Lloyd George

It was approved by Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Britain, Foreign Minister Scialoja for Italy, and informally by American Ambassador John W. Davis. Davis, however, was only an observer.

As summed up by Lord Curzon, the British Foreign secretary, Clemenceau's proposal was:

"1. A barbed wire fence, as it were, around Russia, within which the Allies should not interfere.

"2. To put an end to contributions of supplies and money for the purpose of upholding or re-establishing order in Russia.

"3. To build up Poland as a barrier against Russia and a check on Germany."

Clemenceau said the purpose, aside from preventing Russia from "creating trouble" outside the ring, or "cordon sanitaire," was to "stop Germany from entering into relations with Russia, whether of a political or military character."

Lloyd George, in expressing full agreement, said Britain already had spent about $500,000,000 in Russia, mainly in support of the anti-Soviet forces of General Denikin.

Secret Talks Revealed

The minutes of meetings from Nov. 6, 1919, into the following January were contained in the latest of a series of long-secret peace conference records to be released by the State department. Included were the official summaries of discussion by the council of the heads of delegations to the peace conference, and also of several sessions of the council of Premiers and the Council of Foreign Ministers.

After the departure of the American delegation headed by Undersecretary of State Frank L. Polk on Dec. 9, 1919, the United States was represented only by observers.

Aside from the postwar turmoil in Russia attending the rise of the new Bolshevist regime, the conference had to wind up World War I peace treaties, and cope with crises in the Adriatic, Baltic states and Hungary.

The shift in policy toward Russia came with defeat of the Allied-supported anti-Bolshevist forces under Deniken and Admirol Kolchak. In the debate the conference heard from Clemenceau that Winston Churchill, who was to become Britain's World War II leader, was "reputed to hold very strong views" on Russia, and regarded Poland as "the left wing of Denikin's army."

Churchill himself figured in a session at Paris the following Jan. 19 when the Allied leaders debated means to bolster Georgia and Azerbaijan as a southern anchor of the anti-Bolshevist cordon.

At a session on Dec. 2, the Allies undertook to fix Poland's eastern boundaries with Russia by means of an arbitrary frontier line which corresponded with the so-called Curzon line of the following year. The Poles, then at war with Russia, rejected both, and won larger territory at Russia's expense in the 1921 treaty of Riga.

DEMOCRATS SEEK 4 'FIGHTERS' FOR WAR PROBE BOARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) Senate Democratic leaders today sought four able, hard-hitting freshmen senators to protect party interests in the Republican-dominated War Investigating committee.

They saw evidence that Republicans expect to use the group as a major sounding board prior to the 1948 presidential race in sharp senate debate which preceded the 49 to 43 vote to continue the special committee.

4 Minority Members

Chairman Brewster (R-Me.) told a reporter the group can begin public hearings shortly after Democrats decide upon the four minority committeemen. Democratic chiefs now are sounding out new members for the job.

Both remaining Democratic members of the old Truman committee have told friends they do not wish to continue to serve under Brewster. They are former Chairman Kilgore (D-W.Va.) and Senator Connally (D-Tex.).

Frequently mentioned for one of the four Democratic vacancies is Senator McGrath (D-R.I.), a former governor, former solicitor general of the United States, and veteran investigator.

Other freshmen Democrats being considered are Senators Umstead (N.C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Holland (Fla.) and Robertson (Va.).

Republican members of the old committee are expected to retain their places on the new one. Besides Brewster, they are Senators Ferguson (Mich.), Ball (Minn.) and Knowland (Calif.).

The two Republican vacancies are expected to go to freshmen Senators Malone (Nev.) and McCarthy (Wis.). Malone once served as secretary to a special senate investigation. McCarthy resigned as a Wisconsin judge to serve in the Marines during the last war.

To Fight "Partisan Politics"

Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) already has put Brewster on notice that he and other Democrats will battle any attempts is use the committee for "partisan politics."

Brewster replied that investigations of "graft and corruption are thoroughly non-partisan."

Hatch had protested on the Senate floor that a magazine article by Brewster and a committee report issued through the Republican National committee were offered "as evidence that the Truman administration has failed."

Brewster agreed that both moves had a "political connation" but insisted that the "ugly head of politics" first rose within the committee when former Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) used facilities of the group in his campaign for governor in New York.

CONGRESS AWAITS TRUMAN DECISION ON WAR POWERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) President Truman may give Congress this week his recommendations on dropping some war powers and continuing others, an official disclosed today, with decontrol of molasses under consideration.

The recommendations will deal with authority contained in the Second War Powers Act, now due to expire March 31. Government controls over the inventories of goods which manufacturers and distributors may keep on hand is one power considered for abandonment.

Some White House advisers also are debating the elimination of controls on molasses on the ground that this would bring to market supplies they believe are being withheld. One official whose name may not be used said producers apparently have slowed down deliveries in the expectation that molasses allocation will be dropped and that price ceilings will be abandoned at the same time. Price controls would be retained, however, on rice and sugar.

Complaints Studied

Officials of several agencies met at the White House with John R. Steelman, assistant to the president, yesterday to weigh complaints from the syrup, cattlefeed and other industries that they are unable to buy the molasses supplies allocated to them.

Feed producers, along with the makers of syrup for soft drinks, flavorings and other uses, have notified the Agriculture Department that they favor price decontrol. If allowed to pay a higher price, they suggested, they might be able to obtain adequate supplies.

Objections have been filed, however, by producers of industrial alcohol. They fear the price would rise so high that it would become impossible to use molasses for alcohol.

The conflicting views were argued before Steelman by spokesmen for the Agriculture Department and the OPA and Civilian Production Administration units of the Office of Temporary Controls.

The government men were concerned also over possible international repercussions from decontrol of molasses.

Buys Now In Cuba

At present the Reconstruction Finance Corporation buys the entire output of Cuba, at a comparatively low price negotiated with the understanding that this country would retain price control on the product.

The United States actually gets only half the Cuban supply, however. The rest is picked up in Cuba by the British and others who purchase from RFC. If domestic ceilings were removed, Cuba might seek a higher price from RFC. And if this were granted, England and other countries might protest on the ground that they could have contracted independently with Cuba for Molasses, at a lower price, except for RFC's exclusive-purchase arrangement.

Despite these possible complications, the government official said, White House advisers are seriously considering decontrol in view of the demands of the industrial users of molasses.

TRUMAN ASKS U.S. TO GUARD SECURITY

'Fateful' Problems Face Us, He Says in Hailing Week Set by Reserve Officers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Truman said today that the country faced "fateful" security problems and urged all citizens to join in observing "National Security Week" Feb. 12-22.

The Reserve Officers Association of the United States is sponsoring the observance. It made public the President's letter, which follows:

"Long before this country was plunged into World War II, Reserve officers were working quietly, unselfishly, and often at their own expense to train themselves as the nation's modern minutemen.

"When called, they came prepared, forming the nucleus about which was built our greatest armed force, and in war furnishing the leadership for the great citizen Army and Navy, and their various components, which gave this nation victory, preserving our freedoms.

"The nation will never forget the patriotic service and the valor of her citizen leaders of the armed forces.

"While the great majority of the hundreds of thousands of Reserve officers have returned to their civilian pursuits, their earnest patriotism has not been dimmed. Again, without fanfare and with little recognition, they are working on their own time to keep their ranks filled, to maintain readiness for service, whatever their duties may be.

"As an organized group, the Reserve officers of this nation believe in a nation that is vigilant, strong and democratic, with a national policy based upon our traditions of freedom and favoring justice and fairness toward all peoples. It is fitting that emphasis is to be placed upon that theme in plans for observance of National Security Week from Feb. 12 to 22.

"Not only out of respect for their service, but because the questions to be discussed are fateful for all of us, every citizen is urged to join our Reserve officers in their observance. The entire nation will do well to give thoughtful and prayerful consideration to our people's security, not only from wars, but from pestilences and other enemies which would undermine national strength, health, character and happiness."

U.N.R.R.A. Job In Dodecanese Nearing an End

Islands Will Be First Area in Which Agency's Relief Efforts Are Terminated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration reported today that its mission to the Dodecanese Islands probably will be the first to complete its post-war relief task. The last supplies are to be distributed there "in a matter of weeks," officials told a reporter. Only $94,000 remains to be expended of a $3,600,000 program in the eastern Mediterranean islands which belonged to Italy during the war.

Missions in a dozen European countries are due to shut down by summer and all active operations will cease with the distribution of the last supplies in China, probably in the fall.

Jan. 1 was U. N. R. R. A.'s target date for winding up its affairs in Europe and March 30 for the Far East, but the overall job was only 78 per cent finished by the turn of the year, as a result of strikes and other delays. It was then only about half completed in China. The result has been to extend the clean-up operations to the end of 1947.

Total outlays for supplies and administration, thus far about $2,325,000,000, are expected to reach $3,695,000,000 with final liquidation.

Summing up U. N. R. R. A.'s operations with the end of its task in sight, officials said all the forty-eight member nations have contributed to administrative expenses and thirty-two to operating outlays. The $2,700,000,000 share of the United States is much the largest.

The value of remaining shipments includes: Yugoslavia, $56,244,000; Poland, $67,974,000; Byelo-Russia, $11,794,000; Ukraine, $29,424,000, and China, $269,119,000. Relief to Russia was limited to the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia.

Other U. N. R. R. A. beneficiaries include Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Korea, the Philippines and San Marino.

TRAINED MEN CALLED 'MUST' BY PATTERSON

Secretary Of War Lists 3 Basic Army Needs In Address

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, today listed universal training, a volunteer regular army, and enough money for essential operations as basic requirements for an army "adequate to safeguard the nation."

He described the citizen training program as a "must."

"In the past there has been—or we have been able to take—time to train those men between the hour when the war cloud first loomed on the horizon and the hour when the storm hit us," Patterson said in an address before the twenty-first Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

"In the future there will be no time lag during which we can prepare. Our first inkling of actual hostilities may be bombs and guided missiles crashing into our cities. . . . Only trained men, disciplined to co-operative effort in an emergency, can meet the need of that hour.

Time To Train Is Now

"The time to train those men is now; the means, universal military training."

Patterson told the conference, composed of representatives of 29 women's patriotic organizations, that the other two basic requirements are a volunteer regular army, and "funds with which to operate at the minimum demanded by safety."

The War Secretary said that the Army's budget of $6,700,000,000 "has been cut to fit the minimum basic needs of the Army in carrying out the assignments given to us by the American people."

Legion Chairman Wanted

The conference asked the American Legion Auxiliary to furnish the chairman for the next conference. Mrs. David D. Good, Osceola Mills, Pa., was re-elected secretary, and Mrs. Frederick C. Williams, Washington, D.C., treasurer.

Earlier, Gen. George C. Kenney told the women that in a future war the United States would be the first target. He envisioned a trans-polar aerial assault by the enemy which might kill or maim 25,000,000 persons in the first 24 hours.

"We are No. 1 priority on the list of objectives which the next Hitler will hand to his boss gunmen," Kenney declared.

Quick Knockout

Kenney, commanding general of the Strategic Air Command at Andrews Field, Md., said the enemy above all would strive for a quick knockout.

"The attack will come over the shortest air routes from the European-Asiatic land mass, across the North Polar basin," he said.

"It will be made by both piloted and pilotless aircraft, by radio-controlled missiles, by rockets—all loaded with atomic bombs, superexplosives, superincendiaries, bacterial weapons or whatever means of mass destruction happens to be in vogue at the time. It may result in a casualty list of 25,000,000 men, women and children in the first 24 hours."

Not Exaggerating

"If you need a yardstick to show you that I am not exaggerating this nightmare," he continued, "remember that four atomic bombs of the old Hiroshima-Nagasaki type, properly placed, would knock New York city out of commission."

Kenney cited the fact that Poland lasted only seventeen days against Hitler's armies, Holland four days, Belgium eighteen days, Norway two weeks, and Denmark a few hours. This was "the price of inadequate preparedness," he said.

"Formerly it took days and a terrific effort to kill a few thousand people," he continued. "Now one airplane in a single attack can wipe out a city and kill a hundred thousand people."

Air Force Needed

A powerful defensive air force would be needed to intercept the enemy, he said, and break up the assault sufficiently "to prevent a repetition of attacks which eventually might bring us to our knees."

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the 2d Task Fleet, told the conference a strong navy is needed to keep the sea lanes open in any future conflict involving the United States.

Also, he said, "the Navy can frequently in time of peace be sent over the international salt-water highways to a point near a troubled area. It can thus exert a strong stabilizing influence, without any nation being able to take just offense."

Emphatic support for Patterson's views on universal training and Kenney's on how any new war will start came meanwhile from the National Defense Committee of the American Legion.

The committee, concluding a four-day conference here, drafted a general security program with citizen training as the No. 1 item.

Another recommendation was congressional action to terminate the war-emergency period. Legion officials explained that a principal purpose was to end the wartime draft and get undivided attention for universal training.

Secrets' Protection Sought

The committee requested legislation for severe punishment of any person revealing secrets affecting national security, whether or not the revelation is made with the intention of harming this country.

With reference to the situation of civilians, Paul H. Griffith, national commander, said in a statement:

"The complacent attitude of an uninformed public is inviting disaster. Civilian defense and protection must be developed now to an infinitely higher degree than it was during the war. It will be the industrial centers of this nation which will be the first target of scientific, lightning attacks. An incredible amount of death and destruction would be left in the wake of such attacks on civilian areas."

Gen. Kenney Visions Huge Casualties of Next War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) Gen. George C. Kenney declared today that in a future war the United States would be the first target and envisioned a trans-polar aerial assault by the enemy which might kill or maim 25,000,000 persons in the first 24 hours.

"We are number one priority on the list of objectives which the next Hitler will hand to his boss gunmen," Kenney said in an address before the 21st Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

Kenney, commanding general of the strategic air command at Andrews Field, Md., said the enemy above all would strive for a quick knockout.

"The attack will come over the shortest air routes from the European-Asiatic land mass, across the North Polar basin," he said.

U.S. Expected to Press Demand For 40-Yr. German Control Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) Diplomatic authorities predicted today that Secretary of State Marshall will press for acceptance of a 40-year Big Four German control treaty at the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference.

Talk of such an alliance against any revival of German military power has been renewed here in the last few days as a result of the Stalin-Bevin exchange over the alliance between Britain and Russia.

American informants say that if Soviet Prime Minister Stalin is seriously interested in gaining maximum guarantees against the chance of a new German aggression, the 40-year treaty proposal looks like his best deal.

First Proposed by Byrnes

The idea was first put forward by Former Secretary of State Byrnes more than a year ago. Sta-

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lin himself is understood to have approved it at one point, but Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov found objection to it and never allowed it serious consideration in any of the Big Four meetings.

As a result of arrangements finally made in the foreign ministers conference at New York in December, however, the treaty proposal was listed as item No. 4 on the program for the Moscow conference in March. It thus ranks almost equally in importance with projects for German and Austrian peace settlements and may, in fact, be considered as a part of the total German peace settlement.

While Marshall has not yet gone into the treaty plan, his experts and advisers feel certain he will press it as enthusiastically as Byrnes did.

The former secretary regarded it as one of the clearest proposals ever made to prove to the people of Europe that the United States is willing to undertake permanent responsibilities in maintaining peace there and, specially, in preventing a German military revival.

It offers the Russians, British and French a virtual alliance with the United States against Germany. Russia now has such alliances with Britain and France; the British and French are committed to seek an alliance between themselves.

Not Sure of Red Reaction

Diplomats here are by no means sure that this latter move pleases the Kremlin. They speculate that recent developments between London and Moscow may have been partly designed to offset it.

Two weeks ago the Soviet newspaper Pravda picked up a "no commitments" remark by British Foreign Minister Bevin at a political meeting in England and charged that it meant repudiation of the 20-year London-Moscow alliance, made in 1942.

Bevin, in a message to Stalin, reaffirmed his faith in the treaty and Stalin two days later accepted the assurances. But he added that if the alliance was to be extended into a 50-year treaty it would have to be revised and improved. American officials who have been informed of the exchange from the outset are still not certain what the Russian leader wants.

Honolulu To N.Y. Flight Is Planned

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP) — The Army Air Forces will try to fly a fighter plane over the 5,000-mile route from Honolulu to New York soon, aiming at a speed and endurance record and seeking data on long-range fighter-escort problems of bombing missions.

The A.A.F. announced today it had chosen for the experiment one of its "twin Mustangs," a P-82 twin-fuselage airplane powered by two 2,200 - horsepower engines and capable of top speeds up to 475 miles an hour.

An average speed of 300 miles an hour is hoped for to make the flight in sixteen hours. The course will take the airplane over the 2,600 miles of water from Hickam Field, Hawaii, to a point 17 miles south of Point Arena, Cal. Then along a Great Circle course over Reno, Nev.; Rock Springs, Wyo.; Detroit and Erie, Pa., to LaGuardia Field at New York.

Assigned as pilot is Lieut. Col. Robert E. Thacker and as copilot First Lieutenant John M. Ard, both of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The date for the flight has not been set.

In Honolulu the Air Forces said the projected nonstop flight would be made "soon" and that it would be at an altitude of 20,000 feet.

The plane is named Betty Jo after Thacker's wife.

DULLES OFFERS PLAN FOR RHINE BASIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—(AP) John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser on international affairs, proposed yesterday that the Rhine basin be placed under the control of an European authority "selected by and responsible to the peoples of western Europe."

Speaking at a luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club of New York, Dulles asserted that under such a plan "its (the Rhine's) day-by-day use would not be directed by men who serve only Germany, but by men whose loyalty would be to a more prosperous, more peaceful, and more unified Europe."

At the outset of his address, Dulles departed from his prepared text to say:

"Foreign diplomats suspect what we know, that two years from now a Republican will be in the White House," adding that consequently "foreign governments will not take very seriously" foreign policy proposals "which are backed only by the Democratic party."

Turkey To Be Surveyed For American Investors

New York, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Twentieth Century Fund announced today it will survey Turkey's resources and possibilities for American investment.

Other case studies will follow, the fund said, to determine how American financial resources and technical skills may be used to assist other countries to develop their own possibilities and attain higher living standards for their citizens.

Making the Turkish survey will be Max Weston Thornburg, oil engineer and business consultant, and Graham Spry, writer on economic and social subjects, who will recruit a local staff in Turkey.

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES AT THE FOUR-POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL WILL TRY TO SPEED UP THIS WEEK THE DRAFTING OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

AMERICANS WILL PRESIDE OVER BOTH THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SECTIONS AND THUS WILL BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO PROD COMMITTEES AND GET AT STILL UNRAISED PROBLEMS.

GEN. MARK CLARK, WHO WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF THE AUSTRIAN SECTION FOR A WEEK, APPEARED EAGER TO GET COMMITTEES TO WORK ON THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY MORE THAN 500,000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN AUSTRIA, THE COUNTRY'S ASSETS AND THE MILITARY STRUCTURE IT WILL BE PERMITTED TO HAVE. AT PRESENT ONLY TWO COMMITTEES ARE FUNCTIONING, ONE STRUGGLING WITH THE PHRASEOLOGY OF THE PREAMBLE AND THE OTHER WITH DRAFTING A POLITICAL SECTION.

IN SOME RESPECTS THE TASKS OF THE AUSTRIAN SECTION ARE MORE URGENT. IT IS EXPECTED TO HAVE A TREATY ACTUALLY DRAFTED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MIMISTERS AT MOSCOW IN MARCH. THE GERMAN SECTION IS EXPECTED ONLY TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH NEED NOT BE IN FINAL FORM.

ROBERT MURPHY, AMERICAN DEPUTY, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GERMAN SECTION, WILL BE CONFRONTED IMMEDIATELY WITH THE PROTESTS OF SMALLER ALLIES THAT THEY ARE NOT BEING PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE ADEQUATELY IN THE PEACE MAKING.

THE AMERICANS WERE SAID TO BE SYMPATHETIC TOWARD THE SMALL NATIONS' DESIRE TO BE HEARD MORE FULLY, BUT PROSPECTS OF OVERCOMING SOVIET OBJECTIONS APPEARED DIM.

TA726PES

BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-BRITISH AND ARAB OFFICIALS, IN AN ATOMOSPHERE OF PESSIMISM HEIGHTENED BY REPORTS OF RENEWED VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE, WILL MEET AROUND A CONFERENCE TABLE TOMORROW TO RESUME DISCUSSIONS ON THE HOLY LAND PROBLEM.

THE CONFERENCE WILL BOYCOTTED BY JEWS, WHO ALSO REFUSED TO ATTEND SIMILAR DISCUSSIONS THREE MONTHS AGO.

NEITHER BRITISH NOR ARAB SOURCES DISAGREED WITH COMMENT IN THE SUNDAY OBSERVER THAT "HOPES OF AN AGREED SETTLEMENT ARE NOW MORE REMOTE THAN WHEN THE TALKS BEGAN."

HOW THE PALESTINE ARABS, BITTERLY HOSTILE TO FURTHER JEWISH PENENTRATION, CAN POSSIBLY FIND COMMON GROUND WITH THE ZIONISTS, WHO WANT ALL OR AT LEAST A MAJOR PORTION OF THE COUNTRY, WAS THE OBVIOUS QUESTION. BRITAIN OFFERED NO ANSWER, BEYOND PROMISING

"FULL AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION" TO ANY PARTITION PLAN WHICH MIGHT BE PUT FORWARD.

JERUSALEM DISPATCHES ON THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE TOLD OF THE KIDNAPING OF A BRITISH BUSINESSMAN AND OF THE TIGHTENING OF SECURITY MEASURES BY APPROXIMATELY 100,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN THE HOLY LAND. THE DISPATCHES QUOTED PALESTINE AUTHORITIES AS ATTRIBUTING THE KIDNAPING TO THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND.

MEANWHILE, BRITISH-ARAB RELATIONS, AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE PALESTINE PROBLEM, WERE NOT IMPROVED BY THE BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE REVISION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY AND THE LIKELIHOOD THAT EGYPT, TO BRITAIN'S UNCONCEALED ANNOYANCE, WOULD SUBMIT THE SUDAN CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

LEADING GOVERNMENT FIGURES FROM BOTH BRITAIN AND EGYPT HAVE FAILED TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE FUTURE OF THE SUDAN, WHICH THE EGYPTIANS WANT TO BE PERMANENTLY UNDER THEIR CROWN. BRITAIN HAS INSISTED THAT THE SUDANESE MUST BE FREE ULTIMATELY TO CHOOSE INDEPENDENCE, IF THEY WISH.

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-RELEASE OF ALL GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR BY THE END OF 1947 AND BETTER TREATMENT OF THE GERMAN POPULATION WERE URGED ON THE OCCUPATION POWERS TODAY IN A REPORT RELEASED BY A DELEGATION OF BRITISH CHURCHMEN.

THE GROUP, HEADED BY THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, VISITED ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE LAST OCTOBER.

IT REQUESTED THAT "AT LEAST THE MINIMUM RATION NEEDED FOR MERE SUBSISTENCE BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN A SYSTEMATIC AND RELIABLE LONG TERM PLAN."

EMPHASIZING THE BITTERNESS CAUSED BY DE-NAZIFICATION METHODS, THE REPORT URGES THAT PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIMES BE TRIED BUT THAT ALL OTHERS BE GRANTED AMNESTY.

IT CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS A NEED FOR MORE EMPHASIS ON RE-EDUCATION, INCLUDING RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

TA752PES

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-A SOVIET COMMENTATOR TODAY BLAMED "DELAYS AND DEFERMENTS" BY ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR "KILLING" THE PLANNED ADVANCE OF DELIVERIES OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AGAINST RUSSIA'S REPARATIONS DEMAND OF $10,000,000,000.

UNTIL LAST AUGUST, D. LEMIN WROTE IN A LENGTHY ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET MAGAINZE NEW TIMES CRITICIZING ANGLO-AMERICAN METHODS, RUSSIA HAD RECEIVED ONLY 20 PER CENT OF REPARATIONS DELIVERIES FROM THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY, 4.5 PER CENT FROM THE BRITISH ZONE AND NOTHING FROM THE FRENCH ZONE.

"THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES RESORT TO VARIOUS AND DEVIOUS MEANS TO RETAIN EQUIPMENT IN THEIR ZONES," LEMIN WROTE.

FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID; ALL EQUIPMENT IN 15 AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND OTHER PLANTS ON THE AMERICAN ZONE REPARATIONS LIST HAD DISAPPEARED WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAME TO COLLECT IT.

LEMIN DECLARED THAT RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE ON REPARATIONS "IS AS CLEAR AS IT IS FAIR."

RUSSIA CLAIMS $10,000,000,000 REPARATIONS--LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE INVADING GERMANS, THE NEW TIMES WRITER SAID, AND "IN REDUCING ITS DEMAND TO THIS MINIMUM, THE SOVIET UNION HAD BEEN MINDFUL OF GERMANY'S PEACE ECONOMY AND MAINTAINING LIVING STANDARDS FOR HER POPULATION."

ALTHOUGH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES CITE CONCERN OVER THE PLIGHT OF GERMANY TO JUSTIFY THEIR STAND ON REPARATIONS, "THEY ARE NOT SHOWING THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION OF RENOUNCING THEIR SHARE OF REPARATIONS IN FAVOR OF GERMANY," THE ARTICLE CONTINUED.

THE WESTERN POWERS "ARE ACTUALLY TAKING CARE OF THEIR OWN REPARATIONS AT THEIR OWN DISCRETION," IT SAID, LISTING ANGLO-AMERICAN HOLDINGS VALUED AT 8,000,000,000 TO 10,000,000,000 MARKS, GERMAN FOREIGN ASSETS, GERMANY'S GOLD RESERVE AND A LARGE PART OF HER MERCHANT FLEET, AND A "HUGE INCOME" FROM ACQUISITION OF 200,000 GERMAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICOLOGICAL PATENTS.

"IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE ON REPARATIONS REMAIN UNFULFILLED," THE ARTICLE COMPLAINED.

BUT IN THE SOVIET ZONE, "WHERE ALL THE POTSDAM DECISIONS, INCLUDING THE DECISION OF REPARATIONS, ARE BEING FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT AND WHERE THE DISMANTLING OF WAR PLANTS ALREADY HAS BEEN COMPLETED, THE OUTPUT OF PEACE INDUSTRIES HAS REACHED 70 PER CENT OF THE PRE-WAR LEVEL, AS COMPARED WITH 25 TO 30 PER CENT IN WESTERN GERMANY," IT SAID.

TA709PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 26-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY WAS REPORTED WORKING TONIGHT ON A STATEMENT REASSURING THE MORE THAN 400,000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE REPATRIATED FORCIBLY TO EASTERN EUROPE.

ARMY SOURCES SAID THE EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER WOULD ISSUE THE STATEMENT THIS WEEK TO ALLAY THE SUDDEN ALARM AMONG THE DISPLACED PERSONS RESULTING FROM A SURVEY OF THEIR CASE HISTORIES BY UNRRA TEAMS. THE UNRRA SURVEY WAS HALTED TEMPORARILY BY THE ARMY AFTER THE REFUGEES PROTESTED THAT IT WAS "POLITICAL."

ARMY INFORMANTS SAID LARGE NUMBERS OF DISPLACED PERSONS FEARED THAT INFORMATION ON THEIR POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS MIGHT REACH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THEIR NATIVE LANDS.

TA720PES

ROME ADD XX CONDITION

THE YUGOSLAV ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENT SAID THE TWO MEN WERE ATTACKED BY CHETNIK GUARDS IN BRITISH UNIFORM, KNOCKED TO THE GROUND AND BEATEN WITH TRUNCHEONS.

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS AT CASERTA SAID THE TWO MEN WERE ATTACKED ON THEIR SECOND ATTEMPT TO VISIT THE CAMP AFTER THEY HAD BEEN WARNED NOT TO TRY TO TALK TO THE CHETNIKS.

DN656AES

BELGRADE, JAN 26-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD SENT A NOTE TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT PROTESTING THE DELAY IN GRANTING A VISA TO THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATE TO THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY SAID THE NOTE INFORMED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT THAT IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY FOR THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATE TO DEPART ON JAN. 24 IN ORDER TO ARRIVE IN ATHENS BY JAN. 30. AT THAT TI
TIME THE COMMISSION IS TO BEGIN ITS WORK OF INVESTIGATING GREECE'S COMPLAINT THAT ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA HAVE FOMENTED DISORDERS INSIDE GREECE.

THE DELEGATE AND HIS FIVE ASSISTANTS APPLIED THROUGH THE GREEK LEGATION HERE FOR VISA ON JAN. 23. SINCE THEY DID NOT RECEIVE THE VISAS THE NEXT DAY, THEY LEFT ANYHOW WITHOUT VISAS FOR DJEVDJELJA, WHERE THEY NOW ARE AWAITING VISAS TO CROSS THE BORDER.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ALSO HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, INFORMING HIM OF THE "DELAY" AND REQUESTING "ENERGETIC INTERVENTION."

(MEANWHILE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT SOFIA THAT THE BULGARIAN DELEGATE, GEORGI KULISHEV, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, AND FIVE ASSISTANTS, WOULD LEAVE FOR ATHENS ON TUESDAY TO JOIN THE INQUIRY COMMISSION THERE.)

DY1150PES

3024-7565

SAIGON,JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JACQUES DAUPHIN, 32, CORRESPONDENT OF AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE AND WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR HIS PART IN RESISTANCE OPERATIONS DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF INDOCHINA, WAS BROUGHT TO SAIGON FROM TOURANE UNDER ARREST YESTERDAY AND THREATENED WITH COURT MARTIAL FOR ALLEGED "VIOLATION OF MILITARY SECURITY."

DAUPHIN FILED FOUR NEWS STORIES FROM TOURANE, ALL OF THEM CLEARED FOR "MILITARY SECURITY" BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR BRIG.GEN. BERGUND, THE LOCAL MILITARY COMMANDER.

BUT THE STORIES WERE ADJUDGED IN SAIGON TO VIOLATE SECURITY REGULATIONS AND HE WAS ARRESTED AND RETURNED HERE.

DAUPHIN, REPRESENTING THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT COVERING OPERATIONS IN THE TOURANE-HUE AREA, WHERE THE FRENCH SITUATION HAS REMAINED THE MOST DIFFICULT SINCE THE VIET NAM ATTACK IN HANOI ON DEC. 19.

HIS DISPATCHES DESCRIBED A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ADVANCE THROUGH COLE DES HAUGES (CLOUD PASS), NORTH OF TOURANE, NORTHWARDS TOWARD HUE, A MAJOR FRENCH CENTER AND THE CAPITAL OF ANNAM, WHICH STILL IS SURROUNDED BY VIET NAMESE. HE SAID THAT FRENCH FORCES HAD PROGRESSED ABOUT 40 OF THE 107 KILOMETERS BETWEEN TOURANE AND HUE.

DAUPHIN'S ARREST AND RECALL FROM TOURANE CLIMAXED THE UNUSUAL RECORD OF FRENCH CENSORSHIP OF DISPATCHES FROM INDOCHINA SINCE THE DEC. 19 ATTACK.

IN AREAS OF ACTUAL MILITARY OPERATIONS, SUCH AS HANOI, CENSORSHIP WAS ADMITTED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND THE CORRESPONDENTS KNEW THAT THEIR STORES WERE EXAMINED FOR SECURITY REASONS. BUT THE WRITERS HAD NO WAY OF KNOWING WHAT HAD BEEN DELETED FROM THEIR DISPATCHES OR EVEN IF THEY HAD BEEN TRANSMITTED.

AFTER A REPORT OF THIS SITUATION BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD BEEN CLEARED FOR TRANSMISSION, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH INFORMATION SERVICE WAS AUTHORIZED TO INFORM CORRESPONDENTS WHAT HAD BEEN DELETED FROM THEIR REPORTS AND TO TELL THEM WHICH DISPATCHES HAD BEEN CLEARED.

HOWEVER, SCRUTINY OF THE DISPATCHES CONTINUES BY THE SECRET POLICE, WHO REGARD ANY INFORMATION AS QUESTIONABLE AND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR DIRECTIVES, REFER STORIES TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES. IN SEVERAL INSTANCES THE AUTHORITY TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN REFERRED WAS THE HIGHEST, THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, ADM.GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU.

ALL THE EVIDENCE INDICATES FULL AND COMPLETE CENSORSHIP OF ALL PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SAIGON DESPITE THE PROCLAMATION BY FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM THAT THERE WAS NO PRESS CENSORSHIP FROM INDOCHINA.

--DASH--

(ON JAN.24, TWO DAYS AFTER THE ABOVE DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN, ADMIRAL D'ARGENLIEU ANNOUNCED IN SAIGON THAT CENSORSHIP WAS BEING ESTABLISHED BY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT INDOCHINA AND THAT A CENSORSHIP COMMISSION WAS TO BE ORGANIZED BY THE COMMANDER OF FRENCH TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST. PREVIOUSLY, FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAD ACKNOWLEDGED CENSORSHIP ONLY IN HANOI, AND THERE ONLY SINCE JAN.13. THE ABOVE DISPATCH WAS SENT BY HAND FROM SAIGON TO SINGAPORE AND CABLED FROM THERE.)

HP/WM1034PES

HE COMMENTED THAT BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE WESTERN NATIONS COMMUNISM WAS MAKING ADVANCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ADDED:

"THE TRAGEDY OF THE PRESENT IS THAT TWO POWERFUL FORCES IN THE WORLD OPPOSE EACH OTHER HEAD ON. ON ONE SIDE IS THE UNITED STATES AND ALL THE NATIONS FOLLOWING THE UNITED STATES IN THE BELIEF THAT IN THE WORLD SPIRITUAL VALUES PREVAIL. SAIGON ADD D'ARGENLIEU KY self-govt.

"ON THE OTHER SIDE ARE THE SOVIET AND ASSOCIATED POWERS, WHICH HAVE BUT ONE INSPIRATION--HISTORIC MATERIALISM."

HE SAID THAT HO HAD SPENT MANY YEARS IN RUSSIA, BUT THAT HE WAS FAR MORE MODERATE THAN HIS MINISTER OF WAR.

HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS WITH HO IF HE BROKE FREE FROM WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS GIAP'S INFLUENCE, SAYING HE WAS AWAITING DIRECTIVES OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT. THE COLONIAL MINISTRY DENIED LAST WEEK THAT IT PLANNED TO RECALL HIM.

HE SAID THE OFFICIAL FRENCH VIEW WAS THAT THE VIET-NAMESE GOVERNMENT AS CONSTITUTED BEFORE THE ATTACK ON HANOI LAST MONTH NO LONGER LEGALLY EXISTS BECAUSE IT ABROGATED ALL EXISTING AGREEMENTS BY THE ATTACK.

D'ARGENLIEU SAID HE KNEW OF NO FIGURE WHO COULD REPLACE HO, BUT SAID IT WAS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT OTHER LEADERS COULD ARISE.

HP556PES

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL CHINESE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY TODAY ASSAILED THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE EXECUTIVE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS FOR HAVING SUSPENDED AMERICAN PLANE SERVICE BETWEEN CHANGCHUN AND HARBIN.

THE AMERICANS FORMERLY OPERATED A WEEKLY COURIER PLANE IN MANCHURIA BETWEEN GOVERNMENT-HELD CHANGCHUN AND COMMUNIST-HELD HARBIN BUT STOPPED IT DEC. 23 WHEN THE AMERICAN LIAISON GROUP LEFT HARBIN BECAUSE OF THE COMMUNISTS' HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY FOR THE LIAISON GROUPS RETURN TO HARBIN, BUT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE NOT YET GIVEN PERMISSION.

NONE OF THIS WAS MENTIONED BY THE COMMUNIST AGENCY, WHICH CHARGED THAT SUSPENSION OF THE PLANE SERVICE WAS "AN UNJUSTIFIABLE DECISION" LINKED WITH RECENT CHINESE GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS "TO FORCE THE COMMUNIST MEMBERS TO WITHDRAW FROM EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS AND THEREBY ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE OF PEACE MEDIATION."

THE COMMUNIST AGENCY SAID THE COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE TRUCE BRANCH HEADQUARTERS IN CHANGCHUN HAS MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH "RED JOINT DEMOCRATIC ARMY HEADQUARTERS" IN HARBIN AND OBTAINED STAFF FUNDS VIA THE AMERICAN PLANE SERVICE.

NOW, IT WENT ON, THE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY GOVERNMENT GUARDS SINCE JAN. 16 AND ARE "WORRIED ABOUT THEIR SECURITY."

IT ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO LET A COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE GO FROM PEIPING TO CHECK UP ON THE CHANGCHUN SITUATION BECAUSE IT "COULD NOT GUARANTEE THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS STATIONED AT CHANGCHUN AIRPORT WOULD NOT SHOOT HIM."

THE AMERICAN COURIER PLANE FROM CHANGCHUN TO PEIPING BROUGHT OUT SOME COMMUNIST PERSONNEL LAST WEEK. BOTH THE AMERICANS AND THE COMMUNISTS WERE DETAINED TWO HOURS AT THE PEIPING AIRFIELD WHILE GOVERNMENT GUARDS SEARCHED THE ~~COMMUNISTS'~~ BAGGAGE.

CY503PPS

THE PUNJAB PREMIER, ST. KHIZAR HYAT KHAN, WHO RETURNED TO LAHORE FROM NEW DELHI YESTERDAY, SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"I FIND THAT THE DECLARATION IN RESPECT TO THE MOSLEM LEAGUE NATIONAL GUARD HAS BEEN INTERPRETED BY THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AS AN ATTACK UPON THEM AS A POLITICAL PARTY. NOTHING WAS FARTHER FROM THE THOUGHTS OF MY GOVERNMENT THAN ANY SUCH ATTACK AND I WISH TO DO EVERYTHING I CAN TO REMOVE ANY MISUNDERSTANDING." LAHORE DDD KV Condit

IN KARACHI, WHERE HE HAS REMAINED SINCE HIS RETURN FROM THE RECENT LONDON CONFERENCE ON INDIA'S FUTURE, MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, ISSUED A STATEMENT EARLIER TERMING THE PUNJAB BAN ON THE LEAGUE NATIONAL GUARD "UNCALLED FOR AGGRESSION AND AN UNWARRANTED POLICY OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AT A MOST CRITICAL TIME, WHEN ALREADY THERE IS SO MUCH TROUBLE AND UNREST ALL OVER INDIA."

TA733PES

MOSCOW ADS PRAVDA XX PLAN

VANDENBERG FAVORS "MORE ACTIVE INTERVENTION IN CHINESE AFFAIRS," AND OPPOSES BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS, PRAVDA SAID. HIS STATEMENT THAT THE GREAT POWER UNITY RULE WAS BOTH THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS "GAVE HIM AWAY" AS AN OPPONENT OF SUCH UNITY, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

(VANDENBERG, REFERRING TO THE VETO POWER IN THE U.N., SAID "THE NECESSITY FOR UNANIMITY AMONG THE FIVE GREAT POWERS IS BOTH STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS TO ITS ARM.")

OF DULLES, THE ARTICLE SAID IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT HIS PLAN FOR GERMANY HAD EVOKED ALARM AMONG "MOST PROGRESSIVE SOBER CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES."

OTHER RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS AND COMMENTATORS BLAMED THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS IN ITALY AND ASSERTED THAT THE AMERICANS HAD A MILITARY INTEREST IN NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST OIL DEVELOPMENTS.

SEVERAL COMMENTATORS SAID THAT THE RESIGNATION OF ALCIDE DE GASPERI AS ITALIAN PREMIER, SHORTLY AFTER HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY AMERICAN PRESSURE AND THE PROMISE OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ITALY IF HE COMPLIED.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, SUMMING UP THE SOVIET ATTITUDE, SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS CONTINUES IN ITALY. HOW IT WILL BE SETTLED IS STILL UNKNOWN. BUT NO REAL SOLUTION CAN BE REACHED BY IGNORING THE WILL OF THE DEMOCRATIC MASSES."

IN A LENGTHY SURVEY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN PETROLEUM POLICIES, IZVESTIA SAID A PROPOSED NEW PETROLEUM PIPELINE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF TO THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND U.S. OIL CONCESSIONS IN ARABIA MIGHT BE DESCRIBED AS "SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES FOR THE AMERICAN WORLD SYSTEM OF BASES."

(vandenberg in Pravda made no comment.)

(REACHED FOR COMMENT IN NEW YORK, DULLES POINTED OUT THAT HIS PROPOSAL FOR ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF EUROPE ORIGINALLY WAS MADE BY HIM ON SEPT. 18, 1941 WHILE SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATED COUNCIL OF CHURCHES' COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE. (CAPS)

(THE REPUBLICAN LEADER ALSO QUOTED BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R. ATTLEE AS HAVING SAID RECENTLY THAT "EUROPE MUST FEDERATE OR PERISH."

(DULLES ADDED THAT HIS PROPOSAL FOR A LINKING OF GERMANY'S ECONOMY WITH ITS EUROPEAN NEIGHBORS "THUS HAS AN ORIGIN WHOLLY UNRELATED TO THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SOVIET UNION IN EUROPE OR MR.CHURCHILL'S PRESENT ADVOCACY OF A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.")

(MEANWHILE, "THE WITNESS," NATIONAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK, SAID IN AN EDITORIAL IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE THAT DULLES "SHOULD BE ASKED TO RESIGN AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION OF A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE X X X AND FROM HIS POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP IN THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES."

(REFERRING TO THE DULLES PROPOSAL FOR EUROPE, THE EDITORIAL SAID:

"IT IS CERTAINLY CONTRARY TO THE FINDINGS OF ALL OUR CHURCH CONFERENCES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WHICH ASK FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. WE CAN NEVER GAIN ANY MORAL INFLUENCE FROM A PLAN WHICH WILL APPEAR TO MOST PEOPLE IN EUROPE, AS WELL AS TO MILLIONS ELSEWHERE, AS A PLAN FOR CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND WAR POTENTIAL OF GERMANY BY AMERICAN-BRITISH CAPITAL; TO BE USED IMMEDIATELY AS AN ECONOMIC WEAPON AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF LIFE IN EUROPE; AND TO BE HELD AS A THREAT AGAINST THE FUTURE SECURITY OF THE SOVIET UNION.")

WM737PES

MOSCOW, JAN 26-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, IZVESTIA, TODAY PUBLISHED SURVEY ON BRITISH AMERICAN PETROLEUM POLICIES IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST, IN WHICH THEY ASSERTED THAT MILITARY, RATHER THAN ECONOMIC, CONSIDERATIONS EXPLAINED AMERICAN INTEREST IN BUILDING A NEW PETROLEUM PIPELINE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF TO THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE PAPER SAID THAT THE PROJECTED PIPELINE, AS WELL AS U.S. PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS IN ARABIA MIGHT BE DESCRIBED AS "SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES FOR AN AMERICAN WORLD SYSTEM OF BASES."

DN624AES

ATHENS, JAN 26-(AP)-CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS, MINISTER OF WAR IN THE NEW GREEK CABINET AND FORMER PREMIER, TOLD A REPORTER TODAY THAT GREECE HAD BEEN INVITED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE MEETING OF DEPUTIES OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON TO PRESENT GREEK VIEWS ON PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

DY1127PES

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN.26-(AP)-DESSOUKI ABAZA PASHA, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, SAID TODAY EGYPT WOULD "SUBMIT HER WHOLE CASE" WITH BRITAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RATHER THAN CONFINE HERSELF TO THE QUESTION OF THE SUDAN.

HIS STATEMENT, MADE AFTER A TWO-HOUR SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, WAS CONFIRMED BY PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHI PASHA.

DESSOUKI PASHA SAID THE PREMIER WOULD ANNOUNCE TO PARLIAMENT TOMORROW THE "FAILURE OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS" TO REVISE THE

3o24-7567

1936 TREATY. THESE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY FOR 11 MONTHS.

EGYPT HAS DEMANDED UNION WITH THE SUDAN, RATHER THAN THE PRESENT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN CONDOMINIUM OVER THAT TERRITORY, AND EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY. BRITAIN HAS INSISTED THAT THE SUDANESE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN FUTURE STATUS.

WM1045RES

JERUSALEM, JAN 26-(AP)-ISAAC BEN ZVI, PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL (VAAD LEUMI) LEFT JERUSALEM FOR LONDON TODAY TO JOIN THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE THERE.

BEFORE DEPARTING, BEN ZVI APPEALED TO THE PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, TO RECONSIDER THE SENTENCE LEVIED AGAINST DOV GRONER, ALLEGED MEMBER OF THE IRGUN ZVAI UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT. GRONER'S EXECUTION IS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY.

V914AES

BY DUANE MENNESSY

TOKYO, MONDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-MURDERS AND THEFTS ARE SWEEPING JAPAN, THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI COMPLAINED TODAY, BLAMING "TERRIBLE" INCREASES IN LIVING COSTS, AND "DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE COME HOME WITH THE BARBARIC MENTAL STATE OF THE BATTLEFIELD."

JAPANESE FEAR TO GO HOME FROM THEIR WORK AFTER DARK; THEY WORRY ABOUT THE WALK FROM RAILWAY STATION TO HOMES, ALONG POORLY-LIGHTED, LONELY ROADS.

"ROBBERIES HAVE BECOME ORGANIZED, AND MURDER AND WOUNDS ARE INFLICTED WITH CALLOUS SIMPLICITY," MAINICHI RELATED. "A MILLION-YEN SWINDLE HAS BECOME QUITE COMMON, AND TEN-MILLION ONES ARE BY NO MEANS RARE. SWINDLES IN TERMS OF THOUSANDS OR TENS OF THOUSANDS OF YEN HAVE BECOME MINOR OFFENSES."

PICKPOCKETS ALONE HAVE STOLEN 60,000,000 YEN $4,000,000) IN THE LAST YEAR, ON TRAINS AND STREETS, IT SAID.

"NOT ONLY ARE THE FIGURES AMAZING, BUT THE NATURE OF THE CRIMES IS EXTRAORDINARY. WHAT ORDINARILY ONE WOULD EXPECT TO JAPPEN ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR--A CRIME THAT SHAKES THE WHOLE FABRIC OF SOCIETY--IS HAPPENING ALMOST DAILY."

THE BASIC CAUSES, THE NEWSPAPER CONCLUDED, "ARE, OF COURSE, THE RAVAGED STATE OF NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY UNDER DEFEAT, LOWER POLICE EFFICIENCY AND AN INCREAS

THE BASIC CAUSES, THE NEWSPAPER CONCLUDED, "ARE, OF COURSE, THE RAVAGED STATE OF NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY UNDER DEFEAT, LOWER POLICE EFFICIENCY AND AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF REPATRIATED DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS, WHO HAVE COME HOME WITH THE BARBARIC MENTAL STATE OF THE BATTLEFIELD. THE OVERALL CAUSE, HOWEVER, IS DIFFICULTY IN MAKING A LIVING DUE TO THE TERRIBLE INFLATION."

THE TOKYO TIMES REPORTED A NEW OFFENSE. IT SAID TODAY THAT STREET WALKERS WERE INVADING DANCEHALLS, TERRORIZING TAXI DANCERS AND ENTICING CUSTOMERS AWAY, AND ROBBING THE HALLS OF BUSINESS.

PY712PPS NM

(100)

SHANGHAI, JAN.26-(AP)-SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO HEAD OF AMERICAN ATTLE--37 MORE THAN STARTED THE VOYAGE--ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI FROM NEW ORLEANS TODAY ABOARD THE UNRRA SHIP LINDENWOOD VICTORY AS A GIFT TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE BY THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN SERVICE.

THE CATTLE WERE DONATED BY FARMERS IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA, NORTH DAKOTA, IDAHO, AND CALIFORNIA AND OTHER WESTERN STATES.

THIRTY-FIVE CATTLE TENDERS FROM TEN STATES AND TWO UNRRA VETERINARIANS WERE ABOARD, AS WELL AS FOUR MISSIONARIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN WHO WILL HELP DIRECT PLACING OF THE ANIMALS.

HALF THE CATTLE WILL GO TO ORPHANAGES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS AND HALF TO CHINESE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS FOR BREED IMPROVEMENT.

JQ431PCS

MANILA, MONDAY, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE SECOND REGULAR 100-DAY SESSION OF THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS CONVENES TODAY AND, AFTER A ROUTINE ORGANIZATION, SENATE AND HOUSE WILL MEET IN JOINT SESSION AT 4 P.M. (3 A.M., E.S.T.) TO HEAR PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

THE CONGRESS EXPECTS TO BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER ON URGENT PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND ORDER, HEALTH AND SANITATION, AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE OUTCOME OF A PARITY PLEBISCITE ON MARCH 11, WHEN THE NATION VOTES ON AMENDING ITS CONSTITUTION TO GRANT AMERICANS EQUAL RIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS IN DEVELOPING THE ISLANDS' NATURAL RESOURCES, WILL INEVITABLY AFFECT LONG-RANGE LEGISLATION. BUT AS A RESULT OF HARD CAMPAIGNING BY ROXAS, IT IS EXPECTED TO PASS.

EMPTY SEATS REMAIN IN THE CONGRESS. ELEVEN ELECTED MEMBERS WERE UNSEATED IN THE FIRST SESSION; ALL WERE OPPONENTS OF ROXAS' LIBERAL PARTY. TWO CONGRESSMEN STILL ARE FUGITIVES: LUIS TARUC, CHIEF OF THE REBELLIOUS PEASANTS (HUKBALAHAPS), AND DR. JESUS LAVA, INTELLECTUAL ADVISOR OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

CY859PPS NM

BY CLARKE BEACH

WITH TASK FORCE, FRIGID, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, JAN.26-(AP)-A COUPLE OF US HAD AN UNEXPECTED HIKE IN THE WOODS LAST NIGHT WHEN THE MERCURY WAS IN THE MINUS FIFTIES.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT AND I TOOK A TRIP IN A WEASEL OVER TO THE KENNELS SEVERAL MILES FROM LADD FIELD TO SEE HOW THE SLED DOGS WERE TAKING THE COLD SPELL. ON THE WAY BACK THE WEASEL'S TRACK UNCOUPLED WHEN WE WERE MIDWAY ACROSS THE DEEPLY FROZEN TANANA RIVER.

OUR ESCORT, THE LAND RESCUE OFFICER OF LADD FIELD, SAID WE'D FREEZE IF WE WAITED FOR HELP. SO OFF WE TRUDGED. THERE WAS NOTHING BUT FROZEN WILDS IN SIGHT, AND WED DI,'T KNOW JUST HOW FAR WE WERE FROM THE BASE.

OUR MOOD WAS SUCH THAT NO EXTRA PROPS WERE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE LOCAL COLOR. ACTUALLY WE DID HEAR THE HOWL OF A WOLF, AND FOR A FEW MINUTES A SLIVER OF CRESCENT MOON SPARKLED THROUGH THE ROLLING MASSES OF ICE HAZE.

WE REACHED CAMP IN LESS THAN AN HOUR, NO WORSE FOR THE WEAR BUT THOROUGHLY REFRIGERATED.

THE INCIDENT INTERESTED ME IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE MOTORIST UP HERE UNDER THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, SO I TALKED TO MAJ.MYRON T.JOHNSTON, OF MARFA, TEXAS. THE MAJOR, WHO IS 28, IS SENIOR OFFICER OF THE SECTION TESTING THE EFFECT OF FRIGID CLIMATE ON AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT.

HE NEVER RIDES ANYWHERE, HE SAID, WITHOUT FULL ARCTIC CLOTHING AND SOME RATIONS. IF HE DRIVES MORE THAN A DAY'S HIKE FROM BASE, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES, HE TAKES HIS BEDROLL.

WHENEVER YOU PARK YOUR CAR, YOU HAVE TO LEAVE THE MOTOR RUNNING. MOST PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE KEEP THEIR CARS IN GARAGES, BUT SINCE THE TASK FORCE IS SIMULATING COMBAT CONDITIONS THE ARMY MEN PARK MOST VEHICLES OUTSIDE. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT, LIKE THE FIRE ENGINES AND AMBULANCES, ARE KEPT RUNNING CONTINUOUSLY.

AFTER A CAR HAS BEEN PARKED WITH THE MOTOR OFF FOR A FEW HOURS, IT HAS TO BE WARMED WITH HOT AIR BLASTS FOR A HALF HOUR OR MORE BEFORE IT CAN BE STARTED. THE GEAR GREASE AND LUBRICANTS FREEZE. THE WHEEL BEARINGS, TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL ARE LOCKED STIFF IN ICE. IF YOU TRY TO START IT BY TOWING, THE WHEELS JUST SLIDE OVER THE ICE WITHOUT TURNING.

A178 (CORRECT)

TIRES BECOME SO STIFF WITH THE COLD THAT THEY DEVELOP A FLAT SIDE WHEN PARKED. THIS MAKES RIDING BUMPY FOR A FEW MINUTES UNTIL IT SOFTENS UP AND GETS ROUND AGAIN. LAST NIGHT ONE OFFICER HAD HIS TIRES DEVELOP TWO FLAT SIDES WHEN HE PARKED TWICE WITHIN A COUPLE OF HOURS. HE SAYS THE MOTION OF THE WHEELS WAS CURIOUS, INDEED.

A BLOWOUT IS NOT AN IMMEDIATE PROBLEM. A HEAVY DUTY MILITARY TIRE IS SO STIFF WHEN FRIGID THAT IT WILL SUPPORT THE VEHICLE WITHOUT AIR PRESSURE FOR A MILE OR TWO.

ANTI-FREEZE PROTECTS THE WATER SYSTEM DOWN TO MINUS SIXTY-SIX. BUT YOU HAVE TO MIX IT WITH WATER WHILE AT CAMP, BECAUSE PURE, UNMIXED ANTI-FREEZE WILL CONGEAL AT MINUS TWENTY FREEZE UNTIL YOU CAN'T POUR OR MIX IT.

A BIG RESEARCH PROBLEM IS FINDING AN ARCTIC LUBRICANT. STANDARD LUBRICANTS CAN BE DILUTED WITH GASOLINE, KEROSENE, OR DIESEL OIL SO THAT THEY WON'T FREEZE, BUT THEN THEY ARE TOO THIN TO BE GOOD LUBRICANTS.

"IF YOU DUMP A CAN OF ORDINARY OIL IN THE SNOW,"S SAID MAJOR JOHNSTON, "IT WILL GET HARD AS A ROCK IN LESS THAN AN HOUR."

JQ1130PCS

OTTAWA,JAN.26-(AP)-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIALS TONIGHT EXPRESSED MILD SURPRISE AT REPORTS THE UNITED STATES WAS "IRKED" BY THE FAILURE OF CANADA TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN AND SAID THE "MATTER IS UNDER CONSIDERATION AND A RECOMMENDATION WILL BE MADE SHORTLY BY THE DOMINION."

IT WAS INDICATED THAT THERE HAD BEEN DELAY IN GETTING A GOVERNMENT POLICY DECISION FROM THE CABINET IN THE MATTER, BUT PURELY BECAUSE OF CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT. IT WAS STRESSED THERE WAS "NOTHING SINISTER" IN THE FACT CANADA HAD NOT YET GIVEN HER ANSWER.

HP1015PES

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, JAN. 26-(AP)-CANADA WILL ASK FOR A SERIES OF NEW AIR TRANSPORT ROUTES INTO AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AT AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OPENING HERE TOMORROW BETWEEN THE TOP CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIALS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE RIGHT OF COMMERCIAL AIRLINES TO TAKE ON AND PUT OFF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT ALONG ROUTES THROUGH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TO MORE DISTANT POINTS -- THE SO-CALLED "FIFTH FREEDOM" OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION -- IS EXPECTED TO BE A PRINCIPAL POINT OF DISCUSSION.

CANADA'S AIR PLANS ARE EXPANDING. THE DOMINION ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO OPERATE ONLY ONE ROUTE INTO THE UNITED STATES WHEN AN AGREEMENT WAS NEGOTIATED IN 1938. WHEN THE LAST AGREEMENT WAS MADE, IN 1945, CANADA OBTAINED SIX NEW TRANS-BORDER ROUTES, AND THE UNITED STATES FOUR.

NOW, IT IS LEARNED, CANADA WOULD LIKE TO OPERATE INTO POINTS DEEP INTO THE UNITED STATES AND ALSO HAVE "FIFTH FREEDOM" RIGHTS ON INTERNATIONAL LINES WHICH WOULD RUN THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

ONE OF THE CHIEF PROBLEMS, FROM THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, IS WHAT CANADA WOULD HAVE TO OFFER IN RETURN FOR SUCH RIGHTS. THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN PASSENGERS USING LINES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS GREATER THAN THE NUMBER OF CANADIANS, AND WHEN "ORIGIN OF TRAFFIC" IS RECKONED ON THIS BASIS THE UNITED STATES HAS MORE TO OFFER THAN IT CAN RECEIVE IN RETURN.

AS THE CANADIANS RECKON IT, HOWEVER, THE BARGAINING POSITIONS ARE MORE NEARLY EQUAL. THEY BASE THE ORIGIN OF TRAFFIC SIMPLY ON WHERE THE PASSENGER BOARDS THE PLANE, REGARDLESS OF HIS NATIONALITY AND THE SOURCE OF THE MONEY HE IS SPENDING.

THE UNITED STATES WOULD LIKE "FIFTH FREEDOM" RIGHTS IN CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH A ROUTE FROM CHICAGO NORTHWEST TO THE ORIENT THROUGH CANADA AND ALASKA, STOPPING ENROUTE AT EDMONTON OR WHITEHORSE OR BOTH.

THE TRAFFIC ORIGINATING AT THESE POINTS IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE LARGE COMPARED TO WHAT CANADA WOULD PICK UP IN AMERICAN CITIES ON ROUTES FROM CANADA THROUGH THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN POINTS.

THE CANADIANS NOW HAVE "FIFTH FREEDOM" RIGHTS ON A LINE FROM VANCOUVER THROUGH HAWAII TO AUSTRALASIA.

B12 (Q) (CP AGENCIES & RUTERS OUT)

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY OF CIVIL AVIATION IN CANADA. TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES, OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT, OPERATES ALL MAIN LINES IN THE DOMINION AND RUNS CANADA'S ONLY FOREIGN LINES. PRIVATE COMPANIES ARE GRANTED ONLY FEEDER PRIVILEGES.

THE CANADIANS NOW OPERATE LINES FROM TORONTO TO NEW YORK, TORONTO TO CHICAGO, TORONTO TO CLEVELAND, VICTORIA TO SEATTLE, PORT ARTHUR TO DULUTH, WHITEHORSE TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, AND HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

UNITED STATES LINES OPERATE ON THESE ROUTES: FAIRBANKS-WHITEHORSE, SEATTLE-WHITEHORSE, SEATTLE-VANCOUVER, GREAT FALLS (MONT.)-LETHBRIDGE, (ALBERTA), FARGO (N.D.)-WINNIPEG, BUFFALO-TORONTO, NEW YORK-MONTREAL, WASHINGTON-MONTREAL, OTTAWA-NEW YORK, OTTAWA-WASHINGTON, BOSTON-MONTREAL AND BOSTON-MONCTON (NEW BRUNSWICK).

3024-7569

THE UNITED STATES ALSO HAS THE RIGHT TO OPERATE BETWEEN QUEBEC CITY AND NEW YORK OR BOSTON, BUT AT PRESENT NO LINE IS USING THIS ROUTE.

HEADING THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE CONFERENCE OPENING TOMORROW WILL BE JAMES M.LANDIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD. OTHER NEGOTIATORS FOR THE AMERICANS WILL BE OSWALD RYAN, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE C.A.B. U.S. AMBASSADOR RAY ATHERTON AND GEORGE ROPER, CIVIL AVIATION ATTACHE AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN OTTAWA.

THE CANADIANS ARE TO BE REPRESENTED BY C.D.HOWE, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, HERBERT J.SYMINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES, R.A.C.HENRY, CHAIRMAN OF THE AIR TRANSPORT BOARD.

CH513PES

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, JAN.26-(AP)-A WORLD GOVERNMENT WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY SENATOR TAYLOR (D-IDAHO) AS THE ONLY MEANS OF MAINTAINING PEACE IN ANY ATOMIC AGE.

"THE UNITED NATIONS WILL NEVER BE ENOUGH," HE DECLARED IN A PREPARED RADIO ADDRESS.

THE IDAHOAN SAID HE WILL INTRODUCE A RESOLUTION, SIMILAR TO ONE HE PRESENTED IN THE LAST CONGRESS, PROPOSING CONVERSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS "INTO A REAL FEDERAL UNION OF NATIONS."

"THE DEVELOPMENT WHICH NOW MAKES WORLD GOVERNMENT A NECESSITY FOR SURVIVAL--IT WAS ALWAYS DESIRABLE," TAYLOR STATED, "IS THE UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

"THE UN IS A TREMENDOUSLY WORTHWHILE ORGANIZATION. X X X I AM SURE IT WILL CONTINUE TO MOVE FORWARD ALONG THE LINES OF INCREASING WORLD COOPERATION. BUT UN WILL NEVER BE ENOUGH."

"WE MUST OUTLAW WAR. WE CAN ONLY DO IT BY DELEGATING SOME OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY TO AN AGENCY WHICH CAN ENFORCE PEACE AGAINST ALL COMERS. THE ONLY AGENCY WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE SUCH A JOB IN A DEMOCRATIC WORLD IS A REPRESENTATIVE WORLD GOVERNMENT."

AB445PES

SAN FRANCISCO,JAN.26-(AP)-CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL T.K.CHANG SAID TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT WAS "VERY EXERCISED" ABOUT THE U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE'S TREATMENT OF ITS NATIONALS ENTERING THIS COUNTRY AND CITED THE DETENTION OF A PROMINENT SCIENTIST AS RUBBING SALT INTO THE WOUNDS.

DR.SHEN WU-WAN, WHO ARRIVED HERE AS A CHEMISTRY RESEARCH FELLOW UNDER U.S. NAVY CONTRACT WITH YALE UNIVERSITY, WAS HELD FOR FOUR DAYS, SAID THE CONSUL.

DR.SHEN AND HIS WIFE WERE RELEASED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS LAST WEEK AND PLANNED TO LEAVE TODAY FOR NEW HAVEN, CONN. THE SCIENTIST, WHO RECEIVED HIS DOCTOR'S DEGREE FROM YALE IN 1932, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "WE WERE TREATED LIKE PRISONERS."

CHANG SAID HE RECEIVED A CABLE FROM HIS GOVERNMENT IN NANKING YESTERDAY PROTESTING THE TREATMENT OF SHEN AND THE DAUGHTERS OF TWO PROMINENT CHINESE ENTERING THIS PORT WITH VISITORS' VISAS LAST WEEK.

LIN YU HUA, 15, DAUGHTER OF DR.LIN YUTANG, NOTED CHINESE NOVELIST AND PHILOSOPHER, AND MRS.ROSE KINGMAN, 34, DAUGHTER OF DR.FRANK W. LEE, CHINESE DIPLOMAT, WERE HELD ABOARD SHIP TWO DAYS AND WERE RELEASED AFTER CHANG POSTED $500 BONDS FOR EACH. MRS.KINGMAN LEFT YESTERDAY BY TRAIN TO VISIT HER FATHER IN NEW YORK, AND MISS LIN PLANS TO GO TO NEW YORK SHORTLY.

J.S.HERTOG, IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF HOLDING OR CLEARING INCOMING PERSONS ABOARD SHIPS, SAID A QUESTION AROSE AS TO THE VALIDITY OF DR.SHEN'S VISITOR'S VISA.

IT SHOWED THE NAVY CONTRACT WAS "RENEWABLE FOR YEARS" WITHOUT ANY SPECIFIED DATE, THE INSPECTOR SAID, AND HAD TO BE HELD UP PENDING A TELEGRAM FROM YALE CONFIRMING THE SCIENTIST'S OCCUPATIONAL STATUS.

A.J.PHELAN, IMMIGRATION DISTRICT OPERATIONS OFFICER, ATTRIBUTED DELAYS TO AN ABNORMALLY LARGE INFLUX OF FOREIGN VISITORS AND SAID MANY HAD IMPROPER CREDENTIALS.

UM542PPS NM

FIRST LEAD POLISH-AMERICAN (230)

NEW YORK, JAN 26-(AP)-NEW YORK POLISH-AMERICANS TODAY CALLED UPON PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TO MAKE "STRONGEST REPRESENTATIONS" TO RUSSIA FOR THE REMOVAL OF RED TROOPS FROM POLAND AND THE HOLDING OF A NEW ELECTION IN THAT COUNTRY UNDER SUPERVISION OF A JOINT ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

THE ACTION WAS URGED IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE DOWNSTATE NEW YORK DIVISION OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS. THE RESOLUTION ALSO DEMANDED THAT RUSSIA RESTORE TO POLAND THE LAND EAST OF THE CURZON LINE AS FAR AS THE PRE-WAR RUSSIAN-POLISH FRONTIER AND THAT THE SOVIETS RECALL "HER SECRET POLICE AND HER 'PUPPETS'" FROM THE COUNTRY.

THE POLISH GROUP SAID THAT "THE SAME TERROR AND OPPRESSION EXIST IN YUGOSLAVIA, LATVIA, ESTHONIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, LITHUANIA, BULGARIA AND RUMANIA" AND IT ASKED THAT THE IDENTICAL DEMANDS BE MADE IN BEHALF OF THOSE COUNTRIES.

EARLIER,/ 5£3 $8;8'89, £3-4$

EARLIER,/ THE DIVISION HEARD A MESSAGE FROM GOV.THOMAS E. DEWEY OF NEW YORK IN WHICH HE, TOO, CRITICIZED THE RECENT ELECTION.

THE MESSAGE, READ TO THE 3,500 MEMBERS PRESENT, SAID:

"WE CANNOT ACCEPT THE RESULT OF THE POLLING ON JANUARY 19 AS GIVING THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF POLAND A MANDATE OR EXPRESSING IN ANY SENSE THE SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER."

THE GOVERNOR ADDED THAT PLEDGES MADE AT YALTA TO PERMIT THE POLISH PEOPLE TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT "IN A FREE ELECTION WERE CYNICALLY REPUDIATED."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE WAS READ AFTER AN ADDRESS BY GEORGE H. EARLE, IN WHICH THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA AND FORMER U.S. MINISTER TO AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA ATTACKED RUSSIAN POLICIES, AND ASSERTED THAT THE RECENT POLISH ELECTIONS WAS "ONE OF THE GREATEST TRAVESTIES ON JUSTICE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

ANOTHER SPEAKER, REP. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (R-WIS), CRITICIZED AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD POLISH NATIONALS IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS, AND DEMANDED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH HE SAID WAS HIDING THE FACTS OF THAT SITUATION, "BE FUMIGATED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, AND YOU WILL HAVE TO USE A LOT OF DDT FOR THAT PURPOSE."

JA925PES

Russ Ignore U.S. Reich Plan And Advance Own

London, Jan. 27 (AP) — Russia turned a diplomatic cold shoulder today on an informal American suggestion that the Allies impose an unconventional "peace statute" on Germany, foregoing a formal treaty.

Ignoring the suggestion, a Soviet memorandum to the western members of the four-power Deputy Foreign Ministers Conference proposed instead that the major powers draft a formal treaty, sponsor a peace conference to approve it, and then submit it for ratification by the "German state."

Under the Soviet plan, the Council of Foreign Ministers would write the final treaty text after hearing suggestions at an international conference of active belligerents.

Further Provisions

The plan would be submitted to Allied nations who declared war but did not put forces in the field. Then it would go to the German state.

The Soviet note said a peace conference should be called only "when a central government is established which is recognized as suitable to accept" a treaty.

American sources said a clarification of the memorandum would be sought.

Poland and Greece, appearing before the deputies' German and Austrian sections, made their appeals today for reparations and peace guarantees.

Polish Losses Estimated

Poland estimated her material losses alone at $11,700,000,000, or 38 per cent of the "substance of our material wealth."

Polish spokesman, Stefan Wierblowski, renewed Poland's claim to 40,000 square miles of prewar German territory along the Oder and Neisse rivers.

The Poles, administering the region under the Potsdam Agreement, have had "considerable successes" there already, Wierblowski said, "in the field of economic and cultural life."

Greece made a formal demand today for reparations from Austria.

Reason For Such Action

Appearing before the Austrian section of the deputies' conference, the Greek Ambassador to London, Athanassis Aghnides, said the probabilities were that Germany would be unable to settle fully all claims coming from many quarters, and Greece believed that Austria should assume a "just share" of the responsibility.

The Greeks also suggested a treaty requirement that for fifteen years Austria buy one third of the Greek tobacco crop.

Questioned by the Russian deputy, Feodor T. Gousev, the Greek Ambassador said that no precise figure as to the reparations expected from Austria had been fixed.

Nor did he know the total value of Austrian properties in Greece, which he believed should be made available to the reparations account. He was asked to obtain data on these points for guidance of the deputies.

RUSSIA FILES TREATY PLAN

Ignore U.S. Idea For 'Peace Statute' For Germany

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—Russia submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Foreign Ministers Council today proposing that the United States, Britain, Russia and France write a formal peace treaty for Germany which would be presented to a future "German state" for ratification.

The proposal ignored an American suggestion of last week that a "peace statute" be adopted instead of a formal treaty. American sources said a clarification of the Russian plan would be sought.

To Hear Belligerents

The Russians proposed that the four powers write the German peace treaty after hearing suggestions at an international conference open only to those allied powers who were active belligerents. The treaty would be submitted in final form to allied nations who declared war but did not put forces in the field.

The final step would be the submitting of the treaty to the German state for ratification.

Robert Murphy, United States delegate, advanced the idea of a "peace statute" to save a new-born Democratic Government in Germany from criticism among the people for signing a peace with the victors.

The Soviet note said that a peace conference should be called only when "a central Government is established which is recognized as suitable to accept" a peace treaty.

Two Ask For Guarantees

Meanwhile Poland and Greece made their requests to the Security Council today for reparations and peace guarantees against Germany and Austria.

Stefan Wierblowski, the Polish spokesman, placed at $11,700,000,000, or 38 per cent of "our material wealth," the property losses suffered by Poland in the war. He said the loss in lives was about 6,000,000 men, women and children, or 13.3 per cent of the population.

He reiterated Poland's claims to 40,000 square miles of German territory along the Oder and Neisse rivers, which Poland regards as her permanent western borders.

Disagree On Federalization

Poland's proposal brought out fundamental differences of opinion regarding Germany, with the French delegation indicating its belief that a loosely federated Germany would offer less menace to a rise of a militant German nationalism. The Poles contended that a federalized Germany would eventually attempt to unite.

Greece informed the Austrian section of the Council that because Germany could not pay all off war claims, Austria should assume "a just share" of the responsibility. Greece offered no figure as to reparations expected from Austria, and was asked to obtain data on value of Austrian properties in Greece.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, American deputy who is chairman of the Austrian section, won approval for a suggestion that a subcommittee be appointed to frame military clauses of the Austrian treaty.

Jews Absent

Husseini spoke to the British-Arabian Palestine Conference, which resumed its sessions despite the continued absence of Jews, a principal party to any conclusion.

Addressing 22 Arab and 3 British delegates in St. James Palace, Husseini said the creation of "an alien Jewish state" would entail "the creation of another Balkans in the Middle East." He declared all Arabs would resist partition "with all the means at their disposal."

Calls Partition Menace

"To the Arab world, partition presents a further menace," Husseini said. "The Arab world is a territorial continuity, inhabited by a homogenous population with one natural outlook. As such, it is free from serious friction and a natural bulwark for peace.

"The creation of an alien Jewish state in Palestine means the destruction of that territorial continuity and national homogeneity and the creation of a running sore that will undoubtedly become a permanent source of trouble in the Middle East."

Arab Rejects Proposal To Partition Palestine

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—Dr. Jamal Effendi Husseini, vice chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive, rejected partition today as a solution of the Palestine problem and warned that creation of a Jewish state there would be a "permanent source of trouble in the Middle East."

A fresh outbreak of anti-British violence in Palestine by the Jewish underground dimmed hopes for a satisfactory settlement.

As Reds View One U.S. Aim

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared today that the United States had no intention of withdrawing troops from Iceland and Greenland, but, "on the contrary, is doing everything possible to strengthen its bases" as "part of a general program of American military measures in the Arctic."

"The United States War Department openly continues to show extreme interest in Iceland and Greenland," the English-language broadcast said.

Egypt Breaks With Britain Over Sudan

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the Commons today that negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty had broken down on the Egyptian demand for permanent union with the Sudan.

In a simultaneous announcement to the Chamber of Deputies in Cairo, Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha said that Egypt's demands for evacuation of British troops and unity of the Nile Valley would be submitted to the United Nations.

Bevin, expressing the hope of future negotiations in which "broader and less stubborn counsels would prevail," declared that in the meantime the treaty will be adhered to. The pact extends to 1956.

U.S. To Question Russ Seizures In Reich

Berlin, Jan. 27 (AP) — Russia's seizure of about 200 German industrial plants, to be operated in their occupation zone as one unit for reparations will be questioned by the United States at the Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow in March, a high America. Military Government official said today.

The Russians disclosed recently through the German Socialist Unity party that they had confiscated 200 German factories and organized them into Soviet industrial corporations whose products, made with German labor and largely German materials, are taken by the Russians for reparations.

The Socialist Unity party added that Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky had promised to return 74 of these plants to German state ownership in a scaling down of reparations demands to "aid the revival of the German economy."

Applies To Seizures

The American official said that United States opposition to an increase of foreign ownership of German properties before the German economy is stabilized applied to the Soviet seizures.

He said that before the United States could agree to them it would have to be determined whether the plants were necessary to support German peacetime economy.

Plants which the Russians have seized range from chemical and machine works to the famed state-owned Meissen Porcelain Works.

Confiscation of ownership and operation in Germany was adopted where the Russians regarded that as more practical than dismantling a plant, carting it off to Russia and attempting to reassemble it there.

Occupation Force Faces Final Cut By July 1

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 27 (AP). The United States Army expects to be down to its permanent occupation strength of 155,000 ground and air force personnel in Europe by July 1, it was announced today.

At present there are 143,000 ground force and 38,000 air force troops in the theater, along with 11,500 American civilians.

Col. Durant Trial To Resume In U.S.

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 27 (AP). The Kronberg Castle jewel theft trial of Col. Jack W. Durant will be transferred to the United States this week, it was disclosed today.

The $1,500,000 worth of Hesse family jewels Durant is accused of helping to steal will be flown across the Atlantic along with the eight-officer court to Washington, D.C., where the military trial is expected to be resumed next week.

Hearings also will be held in Chicago, informed sources said, before the trial is returned to Frankfurt for its conclusion.

The move to the United States was requested by the prosecution in order to reach witnesses who could not be brought to Germany.

Killer Of RAF Pilot Executed

Livorno, Italy, Jan. 27 (AP)—Italo Simonetti, Italian, was executed today by a United States firing squad. Former Fascist captain, Simonetti was convicted last October of murdering an RAF pilot, Lieut. Alfred Lyth, of Kansas City, by shooting him after he parachuted to earth.

AMNESTY AIM OF GREEK HEAD

New Premier Outlines Moves For Ending Civil War

Athens, Jan. 27 (AP)—Premier Demetrios Maximos told Parliament tonight that "to end the civil war" his new coalition Government would apply "all possible measures of appeasement and pacification," including a general amnesty to all guerrilla bands who surrender within a fixed time.

He said also that the Government would renew claims for "martyred northern Epirus" and rectification of the Bulgarian border. He made his appearance before the Parliament, which will be asked to give him a vote of confidence, shortly after his Cabinet was sworn in by King George II.

Former Premiers In List

Among the 22 ministers sworn in tonight were three former premiers Constantin Tsaldaris, Populist, foreign affairs and vice premier; Sophocles Venizelos, Venizelist Liberal, minister without portfolio and vice premier, and George Papandreou, Social Democrat, interior.

Reading from a prepared statement, Maximos, a 74-year-old banker who came out of retirement to lead a cabinet composed of all but one party in Parliament, said that Greece's foreign policy was based on "equal friendship toward all great allies."

He outlined a three-point program:

All deportations will be reviewed, all women and children will be freed, and there will be a general amnesty for guerrillas who surrender within a fixed time. The state will guarantee protection to those so pardoned from reprisals by individuals and groups, he said.

Will Disarm All Groups

He promised the state would disarm all groups, including the Rightist bands which have been having a quasi-governmental status under the armed civilian law, and that as soon as the revisionary Parliament completed its tasks and order was re-established, he would call for new elections.

The Greek Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, denied Yugoslav charges that the Greeks had placed obstacles in the way of the United Nations Security Council's investigation of Greek border disorders by delaying the granting of visas to Yugoslav representatives on the United Nations investigating commission.

Yesterday the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry in Belgrade said it had sent a note to the Greek Government protesting a delay. The Greek Ministry said today the visas had been requested on January 23 through the Greek legation in Belgrade and that they had been issued yesterday after clearing through Athens.

Finns Accept Treaty

Helsinki, Finland, Jan. 27 (AP). The Finnish Parliament accepted the Allied peace treaty with Finland without formal ballot today after a debate during which many speakers complained of its hard terms but expressed hope of future modifications.

Madrid Greets New Envoy Of Argentina

Madrid, Jan. 27 (AP)—Pedro Radio, new Argentine Ambassador to Spain, was escorted by a brilliantly uniformed troop of mounted Spanish Moorish guards to the National Palace today to present his credentials to Generalissimo Francisco Franco. He spent two hours with the Spanish leader.

Radio was greeted by shouts of "Franco! Perón!" from the crowd which lined the sidewalks at the palace.

Buildings along the route were decorated with the Argentine and Spanish colors.

Yugoslavs Trying 14 On Charge Of Plotting

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 27 (AP). Fourteen persons went on trial today in Skoplje charged with jeopardizing the integrity of Yugoslavia by plotting a revolt against Albania.

George Herbert Burton, British consul, and Emin Veri Gerchek, Turkish consul, were said to have received letters from the defendants, termed members of a "Fascist terrorist organization," asking assistance and advice.

The fourteen were accused of being a central committee which the state asserted was formed in Bari, Italy, Cairo, and Greece.

The public prosecutor said the defendants "established contact and received directives for the organization's activity from the Turkish consul in Skoplje."

The accusation said also the defendants "acted with the English consul in Skoplje, from whom they requested directives for further work in organization."

U.S. Army Equipment Reported In Budapest

Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Communist-dominated economic police today said they had seized 400 United States Army uniforms and other equipment which were to be used by "storm troopers" to create the impression that the Western powers supported a plot to overthrow the republic.

Anti-Communists said the opposite was true, and that Communists were using the discovery in an attempt to link the Western powers to the alleged plot. Official American circles withheld comment.

The materiel was found in the apartment of Mrs. Tihamer Banhegyi. The newspaper *Vilagossag* quoted her as saying her husband bought the equipment in France, apparently as surplus property, "merely as a business deal." She said the clothing was to be sold to Hungarian peasants cheaply.

Return Of Hungarians Is Blocked By Russia

Budapest, Jan. 27 (AP)—American military mission informants today said Russian authorities had denied clearance for entry into Hungary of an American hospital train returning between 400 and 500 sick Hungarians from Germany.

The mission was informed through the Hungarian Government that clearance was denied "for humanitarian reasons"—that it was too cold to transport sick persons. The Russians were quoted as saying no such movement was possible before April 1.

The action was looked on as retaliation for American orders to suspend shipment out of Hungary into Germany of Swabians, the German minority in Hungary, last November.

U.S., British Trade Ruling Hit By Pravda

Moscow, Jan. 27 (AP)—*Pravda* today criticized measures taken by British and American authorities which provide that trade between their occupation zones in Germany and that of the French shall henceforth be calculated in dollars rather than German marks.

Pravda's Berlin correspondent described the measure as a "unilateral action leading to the disorganization of economic relations in Germany."

The dispatch said the French delegate in the co-ordinating committee had made a statement to the effect that the measure "signified the final rejection by Anglo-American authorities of the principle of equitable distribution of Germany's basic output among the zones, which is the chief element in the economic unity of Germany."

The story asserted that the Soviet representative had supported the French protest, maintaining that the German mark was the only recognized currency in Germany and that the payment of interzonal accounts should be made in marks, not dollars.

Pravda concluded that the "actions of the American and British authorities violate the decisions of the Berlin Conference and are directed against the economic and political unity of Germany."

PALESTINE JEWS FACE ARMS RULE

British Demand Release Of Kidnapped Pair, Reprieve Man

Jerusalem, Jan. 27 (AP)—British officials issued an ultimatum to Jewish leaders tonight that military control would be imposed on portions of Palestine unless kidnappers released two prominent British subjects abducted within eighteen hours of each other.

The British announced an eleventh-hour reprieve for Dov Bela Gruner, 33, alleged underground member sentenced to hang tomorrow for an attack on a Palestine police station. Officials said the stay was granted to permit an appeal to the Privy Council, Britain's supreme court.

Judge Taken From Courtroom

Police had attributed the kidnappings to Gruner's scheduled hanging. Authorities expressed the opinion that Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground organization, was holding the two Britons as hostages to head off the executions.

Troops and police, meanwhile, combed the troubled Holy Land for two groups of kidnappers, who snatched a bewigged judge from his courtroom in Tel Aviv today and abducted a banker from his home in Jerusalem last night.

No trace was found of the victims, Judge Ralph Windham, 42, and H. A. I. Collins, 48.

90,000 Under House Arrest

British authorities imposed a dawn-to-dusk curfew on the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem and Haifa, and on all 200,000 residents of Tel Aviv. Some 90,000 Jews in Jerusalem were placed under house arrest. Traffic after dark was banned on all Holy Land highways.

Loud speakers, mounted on armored cars, announced the curfews to Jewish residents. Hundreds of Bren carriers clattered through Tel Aviv.

Judge Windham was hearing a routine inheritance case when the well-dressed gunman slipped quietly into his courtroom and ordered the small group of persons present to face the wall.

City's Streets Empty

"Do not be alarmed. We want to take only the judge with us," eyewitnesses quoted a gunman as saying in Hebrew.

The judge, wearing his wig and judicial robes, was whisked away in an automobile. The kidnap car later was found abandoned in Ramat Gan, suburb of Tel Aviv.

Within ten minutes of the kidnapping, sirens sounded throughout the all-Jewish city and police cordoned off the court area. Five minutes later, Tel Aviv's Mediterranean Beach, which had been crowded with thousands of bathers, was deserted and the city's streets were empty.

Ultimatum Delivered

Windham, president of the Tel Aviv court, is heir to the ancient Bowyer-Smyth baronetcy. He has been in the colonial service for fifteen years, eleven of which have been spent in Palestine.

The ultimatum concerning the kidnap victims was delivered by Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, the Palestine High Commissioner, to two members of the Jewish Agency, official spokesman for Jews in the Holy Land.

Sir Alan told Eliezer Kaplan and Mrs. Golda Myerson that unless Collins and Windham were returned "unharmed within a stated period," the British would take steps to "withdraw civil administration and facilities from certain areas which would be placed under military control."

Two Jews were detained for questioning in Jerusalem as helmeted troops searched the Jewish quarters for the five men and a girl who abducted Collins from his residence.

Several Jewish organizations prepared statements condemning the kidnappings.

Before Gruner's stay was made public, a riot broke out among prisoners in the Jerusalem central jail, in which he is confined. Two British constables were seriously injured and four prisoners were less seriously hurt.

Police said that Jewish prisoners clashed with Arab inmates after the Jews began shouting that Gruner's sentence should be commuted. The fighting lasted for 40 minutes.

90,000 Ordered Under House Detention

Jerusalem, Jan. 26 (AP)—Gunmen kidnapped a bewigged British judge from his courtroom in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv today, eighteen hours after the abduction of a British banker in Jerusalem.

Authorities clamped a curfew on 90,000 Jews and issued an "ultimatum" to Jewish leaders to see that the two Britons were returned unharmed within a stated period, it was announced officially. Authorities blamed Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, for the kidnappings. They expressed belief that Irgun acted in an effort to head off the execution of an alleged Irgun member scheduled to hang tomorrow.

Execution Delayed Indefinitely

This execution, however, was delayed indefinitely under orders of Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Barker, commander of British forces. The delay was granted, officials said, to permit an attorney to make an appeal to Britain's supreme court, the Privy Council, on behalf of the condemned man, Dov Bela Gruner, 33. Gruner has a sister in Lancaster, Pa., Mrs. Helen Friedman.

An abandoned automobile was the only trace found tonight in the abduction of Judge Ralph Windham. Police said fourteen men and one Jewish woman entered his courtroom at noon and spirited him away.

No trace had been found of the banker, H. A. I. Collins, former British army major, seized last night in Jerusalem.

Return Of Men Demanded

The Palestine High Commissioner, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, called in two members of the Jewish Agency, official spokesman for the Jew of Palestine, and demanded the return of the Britons. An announcement said Sir Alan warned that certain areas would be placed under military control unless his ultimatum was honored.

Already a house-to-house curfew, equivalent to house arrest, had been clamped on 90,000 Jews in Tel Aviv and Palestine. Hundreds of Bren gun carriers and armored cars rumbled through Tel Aviv within a few hours after the judge's abduction.

Police said they had no clues as to the whereabouts of Judge Windham, heir to a British baronetcy, or of Collins.

Kidnap Car Found

The automobile in which Judge Windham was kidnapped was found abandoned in Ramat Gan, Tel Aviv suburb. This was the scene of the attack on a police station for which Groner had been sentenced to die tomorrow.

Private sources said all of Tel Aviv was surrounded by airborne troops and that all automobiles and busses were being searched as they left the city.

When the alarm sounded shortly after Windham's abduction, Tel Aviv's Mediterranean beach was crowded with thousands of promenaders on the warmest day of recent weeks. Within five minutes the beach and promenade had been cleared and downtown streets emptied.

British Civilians Warned

A British radio announcement, not attributed to any Government source, said:

"In view of the danger of kidnapping, all British civilians are advised to remain in their homes or other places believed to be safe. Apparently your lives may be in danger."

In the house-to-house search, helmeted infantrymen armed with bayoneted rifles moved through the tangled streets and alleys of Jerusalem's Mea Shearim, Geula and Schneller quarters.

The curfew in the two cities was made effective from dusk to dawn until further notice.

Abductors Well Dressed

Unofficial sources said the abductors of Judge Windham were well dressed and apparently arrived at the Tel Aviv court building in three taxis. They addressed the judge in Hebrew and ordered him to accompany them. The courtroom was partly filled, but no case was in progress.

Windham, who is 42, is heir to the ancient Bowyer-Smith baronetcy. He is president of the Tel Aviv court and has been in colonial service for fifteen years, eleven of which have been spent in Palestine.

Cemetery Hiding Doubted

Troops had spent most of the night searching an ancient Moslem cemetery into the catacomb-like mazes of which Collins appeared to had been spirited by his abductors.

"They probably lured us into the cemetery while making their getaway in another direction," said one officer.

Police quoted eyewitnesses as saying that Collins apparently was chloroformed by his armed abductors before they carried him away.

Intimate U.S. Ties Vital, Roxas Tells Philippines

Manila, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Manuel Roxas, in a State of the Nation address before a joint session of the first Philippine Congress, today declared, "We must preserve at all costs our intimate relationship" with the United States.

He disclosed that the United States had recently expressed willingness to withdraw all military forces from the Philippines.

But, he added, "when I advised the American Government that the Philippine Congress by unanimous resolution had agreed to establishment of American bases here, and that the Filipino people desired the retention of these bases, it was decided to carry out the original program."

He said present plans "provide a much less ambitious schedule of bases than originally contemplated."

Plan For Free Port

Roxas further disclosed that during 1947 Philippine legations would be established in London and Nanking and the number of consulates increased.

Roxas said he looked forward to the development somewhere in the Philippines of a free port to serve as a transshipment point for trade with Asia and Australasia, with the hope that the Philippines thus could become the hub of trade, commerce and transportation between the Occident and Orient.

GI's "Again Welcome"

"There's no reason why the Philippines cannot capture a share of the former Japanese markets in this part of the world," he added.

Roxas termed "largely inaccurate" press reports that fundamental relations between the

United States Government and the Philippines were being endangered by the presence of American troops. He said conditions had improved rapidly to a point where American troops "have again become welcome guests in our land."

Court May Rule On Fate Of Japs

Tokyo, Jan. 27 (AP)—A final decision on the fate of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 other Japanese war-crimes defendants may rest with the United States Supreme Court, Defense Attorney David F. Smith said today in seeking dismissal of the indictment.

Smith explained that his procedure would be to file suit in Federal Court in Washington to restrain the Secretary of War, under whose authority General MacArthur is acting, from carrying out any sentence of the international tribunal which is approved by MacArthur as reviewing officer.

The case then would be taken to the Supreme Court for argument on the authority of MacArthur and of the tribunal.

Rebuked For Challenge

Smith earlier was rebuked by Sir William Webb, tribunal president, for challenging the authority of MacArthur as supreme Allied commander. Webb termed the defense attorney's motions "political harangues" undesirable "in this place and under these circumstances."

At Webb's direction, the defense began arguments on individual motions in behalf of each defendant, a process expected to require about three days.

In challenging the validity of MacArthur's creation of the three-power tribunal, the defense argued that the United States Constitution reserved only to Congress the right to enter into international agreements, and MacArthur, a United States citizen, acted without congressional authority.

U.S. Gets 89 P.C. Of Japan's Exports

Tokyo, Jan. 27 (AP)—Eighty-nine per cent of Japan's 1946 exports, primarily agricultural products, went to the United States, the Ministry of Agriculture reported today.

Japan's second best customer was China, which absorbed 8.6 per cent.

Agricultural products exported were valued at 1,700,935,000 yen ($113,395,666). The great bulk of this was raw silk. Tea was second in importance.

Japanese trade experts predicted that agar-agar, a seaweed extract used as a laxative, would become a major export item, especially in the Far Eastern market. Lily bulbs, pearls, sponges and gourds are being prepared for shipment at present.

Japan Crime Rate Called Alarming

Tokyo, Jan. 27 (AP)—Crimes are sweeping Japan in alarming proportions, the newspaper *Mianichi* reported today, blaming the "terrible" inflation, repatriated soldiers who have retained the "barbaric mental state of the battlefield," and the "ravaged state of national psychology under defeat."

Citing a fearsome rash of organized robberies, swindles and murders, *Mianichi* observed:

"Not only are the figures amazing but the nature of the crimes is extraordinary. What ordinarily one would expect to happen once or twice a year—a crime that shakes the whole fabric of society—is happening almost daily."

Danish Emissary In Tokyo

Tokyo, Jan. 27 (AP)—Lars Tillitse, Danish diplomatic representative to Allied headquarters, and Minister to Japan from Denmark before the war, arrived yesterday to assume his new post.

Halt War, Avert Ruin, Plead 172 China Groups

Shanghai, Jan. 27 (AP)—Appealing to the Government and to China's Communists for an immediate, unconditional halt to civil strife, 172 trade guilds and associations issued a manifesto today declaring:

"As we reflect upon the present state of affairs and upon what the future has in store for us, we are seized with a cold shudder." A group of business and professional men issued a similar manifesto.

The fighting is wrecking the people's livelihood and impairing China's international status, the trade guilds manifesto said; "unless civil strife is immediately halted there can be no telling to what fearful proportions the present economic crisis might develop in the near future."

Sees Bankruptcy, Starvation

It foresaw rural bankruptcy, coupled with starvation within cities.

The manifesto urged an unconditional cease-fire order, immediate peace talks, reorganization of the Government, control of armies by the state and granting of political rights to the people.

Communists seemed bent upon causing internal economic collapse in order to achieve the downfall of the National Government, it said, and the Government thus far has not fulfilled "its pledges to the people" by granting them political rights.

Business Men Add Plea

The other manifesto was issued by 80 business and professional men in Shanghai, including Wong Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chinese National Chamber of Commerce.

Wong told interviewers he hoped such appeals would develop into a national movement against civil war.

Battle Rages In Tinghsien

Peiping, Jan. 27 (AP)—Chinese Communists today were reported fighting through the streets of Tinghsien, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad, 35 miles south of Paoting, as reinforcements sped to relieve the small Nationalist garrison, which was receiving supplies dropped from planes.

One pro-Government newspaper said the defenders were outnumbered 10 to 1.

Government troops were driving south from Paoting, capital of Hopei province, toward Wantu, which was captured by the Communists four days ago. Wantu is 23 miles south of Paoting.

In central Shansi province, National troops recaptured Tunglungkung, near Fengyang, after eight hours of street fighting, and were reported to have scored a "great victory" near Hsiaoyi, 5 miles from Fengyang.

Peiping newspapers carried unconfirmed dispatches from Mukden, Manchuria, saying six "strange" planes bombed tiny Pochi Island, in the far northern arm of the Gulf of Chihli, last Friday, but that no casualties were suffered by the Government garrison.

U.S. Landing Craft Again At Port Dairen

Shanghai, Jan. 27 (AP)—LCI 1090 visited Dairen again last week, transporting supplies to United States Consul General H. Merrell Benninghoff "in a normal manner," the United States Navy reported today.

Last month the landing craft was given 20 minutes to leave the Soviet-occupied port after expiration of its prearranged 48-hour visit and an additional two hours.

The Navy said the ship returned to Tsingtao early Sunday after its regular monthly courier visit to Dairen had been "carried out without incident."

No correspondents or photographers were aboard the LCI. Two newsmen made the December trip but were refused Russian permission to disembark. State Department clearance for unofficial passengers now is required.

The Navy said the LCI skipper, Commander Edgar Yates, reported that during the short stay in Dairen "the attitude and manner of Soviet authorities present was friendly and cordial," and that Benninghoff likewise has enjoyed amicable relations with the Soviet authorities.

Navy Finds Dairen Visit Uneventful

Shanghai, Jan 27 (AP)—The United States Navy announced today that its LCI-1090 returned to Tsingtao Sunday after an uneventful visit to Russian-occupied Dairen.

When the craft made it sregular monthly trip to Dairen in December to take supplies to United States Consul General H. Merrell Benninghoff, an American business man, a newspaper reporter and a photographer were denied Russian permissioin to land, and the craft was given 20 minutes to leave port after expiration of its agreed 48-hour stay.

After last week's trip, with only official personnel, the Navy announced that Commander Edgar Yates reported "the attitude and manner of Soviet authorities present was friendly and cordial," and that the United States consul also had amicable relations with the Russians.

China Lays Claim To Paracel Isles

Nanking, Jan. 27 (AP)—Chinese newspapers devoted considerable space today to China's claims to the Paracel Islands off the east coast of Indo-China, quoting early Chinese history in an effort to prove France has no legal claim to them.

Ta Kung Pao, Government party mouthpiece, said the Foreign Ministry was preparing a formal protest to France on the sovereignty of the islands.

The newspaper quoted Ho Feng-shan, director of the Information Section of the Foreign Office, as saying the Paracels have been Chinese since the Ching dynasty (1644-1912 A.D.).

Reinforcements Denied

Press reports that China had reinforced the Paracels were termed "absolutely unfounded" by high Government officials. They acknowledged a number of small ships had sailed for the Paracels but only with supplies for the garrison.

Chinese officials said the Foreign Office had protested to France over the alleged landing of French troops January 21 at Pattle, one of the islands in the Paracel group, but had received no reply.

France occupied the Paracels until Japan seized them in 1940.

Fighting Starts Anew Near Dutch Navy Base

Batavia, Java, Jan. 27 (AP)—Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, the Dutch governor general, and Maj. Gen. Burrman van Vreeden, acting commander in chief of the Netherlands East Indies army, flew today to the Soerabaja front, where Dutch forces were reported to have occupied the town of Krian Friday after a bloody battle.

The report of the fighting was carried by Antara, Indonesian news agency. A Dutch military spokesman said it was "not unlikely" that the Dutch had taken retaliatory action, since Netherlands positions had been harassed by Nationalist artillery and snipers ever since their location was disclosed in truce talks last month.

Indonesian sources expressed the fear that negotiations for the final signing of the Cheribon agreement, providing for a United States of Indonesia under the Dutch crown, might be endangered by the outbreak. The agreement was initialed in November.

Antara reported a large-scale Dutch assault with heavy weapons was launched early Friday against Krian, which is 13 miles south of the Soerabaja naval base in East Java.

Heavy Toll Reported

This report said the Dutch captured the town after both sides had suffered heavy casualties.

In Batavia, the Netherlands commission general and Indonesian republican government officials announced jointly Friday they had agreed on a formula to implement enforcement of the truce declared October 14. The terms were not disclosed.

GI Sentenced In Robbery

Yokohama, Jan. 27 (AP)—Private Thomas A. Shotwell, 20, of Morris Chapel, Tenn., was convicted by an 8th Army court-martial today of robbing a Japanese of 25,000 yen ($1,666) and slugging him with a pistol butt, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor. Shotwell was returned here from the United States for trial.

'Too Cold' In Fairbanks For Arctic Sea Eskimo

By CLARKE BEACH

With Task Force Frigid, Fairbanks, Alaska, Jan. 26 (*AP—Delayed*)—I had a chat with an Eskimo about the weather today, which has reached minus 62, the lowest in some years, and his candid opinion was:

"It's too damn cold down here."

The Eskimo, Pfc. Augustus Kowunna, a Regular Army man who is in charge of the Army Air Forces' dog teams at Ladd Field comes from Point Hope, several hundred miles north on the Arctic Sea.

He said that at home they seldom have it any colder than 35 below zero.

The Weather's "Very Unusual"

Other cold weather notes:

The Fairbanks residents tell us now that this prolonged cold weather is "very unusual."

The dog-sled races scheduled for today have been postponed on account of the cold.

Most parties and visits are being called off. Trappers and most other people stay home when the temperature gets below 35 below.

Fairbanks is buried under a gray blanket of ice fog, created by the heat from buildings and chimneys. People on the streets go around muffled to their eyes. Automobile headlights glow dim and yellow in the murk.

The train from Anchorage is three weeks overdue, held up by the snow.

Argentina To Deal With Axis Agents

Buenos Aires, Jan. 27 (AP)—Foreign Ministry sources said today that the Argentine Government now was considering issuing a decree calling for the deportation of Axis agents involved in activities against the United Nations.

A list of the persons to be deported is expected to be announced this week, it was said.

The informants explained that the proposed new decree apparently was linked with the Government's recent action in taking control of 60 German firms.

It also was learned that the Government was considering the future situation of German schools now operating in Argentina.

M'Mahon Believes Reds Building Atomic Plant

Demands Control Pact Action; Lilienthal, M'Kellar Tangle at Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) A warning that "we may be in mortal danger" from atomic bombs—that "it seems obvious" the Rus-

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sians are building an "atomic fission plant" now behind the Ural Mountains—was delivered in the Senate today by Senator McMahon (D-Conn).

He sounded the alarm to emphasize the urgency of an international control agreement. To this end he renewed his proposal designed to meet Russia's insistence on the veto question—a treaty which would define violations, stipulate exact penalties, authorize the international court to sit in judgment, and the security council to impose the penalty automatically upon "conviction."

Warns of Dangers

McMahon, who headed the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee last session and fathered the domestic control act, declared the United States must "swap atomic knowledge for atomic control for this reason:

"We stand in no danger from whatever bombs may be in our possession but we may be in mortal danger from bombs in the possession of others. It is in the interest of our own security to get inspectors behind the high walls now so that we may know what is going on now, before it becomes possible for us to be shocked into awareness by the sudden explosion of an atomic bomb in our midst.

"Today we have no way of knowing what other countries are doing about atomic weapons or how far they have advanced. But this much we do know. Other nations are working night and day on the problem. So long as we do not have exact knowledge we become prey to fear and suspicion.

"For example, a news report out of the Soviet Union not long ago stated that their chief nuclear scientist, Peter Kapitse, had been sent to Siberia as punishment for some crime. It seems obvious to me that a more likely explanation is that Kapitza is now busily at work behind the Urals constructing an atomic fission plant. However, I cannot prove it. I do not know and none of us knows and there is no way of knowing.

Speeding of Control Urged

"Until we have international control coupled with an effective inspection system, we will never know who is producing atomic bombs or at what moment, or at what target, they may choose to launch them."

McMahon added that "there is nothing we can do to prevent others from learning how to make atomic bombs because the book of nature is open to all."

He contended that his control plan "meets the American objective" and should be acceptable also to the Russians if they are "sincere in their desire to do away with atomic and other weapons of mass destruction."

"If they are not sincere," he continued, "we will soon know it and we will then know what we must do to survive in a world of a potential aggressor."

Russ Suspected Of Developing Atomic Plant

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) said today he suspects Russia is developing "an atomic fission plant" in the Ural Mountains while American and Soviet officials are debating plans for world-wide atomic control and disarmament.

The former chairman of the Special Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy added in a speech prepared for Senate delivery that this country must "swap atomic knowledge for atomic control" immediately or face eventual destruction by the awesome new weapon.

Pleads For Control Plan

McMahon, who three months ago proposed a compromise control plan designed to get around Russia's insistence upon the right of veto, pleaded anew for its acceptance, declaring:

"It is in the interest of our own security to get inspectors behind the high walls now so that we may know what is going on now, before it becomes possible for us to be shocked into awareness by the sudden explosion of an atomic bomb in our midst.

"Today we have no way of knowing what other countries are doing about atomic weapons or how far they have advanced. But this much we do know. Other nations are working night and day on the problem. So long as we do not have exact knowledge we become prey to fear and suspicion.

Cites Case Of Russ Scientist

"For example," McMahon continued, "a news report out of the Soviet Union not long ago stated that their chief nuclear scientist, Peter Kapitza, had been sent to Siberia as punishment for some crime. It seems obvious to me that a more likely explanation is that Kapitza is now busily at work behind the Urals constructing an atomic fission plant. However, I cannot prove it. I do not know and none of us know and there is no way of knowing.

"Until we have international control coupled with an effective inspection system, we will never know who is producing atomic bombs or at what moment, or at what target, they may choose to launch them. Until we have such control we will never dare release atomic energy for the peaceful uses which might raise standards of living among the peoples of the world to the point where they would have no interest in the siren song of Soviet propaganda."

McMahon said competent scientists have told him that if workable controls were in existence now within "five years we could have peacetime use of atomic energy on an ever-widening scale."

"Mad Atomic Armament Race"

But, the Senator said, the world is "engaged in a mad race for atomic armament" because Russia and the United States have not agreed upon such controls or upon other disarmament, including prohibitions against warfare with rockets and germs.

"There is nothing we can do to prevent others from learning how to make atomic bombs because the book of nature is open to all," McMahon said. "We could hide our so-called 'secrets' in the deepest vault at Fort Knox and shoot all our scientists, and other nations still will learn how to make atomic bombs." He continued:

"Since the Russians say they will not relinquish the right of veto and, since we can never permit any violator of an atomic controls agreement to find protection from punishment under the veto, it is obvious that a way out must be found at once to avoid stalemate and inaction."

Would Define Violations

McMahon's control plan calls for a treaty defining specific violations and the exact punishment. The International Court of Justice would be given authority to decide cases of suspected violation, and the court's findings would be carried out by the United Nations Security Council.

The Senator said such a plan "meets the American objective at the same time it eliminates the stated Russian objections, while simultaneously, it strengthens the United Nations and implements its principle of collective action."

"If the Russians are sincere in their desire to do away with atomic and other weapons of mass destruction," McMahon added, "then I can see no reason why they should refuse to acquiesce in this proposal for peace.

"If they are not sincere, we will soon know it and we will then know what we must do to survive in a world of a potential aggressor."

France And U.S. Agree On German Repatriation Plan

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—France and the United States have agreed on a plan under which 620,000 American-captured German prisoners of war will be sent home by next October unless they decide to remain in France as voluntary workers.

Maj. Gen. John Hilldring, assistant secretary of state for occupied areas, told a news conference today that the two countries want the International Red Cross to oversee recruitment of voluntary laborers from among the prisoners of war.

It's Now Up To Red Cross

The assistant secretary said the only thing holding up that program is the Red Cross which has not yet answered a note asking its assistance.

The United States has agreed also to help France recruit workers in the American-occupied zone of Germany, Hilldring disclosed.

He said that under the plan all conditions of labor, including pay, would be comparable to those of French workers. This would be explained to prisoner "candidates," he said, before they are asked to decide.

October 1 Deadline

Even if the recruiting does not go through, Hilldring said, repatriation of prisoners captured by the United States but held by France will be concluded by next October 1.

He said the first of these prisoners might be started toward Germany within a week or ten days, when final negotiations between French and American officials probably will be concluded.

Hilldring declared that any reports that France had refused to comply with United States suggestions on the plan were "just bad rumors."

"France never refused to agree to the plan," he said.

When the idea was first put forth by former Secretary of State Byrnes, Hilldring said, France agreed but asked this country to agree to let the International Red Cross supervise the recruiting of the voluntary workers.

Snyder Seeks Morgenthau's 'Diary' of New Deal Era

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — (AP) Secretary of the Treasury Snyder wants the 900 volume, 60,000,000 word "diary" his predecessor Henry Morgenthau, Jr., kept during 12 years in the cabinet post.

Snyder says it is public property and the place for it is the U. S. Treasury files.

And Morgenthau says if he has anything Snyder "needs" Snyder can have it. But he doesn't say anything about giving up the whole record of his long career in the Roosevelt cabinet, which is what Snyder asked for.

Acheson Incident Recalled

Morgenthau has researchers going through the voluminous file for items of historical importance. Partial skimmings already made public have included such tidbits as a Morgenthau report that President Roosevelt once referred to Dean Acheson, then in the Treasury and now Undersecretary of State, as a "lightweight."

The Acheson reference was in connection with an account of the government gold-buying program in the '30s. Morgenthau related that a 21-cent increase in the price of the metal was decided on because Mr. Roosevelt called it a "lucky" number—three times seven.

Morgenthau mentioned that Acheson didn't like the gold buying deals. He recounted that at times the operations were so hectic that Morgenthau himself had to go home and rest.

The diary entries related that Mr. Roosevelt roared with laughter at the idea of the horror world financiers would feel if they knew how gold prices were arrived at, and that he referred to the late Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, as "old pink whiskers."

A Treasury official who would not speak for attribution first disclosed that there had been a "friendly" discussion between the present and former secretaries over the diary.

He said the Treasury considers come of the matter in the Morgenthau records as confidential, not subject to Morgenthau's decision on whether to make it public. He added that some of it is reported to consist of official documents that may be needed in the files for officials' guidance.

The official added that Snyder has asked for the whole file without distinction between official documents and any personal data which Morgenthau included.

Morgenthau's Stand

Morgenthau, reached in Los Angeles where he had gone for a meeting to raise funds for the world's displaced Jews, told a news conference:

"If I've got something Mr. Snyder wants and needs, he can have it.

"As to official documents, by and large, most of my collection is photostats. The ultimate disposal, in any event, of any papers or documents I might have of historical or official value would be in the government archives at the Hyde Park (N. Y.) library or the Library of Congress."

Later Snyder issued a statement saying he first heard of the existence of the file in press accounts. He said that upon inquiry he had learned that the diary included "the only copies of the transcripts of a great many official telephone conversations and of countless official conferences held in Mr. Morgenthau's office."

"On being advised that the 'diary' was in fact a record of public business and as such public property, he (Snyder) then indicated to Mr. Morgenthau his belief that the 'diary' should be returned to the Treasury," the statement said.

schools and removal of German ownership from business firms there.

Hopeful of Agreement

"There remains," the ambassador said, "only the question of enemy aliens who are found by the Argentine government to have committed acts against the state.

"I expect that the Argentine government, by the measures it has taken and is actively taking, will clean up that matter satisfactorily soon."

He said the State department's statement on Saturday welcoming the Argentine action in taking control of 60 German firms was based both on the opinion of the department itself and on his own recommendation.

These developments pumped new life into plans for the Rio conference which has been postponed indefinitely pending solution of the U. S.-Argentine wrangle. The inter-American meeting was originally scheduled for October, 1945, but was blocked by the U. S. stand on Argentina.

The military defense treaty planned for negotiation at the Rio conference is designed to make permanent the peace-keeping features of the Act of Chapultapec within the framework of the United Nations charter.

Envoy's Task Complicated

Messersmith has been negotiating with the Peron government on the Nazi problem for about eight months. His remaining task is complicated by the fact that some of the most important Nazi agents are now in hiding.

They escaped a police dragnet when a premature leak tipped them off that they were about to be arrested. Only 22 out of 52 were eventually rounded up.

The dispute between Messersmith and Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden over Argentine policy appeared to be dying down, at least for the time being.

Both continue in their jobs following individual conferences with Secretary Marshall.

Envoy Predicts Speedy End To U.S.-Argentine Dispute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — (AP) Ambassador George S. Messersmith headed back to Argentina tonight confident that the last remaining problem holding up an inter-American mutual defense treaty will be solved speedily.

After a farewell call on President Truman, he told reporters Argentina has satisfied two of the three specific demands which the United States has insisted must be fulfilled before it would enter into a hemisphere-wide defense treaty including Argentina.

These pertain to elimination of Nazi influences from Argentine

America's 300,000 War II Dead To Start Journey Home in August

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Heroes who will hear no bands and see no waving flags—America's 300,000 dead of World War II—will start coming home in August.

The first will come from seven cemeteries in Hawaii, reaching San Francisco about Aug. 18, the War department announced tonight. About the same time, bodies from the Henri Chapelle cemetery in Belgium will start arriving at New York.

After them will come their buddies from graves in Britain, Normandy, Brittany, Africa, the middle East, the Mediterranean; from the Caribbean Area, Bermuda, Australia, the Solomons, Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, China, India, and Burma—from 209 cemeteries in foreign lands.

The schedule is dependent upon deliveries by casket manufacturers who have been delayed because they could not get the necessary stee. They are expected to reach full scale deliveries of 25,000 a month by May.

Relatives were given the option of having the bodies remain in the American cemeteries overseas or having them brough home, with the nation bearing all costs. Officials estimated about 80 per cent have chosen to bring them home.

pended in 1941, will be resumed next Saturday.

There will be no limit on the amount of money which can be sent. The fee on international money orders is 10 cents for each $10 or fraction.

Money order service from Italy to this country is not available.

AUSTIN SAYS ATOMIC POLICY IS UNCHANGED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate to the United Nations, said today following his first conference with Secretary of State Marshall that the United States policy for international atomic control remained unchanged.

Austin told reporters that "I'm not quoting General Marshall—I'm just saying that's the situation."

He said the United States will be prepared to resume disarmament discussions with other members of the Security Council Feb. 4, without a request for further delay, Austin added:

"No country on earth is more deeply committed to disarmament of any kind than the United States.

"We will not be put on the defensive on the subject now. We have always advocated disarmament and are in earnest now."

Austin conferred with Secretary Marshall for one hour and forty minutes on United Nations policies. He said he found the new secretary "quite well posted."

Harriman Appointment Confirmed By Senate

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be Secretary of Commerce. He has been serving under a recess appointment.

Other nominations approved included:

William Chapman Foster, of New York, to be Under Secretary of Commerce.

Adrian S. Fisher, of Tennessee, to be Department of Commerce solicitor.

Clarence M. Young, of California, member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Richard F. Mitchell, of Iowa, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BAN ON MONEY ORDERS TO ITALY IS REVOKED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — (AP) The Post Office department announced tonight that money order service to Italy, which was sus-

Scientists Guard U.S. From Blitz

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower disclosed today the War Department has a special staff whose sole responsibility is to prepare for a possible "super blitz" against the United States in event of another war.

The Army Chief of Staff, addressing the Women's National Press Club, said this staff is deemed a necessary part of American preparedness until there is international security.

He said this staff "goes only to one group for its information—the scientists."

Its responsibility is to keep up with developments concerning guided missiles and other scientific applications of warfare, he explained.

PATTERSON CALLS FOR STRONG U.S.

DENVER, Jan. 27—(AP) American influence for peace will be felt and "our contribution to world progress will be effective, only so far as it is known overseas that we can and will back up our commitments," Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said tonight.

"If we are to be a power for world peace, the lesson should be brought home to our citizens, the secretary said in a speech at a dinner honoring Denver University. The university is launching an expansion program.

Our Strength No Threat

"Our military establishment does not constitute a threat to any nation," he said, "but the condition of the military establishment has determined how well we can live at peace.

"Does anyone think that the Nazis and the Japs would have declared war on us in 1941 if they had imagined what our power would be in 1945?"

"Unfortunately," Patterson said, "our national education in the field of international relations has been one-sided."

He said that we have given every consideration to working with those who sincerely want peace, but have been unwilling to face the problem presented by those who are unwilling to cooperate for peace.

"Some ineptitude in the rough and tumble of foreign relations has cost us dear," the secretary said.

A challenge to American education, he said, is "realistic education in international relations and in the place of military strength in those relations. We must meet that challenge or see the United States sink into a state of helplessness that is an incentive to war."

Secretary Patterson said that "we can prevent a repetition of 1914 and 1939 best if the peoples of those countries learn the value of peace and world cooperation. If they are to learn, we must teach. Here is a challenge not only to the army, but to American education and to the entire nation."

Final Decision To Use A-Bomb On Japan Made By Truman

Boston, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Truman personally made the decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan.

He divulged this in a letter to Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published in the February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* out today.

Commenting on Dr. Compton's article that the atomic bomb saved "hundreds of thousands—perhaps several millions—of lives, both American and Japanese" and shortened the war several months, Mr. Truman wrote:

"Final Decision By The President"

"Your statement in the *Atlantic Monthly* is a fair analysis of the situation except that the final decision had to be made by the President, and was made after a complete survey of the whole situation had been made. The conclusions reached were substantially those set out in your article.

"The Japanese were given fair warning, and were offered the terms which they finally accepted, well in advance of the dropping of the bomb. I imagine the bomb caused them to accept the terms."

Dr. Compton, who was assigned to General MacArthur's staff in Manila two months before the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, wrote:

No Other Decision Possible

"No one of good conscience knowing, as Secretary Stimson and the chief of staffs did, what was probably ahead and what the atomic bomb might accomplish, could have made any different decision."

Dr. Compton said that conversations he had later with Japanese scientists supported the contention that the bulk of the Japanese believed they were winning the war until surrender was announced.

Arab Prince Visits Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 27 (AP)—Crown Prince Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and his party arrived here yesterday by plane for a three-day visit to this State. The party came from Houston, Texas.

SUDAN PROBLEM SEEN HEADED FOR SECURITY COUNCIL

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 27—(AP) Egypt's insistent demands for evacuation of British troops and permanent union with the Sudan appeared tonight to be headed for United Nations Security Council action.

In a simultaneous announcement, Britain and Egypt disclosed early today that negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty had broken down, and Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha told the Chamber of Deputies in Cairo that his country's demands for evacuation of British troops and unity of the Nile Valley would be submitted to the United Nations.

Albania Asks Delay

Meanwhile, Albania asked the security council to postpone its hearing of British charges of Albanian mine sowing in Corfu Channel until the Tirana government can get a representative here. The council is scheduled to open the case tomorrow at 11 a.m., (E.S.T.), but it was believed Britain would accede to the Albanian request if the delay is not too long.

Sources inside the British delegation said if it appeared the Albanians were stalling that Britain's chief delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, would insist that the council begin the hearing without the Albanian representative. The British argue that the Albanians have had sufficient time to get a representative here to answer charges that Albanian mines damaged two British destroyers and killed 44 sailors last October.

The Egyptian government's decision to put the future of the Sudan up to the Security Council may well present one of the hottest cases yet to come before the 11-member peace-making body.

There was no immediate indication on what grounds Egypt would submit the case inasmuch as there is an existing treaty with Britain on the controversial issues.

The pact between Britain and Egypt, signed in 1936, extends to 1956. But it has a stipulation that it could be revised at the end of ten years by mutual agreement.

Negotiations for revising the treaty began eleven months ago and Egypt immediately demanded the evacuation of British troops from her soil and permanent union with the Sudan.

Under the treaty, Britain and Egypt are jointly responsible for the control and defense of the Nile Valley.

British Oppose Union

The British are opposed to the union, arguing that the Sudan should be permitted to determine its own status.

Britain moved troops into Egypt and set up military installations when she went to war with the Axis. The Egyptians argue that the war is over and that Britain should evacuate her troops.

When the treaty revision talks began, British official sources, in London estimated that it would require from two to five years to evacuate all British troops from Egypt because of the time needed to dismantle installations and the disposition of various material dumps.

At that time, the British said the bulk of Britain's forces could be evacuated within a short time but that engineers and other technicians would have to stay on until installations and dumps were dismantled and removed.

Most UN observers believed that the British would make another attempt to resume negotiations in an effort to prevent the issue from being brought before the Security Council.

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, expressed the hope of future negotiations in which "broader and less stubborn counsels would prevail" in the House of Commons in London today. He declared that in the meantime Britain would adhere to the treaty.

Britain Enemy, Egyptian Says

[In Cairo, at the close of the Egyptian Premier's speech, a Nationalist deputy asserted that "the British are our real enemy and we should fight them hard, not only in Egypt, but in the whole world. . . . There's no use to co-operate or reach an understanding with Britain because they are imperialists."]

There was no indication when Egypt would submit the case to the Security Council. There has been no communications thus far with the United Nations secretariat.

UN OPENS STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., Jan. 27.—(AP) The United Nations began work today on one of its most difficult and ambitious undertakings—the establishment of machinery to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world.

As the 18-member Commission on Human Rights was called into session to take up the task, it had before it several specific proposals but the delegates were generally agreed that they faced a long and complicated problem.

Specifically the job of the newly-created UN organ, which includes among its members such prominent advocates of human rights as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippine Republic, is to implement the principles set forth in the UN charter.

In that document, all member states have undertaken to promote and encourage "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion," but as one delegate pointed out, there are many parts of the world where such rights and freedoms exist only "on paper."

This view was expressed by Charles Dukes, British delegate who said one of the preliminary tasks of the commission was to arrive at definitions of human rights understandable by people everywhere.

Dukes said that, once such definitions had been agreed upon, Britain would press for the creation of an international body which would hear appeals on all cases involving human rights.

Bill Of Rights First

While he did not believe that such a body could supersede the sovereignty of nations, Dukes said an international court of appeal for the cases of aggrieved people could do much to mould public opinion.

The commision was expected to act first to establish an international bill of rights and then set up several subcommissions to lay down specific definitions of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the United Nations Charter.

Awaiting action of the commission are three proposed subcommissions, recommended by the Economic and Social Council, the commission's parent organization to which it must report its findings. These are:

1. Subcommission on freedom of information and the press.
2. Subcommission on protection of minorities.
3. Subcommission on the prevention of discrimination.

U.N. Group Elects Mrs. Roosevelt

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission today as it began a long task looking toward the establishment of machinery to safeguard fundamental freedoms throughout the world.

The wartime President's widow was nominated by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, of India, the only other woman delegate on the eighteen-nation commission, and chosen without opposition. Mrs. Roosevelt had headed the commission in its "nuclear" meetings in New York last spring.

The commission's job specifically is to implement principles set forth in the United Nations Charter.

2 BOMBS DROPPED WERE ALL U.S. HAD

Stimson Reveals Fact In Article On Atomic War

New York, Jan. 27 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, disclosed today that the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945, were the only two the United States had ready at the time.

Stimson also disclosed in an article in *Harper's Magazine* that military leaders were convinced that unless atomic bombs were used, major fighting would not end before the latter part of 1946 "at the earliest," with an anticipated cost of over 1,000,000 casualties to American forces alone.

Controlled Resources

In his article, Stimson also disclosed:

1. "At no time, from 1941 to 1945, did I ever hear it suggested by the President (Roosevelt), or by any other responsible member of the Government, that atomic energy should not be used in the war."

2. On April 25, 1945, Stimson told President Truman the United States "is at present in the position of controlling the resources with which to construct and use (the atomic bomb) and no other nation could reach this position for some years."

3. Total Japanese strength in the Summer of 1945 was an army of 5,000,000 men and 5,000 suicide planes. The Japanese Navy had "practically ceased to exist except as a harrying force against an invasion fleet."

Tentative Jap Proposals

4. In July, 1945, prior to the atomic bombings, Japan was making tentative peace proposals to the Soviet Government, "hoping to use the Russians as mediators in a negotiated peace."

5. The strategic plans of the armed forces were formulated without reliance upon the atomic bomb.

[President Truman said in a letter to Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published today in the *Atlantic Monthly*, that he personally made the decision to use the atomic bomb.]

Stimson said in his article that "the two atomic bombs which we had dropped were the only ones we had ready, and our rate of production at the time was very small.

"A Psychological Weapon"

"Had the war continued until the projected invasion (of Japan) on November 1 (1945), additional fire-raids of B-29's would have been more destructive of life and property than the very limited number of atomic raids which we could have executed in the same period. But the atomic bomb was more than a weapon of terrible destruction; it was a psychological weapon."

So completely did America keep its secret, that "so far as the Japanese could know," Stimson said, "our ability to execute atomic attacks, if necessary by many planes at a time, was unlimited."

"The decision to use the atomic bomb was a decision that brought death to over 100,000 Japanese," he said. "No explanation can change that fact and I do not wish to gloss it over. But this deliberate, premeditated destruction was our least abhorrent choice. . . . The bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended a war. They also made it wholly clear that we must never have another war."

Stimson also revealed that the small group of men who guided the development of the atomic bomb knew that its implications were manifold.

In his memorandum to President Truman on April 25, 1945, wherein he disclosed that no other nation could attain the position of the United States for several years, Stimson asserted:

"It is extremely probable that the future will make it possible for atomic bombs to be constructed by smaller nations or even groups, or at least by a larger nation in a much shorter time. . . .

Conquest In Few Days

"With its aid even a very powerful unsuspecting nation might be conquered within a very few days by a very much smaller one. . . .

"No system of control heretofore considered would be adequate to control this menace. . . . The question of sharing it with other nations and, if so shared, upon what terms, becomes a primary question of our foreign relations."

Stimson said the controlling factor in timing the atomic attacks was President Truman's decision that Japan first be warned at the Big Three Potsdam conference of disastrous results unless she immediately surrendered. This warning was issued July 26, 1945, to show Allied unity. The warning, Stimson said, followed the line of reasoning of a memorandum he delivered to the President July 2, 1945.

Bitter Fight Forecast

In the memorandum, Stimson declared:

"Once started in actual invasion (of the Japanese homeland) we shall in my opinion have to go through with an even more bitter finish fight than in Germany. We shall incur the losses incident to such a war and we shall have to leave the Japanese islands even more thoroughly destroyed than was the case with Germany. . . .

"I think that the attempt to exterminate her armies and her population by gunfire or other means will tend to produce a fusion of race solidity and antipathy which has no analogy in the case of Germany.

"We have a national interest in creating, if possible, a condition wherein the Japanese nation may live as a peaceful and useful member of the future Pacific community."

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NIGHT LEAD EGYPTIAN

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISING THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY HAD CRACKED UP OVER THE ISSUE OF THE SUDAN. IN CAIRO A CHEERING CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HEARD PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHI PASHA SAY THE ISSUE WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

BEVIN EXPRESSED HOPE FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS IN WHICH "BROADER AND LESS STUBBORN COUNSELS WOULD PREVAIL," BUT MADE NO REFERENCE TO EGYPT'S DECISION TO REFER THE MATTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HE DECLARED THAT INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES DEMAND A NEW TREATY AND JUSTIFY EVERY EFFORT TO ACHIEVE AN AGREEMENT.

WHILE KING FAROUK LISTENED FROM A BALCONY PREMIER NOKRASHI PASHA DECLARED THAT EGYPT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO ACHIEVE AGREEMENT ON THE DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS AND UNITY OF THE NILE VALLEY, AND THEREFORE HAD DECIDED "TO SUBMIT THE QUESTION" TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE PREMIER SAID IT WAS "RIDICULOUS THAT ANYBODY SHOULD CLAIM THAT EGYPT WANTS TO DOMINATE THE SUDAN"--NOW GOVERNED JOINTLY BY BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

A NATIONALIST DEPUTY ASSERTED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PREMIER'S SPEECH THAT "THE BRITISH ARE OUR REAL ENEMY AND WE SHOULD FIGHT THEM ~~HARD~~ NOT ONLY IN EGYPT BUT IN THE WHOLE WORLD X X X THERE'S NO USE TO COOPERATE OR REACH AN UNDERSTANDING WITH BRITAIN BECAUSE THEY ARE IMPERIALISTS."

BEVIN SAID HE HAD OFFERED TO SIGN A TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WITH AN ATTACHED AGREEMENT FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS. MOST OF THE TROOPS ALREADY HAVE BEEN MOVED FROM CENTRAL EGYPT TO THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE. HE DECLARED ALSO THAT HE HAD AGREED TO START SEPARATE DISCUSSIONS OF EGYPTIAN DEMANDS FOR THE SUDAN AT A CONFERENCE TO BE ATTENDED BY THE SUDANESE.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ADDED THAT ALL THESE PROPOSALS MET EITHER WITH "AN UNCOMPROMISING NEGATIVE" OR COUNTER PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD INVOLVE THE THEORY THAT THE SUDAN MUST BE JOINED PERMANENTLY WITH EGYPT. HE SAID HE MADE PLEDGES TO THE SUDANESE LAST MARCH THAT NO CHANGE WOULD BE MADE IN THEIR STATUS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATIONS THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL CHANNELS.

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NIGHT LEAD (120)

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-BRITISH HOPES OF SETTLING THE PALESTINE PROBLEM BY SPLITTING THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE JEWS AND THE ARABS RECEIVED A SETBACK TODAY WHEN THE IDEA OF PARTITION WAS REJECTED FLATLY BY THE ARABS.

SPEAKING AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE RESUMED LONDON CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND, JAMAL EFFENDI HUSSEINI, SPOKESMAN FOR PALESTINE ARABS, SAID HIS DELEGATION COULD NOT ACCEPT A DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY AND DEMANDED INSTEAD THAT RESIDENTS OF PALESTINE THEMSELVES DETERMINE ITS FUTURE STATUS.

THE CONFERENCE THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL LATER THIS WEEK.

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THE ARAB DEMAND OF SELF-DETERMINATION UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE REJECTED BY THE JEWS AND PROBABLY WILL BE RECEIVED COLDLY BY THE BRITISH BECAUSE OF THE ARAB 2-TO-1 MAJORITY IN THE HOLY LAND WHICH WOULD DEPRIVE JEWS OF MUCH VOICE IN ITS ADMINISTRATION.

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HE CALLED THE PALESTINEAARAB CASE "SIMPLE AND SELF EVIDENT" AND SAID THAT IT MEANT ONLY THAT THE PEOPLE DESIRED TO REMAIN IN "UNDISTURBED POSSESSION OF THEIR COUNTRY AND TO SAFEGUARD THEIR NATURAL EXISTENCE AND FREEDOM."

A BRITISH JUDGE, RALPH WINDHAM, WAS KIDNAPED FROM A TEL AVIV COURT ROOM BY 10 JEWS TODAY, JERUSALEM POLICE REPORTED.

FOUR MEN AND ETC., X X X SECOND GRAF ORIG. (A9)

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LONDON, JAN.27-(AP)-A FRESH OUTBREAK OF ANTI-BRITISH VIOLENCE IN JERUSALEM DIMMED HOPES FOR A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION OF THE HOLY LAND PROBLEM AS THE CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE WAS RECONVENED HERE TODAY.

FOUR MEN AND A WOMAN, DESCRIBED BY POLICE AS MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND, LAST NIGHT KIDNAPED H.I.COLLINS, A BRITISH BANK DIRECTOR MOSLEM CEMETERY, DEFYING PURSUIT BY 600 BRITISH TROOPS WHICH QUICKLY SURROUNDED THE AREA.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID COLLINS -- A FORMER BRITISH ARMY MAJOR -- APPARENTLY WAS SEIZED BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI IN RETAILIATION FOR THE DEATH SENTENCE PRONOUNCED RECENTLY ON A MEMBER OF THE EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION, WHO IS SCHEDULED TO DIE TOMORROW FOR AN ATTACK ON A PALESTINE POLICE STATION IN WHICH SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED.

THE DEVELOPMENT CAST A SHADOW OF PESSIMISM OVER THE RESUMPTION OF THE TALKS WHICH BRITISH AND ARAB OFFICIALS BEGAN HERE LAST SEPT.9 AND WHICH WERE ADJOURNED OCT.2 WITHOUT ANY NOTABLE PROGRESS BEING ACHIEVED.

THE JEWS, WHO BOYCOTTED THE INITIAL DISCUSSIONS, ONCE AGAIN WERE ABSENT FROM THE COUNCIL TABLE -- THE JEWISH AGENCY HAVING DECIDED AGAINST PARTICIPATION AT ITS RECENT CONCLAVE IN BASEL.

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HOWEVER, DAVID BEN GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE AGENCY EXECUTIVE, WAS IN LONDON WITH HIS COLLEAGUES, AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INFORMAL TALKS. ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION AND AGUDAS ISRAEL, INTERNATIONAL BODY OF ORTHODOX JEWRY -- NEITHER OF WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE JEWISH AGENCY -- ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO SEEK AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN THEIR VIEWS.

THE PALESTINE ARABS, WHO ARE REPRESENTED FOR THE FIRST TIME, ARE EXPECTED TO PRESENT THEIR CASE INDEPENDENTLY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVEN ARAB LEAGUE STATES, TO WHOM THEY LEFT THE EARLY STAGES OF DISCUSSION.

HOW THE CONFERENCE CAN RECONCILE THE VIEWS OF THE PALESTINE ARABS, WHO ARE BITTERLY OPPOSED TO FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION, WITH THE DEMAN OF THE ZIONISTS, WHO WANT ALL OR A MAJOR PORTION OF THE COUNTRY, WAS A MOOT QUESTION.

1947

BRITAIN HAS OFFERED TO GIVE FULL CONSIDERATION TO ANY PARTITION PLAN WHICH MAY BE PUT FORWARD, BUT THE BRITISH PRESS WAS FRANKLY SKEPTICAL THAT ANY SORT OF AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED.

"THERE IS NO LONGER ANY POSSIBILITY OF BRIDGING THE GULF BETWEEN THE ARAB AND JEWISH POSITIONS BY COMMON CONSENT," DECLARED THE TIMES OF LONDON IN AN EDITORIAL TYPICAL OF BRITISH PRESS REACTION.

WB3AES

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JAN.27-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIA HAD REJECTED AN INFORMAL AMERICAN SUGGESTION THAT THE ALLIES IMPOSE A PEACE STATUTE UPON GERMANY.

INSTEAD, THIS SOURCE DECLARED, RUSSIA HAS SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS PROPOSING THAT THE BIG FOUR WRITE A COMPLETE TREATY, OBTAIN ITS APPROVAL BY ALL THE NATIONS WHICH DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY, AND THEN REQUIRE ITS RATIFICATION BY A RECONSTITUTED GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

THE "IMPOSED PEACE STATUTE" WAS SUGGESTED LAST WEEK TO THE DEPUTIES -- WHO ARE MEETING HERE TO PREPARE THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE GERMAN TREATY -- BY U.S. DELEGATE ROBERT MURPHY.

UNDER THE SOVIET PROPOSAL THE BIG FOUR, AFTER DRAFTING A PROPOSED TREATY, WOULD CALL AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE DRAFT. INVITED WOULD BE ALL THOSE NATIONS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

AFTER THE CONFERENCE'S VIEWS HAD BEEN EXAMINED, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WOULD REVISE THE TREATY AND SUBMIT IT TO A SECOND CONFERENCE COMPOSED OF THOSE NATIONS WHICH FORMALLY DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.

1947

THE TREATY AS IT EMERGED FROM THIS CONFERENCE THEN WOULD BE PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE TO THE NEW CENTRAL GERMAN AUTHORITY WHICH, THE RUSSIANS ENVISAGE, WOULD BY THAT TIME BE CONSTITUTED.

BY WILLIAM B.KING (220)

LONDON, JAN.27-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN HELD A LONG CONVERSATION WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR GEORGI ZARUBIN TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS COMPLAINTS FROM PRIME MINISTER STALIN CONCERNING "RESERVATIONS WHICH WEAKEN" THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN 20-YEAR FRIENDSHIP TREATY.

IT WAS ZARUBIN'S FIRST CALL AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE SINCE HIS ARRIVAL FROM MOSCOW ON JAN.13.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DESCRIBED ZARUBIN'S APPEARANCE AS AN "OFFICIAL CALL," AND FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID THEY CONSIDERED IT UNLIKELY THAT BEVIN WOULD MISS A CHANCE TO TRY TO PIN DOWN SPECIFICALLY THE "RESERVATIONS" WHICH ANNOY STALIN.

1947

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID RECENTLY THAT STALIN "EXPRESSED HIS ANXIETY" OVER THE BASIS OF THE TREATY DURING A TALK WITH FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY WHEN THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF VISITED RUSSIA EARLIER THIS MONTH.

TO DISCOVER THE CAUSE OF STALIN'S "PERPLEXITY" AS EXPRESSED IN HIS NOTE TO BEVIN AND TO DRAFT AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE HAVE BECOME THE TWO CHIEF TASKS OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

IF THE RESERVATIONS CAN BE REMOVED, THEN GREAT BRITAIN MAY AGAIN PRESS FOR EXTENTION OF HER 20-YEAR-PACT WITH RUSSIA TO 50 YEARS.

1947

A REVIVIFIED AND STRENGTHENED SOVIET TREATY, LINKED WITH THE PROPOSED BRITISH TREATY WITH FRANCE AND THE EXISTING FRENCH-SOVIET TREATY, WOULD COMPLETE A TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE STRUCTURE OF EUROPE'S THREE MAJOR POWERS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT GERMANY NEVER AGAIN WILL BE AN AGGRESSOR.

FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMANTS SAID OFFICE EXPERTS ALREADY HAD COMPLETED THE DRAFT OF THE FRENCH ALLIANCE. ALFRED DUFF COOPER, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, HAS BEGUN TALKS ON THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT.

MD837PES

3024-7577

GREECE MADE A FORMAL DEMAND TODAY FOR REPARATIONS FROM AUSTRIA.
APPEARING BEFORE THE AUSTRIAN SECTION OF THE DEPUTIES' CONFERENCE, THE GREEK AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, ATHANASSIS AGHNIDES, SAID THE PROBABILITIES WERE THAT GERMANY WOULD BE UNABLE TO SETTLE FULLY ALL CLAIMS COMING FROM MANY QUARTERS, AND GREECE BELIEVED AUSTRIA SHOULD ASSUME A "JUST SHARE" OF THE RESPONSIBILITY.
THE GREEKS SUGGESTED ALSO A TREATY REQUIREMENT THAT FOR 15 YEARS AUSTRIA BUY ONE-THIRD OF THE GREEK TOBACCO CROP.
QUESTIONED BY THE RUSSIAN DEPUTY, FEODOR T.GOUSEV, THE GREEK AMBASSADOR SAID NO PRECISE FIGURE AS TO THE REPARATIONS EXPECTED FROM AUSTRIA HAD BEEN FIXED. NOR DID HE KNOW THE TOTAL VALUE OF AUSTRIAN PROPERTIES IN GREECE, WHICH HE BELIEVED SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE REPARATIONS ACCOUNT. HE WAS ASKED TO OBTAIN DATA ON THESE POINTS FOR GUIDANCE OF THE DEPUTIES.
JJ1029AES

1947

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW THE OUTCOME OF BRITISH TALKS WITH A BURMESE DELEGATION ON THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER OF INDEPENDENCE TO BURMA.
THE TALKS ENDED LAST NIGHT. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ASIATIC DEPENDENCY WERE TO MEET THIS AFTERNOON TO DRAFT A JOINT STATEMENT.
THE BURMESE, LEAD BY U AUNG SAN, WILL RETURN TO RANGOON TOMORROW.
RW955AES..

1947

London, Jan. 27--(ap)--A motion expressing "loyal affection" for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the eve of their departure for a tour of South Africa was carried today in the House of Commons--but there was one dissenting vote.

1947

William Gallacher, one of two communist members of parliament, voted against the motion after declaring:

1947

"I want to draw attention to the condition of Negroes in South Africa as being even worse than the condition of Negroes in the southern American states."

1947

apl/02255/the 625p

London, Jan. 27--(ap)--Minister of Agriculture Tom Williams told the House of Commons tonight that the Labor government does not intend to nationalize land during its present tenure of office.

1947

Williams spoke during debate on the government's bill to promote [redacted] what was described as a "stable and efficient" agricultural industry in Britain.

The measure calls for guaranteed prices and markets, government scientific research for the benefit of planters and government supervision and even dispossession of inefficient farmers.

Conservatives [redacted] criticized the bill as giving the government too much control over the individual. A vote on the measure is expected to be taken tomorrow.

1947

apl/02328/the/724p

london, jan. 27 - (ap) - anthony eden, conservative member of parliament and former foreign secretary, arrived at lanion airport from rio de janeiro today after a month's tour of the british west indies and brazil. he was accompanied by his wife and son.

1947

london, jan. 28-(ap)-tass, the soviet news agency, said today that "one cannot say that british policy towards the u.s.s.r. conforms to the principles and demands of a treaty alliance" between britain and russia.

tass added that "actually there are no few occasions when britain and the united states have come out in a bloc against the soviet union."

"the time has come to stand by the spirit of the treaty, particularly by that part, according to which both countries (britain and russia) undertook to work jointly for the organization of the security and economic prosperity of europe." tass declared.

the london daily worker in an article on the same topic said:

a London Daily Worker article which declared:

"one cannot pass in silence. the fact is that anglo-soviet relations are in a most unsatisfactory state. no one knows this better than (foreign

secretary ernest) bevin himself. this treaty, signed with such confidence in the war years, might just as well not exist for all the meaning it has at the present moment.

1947

"during the last 12 months, britain has separated

has become junior partner to the

more and more from the soviet union and

united states, even to the point of accepting

1947

1947

PARIS, JAN. 27-(AP)-PRESIDENT DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF HIS ENTIRE CABINET, HEADED BY PREMIER JOSE GIRAL.

THE RESIGNATIONS CAME AFTER A STORMY 30-MINUTE SESSION OF THE CABINET, WHICH INSISTED THAT MORE SPANISH FACTIONS BE REPRESENTED AND CRITICS, HAVE INSISTED THAT MORE SPANISH FACTIONS BE REPRESENTED AND THAT THE "EXILE" FEATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT NO LONGER BE EMPHASIZED.

MARTINEZ BARRIO INDICATED HE WOULD BEGIN DISCUSSIONS ON A NEW GOVERNMENT TOMORROW WITH GIRAL AND WITH NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, "SOME OF WHOM ARE A LONG WAY FROM PARIS."

THE FORMER PREMIER HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD FRIENDS HE WOULD NOT BREAK UP HIS GOVERNMENT IN THE FACE OF MASS RESIGNATIONS, BUT HURRIED TO MARTINEZ BARRIO WITH HIS OWN RESIGNATION AFTER TWO SYNDICALISTS, A SOCIALIST AND A GENERAL UNION OF LABOR REPRESENTATIVE RESIGNED.

.JJ1107AES

3024-7579

NIGHT LEAD GIRAL

PARIS, JAN. 27-(AP)-DR.JOSE GIRAL RESIGNED TODAY AS HEAD OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AFTER A STORMY 30-MINUTE CABINET MEETING AT WHICH FOUR OF HIS MINISTERS TURNED IN THEIR PORTFOLIOS.

PRESIDENT DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO OF THE ANTI-FRANCO REGIME ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION AND THAT HE WOULD CONSULT WITH GIRAL TOMORROW ON THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE CABINET CRISIS WAS PRECIPITATED BY THE DISSIDENTS' DEMANDS THAT THE EXILE GOVERNMENT BE BROADENED AND DROP ITS "EXILE" CHARACTER.

OF THE FOUR MINISTERS WHO ORIGINALLY RESIGNED, TWO WERE SYNDICALISTS, ONE A SOCIALIST AND ONE A GENERAL UNION LABOR (UGETIST) REPRESENTATIVE.

THE SOCIALIST AND UGETIST MINISTERS SUBSEQUENTLY ISSUED STATEMENTS PLEDGING THEIR LOYALTY TO THE REPUBLIC, BUT ASSERTING THAT GIRAL HAD NOT FOUND THE HELP HE EXPECTED IN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERS AND HAD NOT RECEIVED THE CONFIDENCE OF ANTI-FRANCO FORCES WITHIN SPAIN.

THE CUBAN-BORN GIRAL, ONE OF SPAIN'S FOREMOST CHEMISTS AND EDUCATORS, BECAME PREMIER OF SPAIN IN 1936 AND WAS ONE OF THE LEADING REPUBLICANS IN THE CIVIL WAR. HE FLED FROM SPAIN IN 1939 AND BECAME PREMIER OF THE EXILE GOVERNMENT IN 1945.

SN1018PES

PARIS, JAN. 27-(AP)-ADMIRAL THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN INDOCHINA, WAS QUOTED IN DISAPTACHES FROM SAGON YESTERDAY AS SAYING THAT THE VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT OF HO CHI MINH IS COMMUNIST-INSPIRED.

D'ARGENLIEU, WHO HAS BEEN ACCUSED BY THE VIET-NAMESE OF FAVORING RESTORATION OF INDOCHINA'S PRE-WAR COLONIAL STATUS, ASSERTED THAT HO'S GOVERNMENT IS PATTERNED AFTER THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT THE STURGGLE NOW GOING ON IN INDOCHINA IS ONE BETWEEN WESTERN DEMOCRACY AND MARXISM.

HO HIMSELF IS UNDER THE DOMINATION OF HIS MINISTER OF WAR, NGUYEN WAN GIAP, WHO WAS TRAINED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN CHINA, D'ARGENLIEU SAID.

NO MAJOR CHANGE WAS REPORTED IN THE MILITARY SITUATION IN INDOCHINA OVER THE WEEKEND. THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WERE EXTENDING THE AREA UNDER THEIR CONTROL AROUND HANOI AND THAT THEY HAD ACHIEVED SUCCESSES NEAR THE PORT OF HONGAY, WHERE THEY CROSSED THE SONGHOT RIVER AND CAPTURED AN AMMUNITION STORE AT YEN-LAP.

JR732AES

NIGHT LEAD INDOCHINA

PARIS, JAN. 27-(AP)-VIET-NAMESE FORCES ARE RETREATING IN DISORDER NORTH AND WEST OF HANOI, FORMER CAPITAL OF THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC OF INDOCHINA, AND THE WHOLE SECTOR BETWEEN THE RED RIVER AND GRAND LAKE NOW IS UNDER FRENCH CONTROL, A COMMUNIQUE OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

SEVERAL SMALL ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY THE VIET-NAMESE NEAR THE LIMITS OF THE ASIATIC QUARTER OF HANOI WERE REPULSED, THE COMMUNIQUE STATED, AS WAS AN ATTACK AGAINST GIALAM AIRFIELD.

THE VIET-NAMESE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES AND "IMPORTANT BOOTY" FELL INTO FRENCH HANDS, IT ADDED.

SN912PES

ROME, JAN. 27-(AP)-A CONFERENCE BETWEEN PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI AND COMMUNIST LEADER PALMIRO TOGLIATTI ABOUT ITALY'S WEEK-OLD CABINET CRISIS ENDED THIS AFTERNOON WITH BOTH VOICING OPTIMISM.

W2PES

(ROME, JAN. 27--(AP)--A DEFENSE WITNESS TODAY TOLD THE COURT TRYING EIGHT FORMER FASCISTS FOR THE KIDNAP-MURDER OF SOCIALIST DEPUTY GIACOMO MATTEOTTI JUNE 10, 1924, THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS AT LEAST PARTLY GUILTY IN THE ELIMINATION OF HIS SHARPEST FOE.

LUIGI CARPANOTTO, PRE-FASCIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DEBATED THE FASCIST BANNER IN THE SPRING OF 1924, TESTIFYING FOR CESARE ROSSI, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS AND MUSSOLINI'S FORMER SECRETARY AND PRESS CHIEF, SAID:

"THE ATMOSPHERE AROUND MUSSOLINI WAS SUCH THAT EVERY PHRASE AND EVERY HINT OF HIS CAUE FINALLY TO BE TAKEN AS AN ORDER."

HIS THESIS WAS THE SAME AS ROSSI HIMSELF PUT FORWARD UNDER INTERROGATION THE SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL. THIS WAS THAT MUSSOLINI'S FOLLOWERS HEARD HIM VOICE IRE AT MATTEOTTI'S LASHING ATTACKS IN PARLIAMENT AND TOOK IT UPON THEMSELVES TO GET RID OF THE DEPUTY.

CASPAROTTO SAID THAT "ROSSI WAS A CONCILIATORY FACTOR. LIKE MATTEOTTI, HE DEPLORED THE ATTITUDE OF THE FASCIST DEPUTIES." 1947

HOWEVER, FORMER DEPUTY MARIO BERLINGUER, A PROSECUTION WITNESS, TESTIFIED THAT ROSSI HAD THREATENED TO SEND "THE EXECUTION SQUAD" AFTER MATTEOTTI IF HE DID NOT ABATE HIS PARLIAMENTARY ATTACKS. 1947

APRA MCKNIGHTS THRU 2ND 1750 RGH 302P.

ROME, JAN. 27-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN TOLD NEWSMEN HERE TONIGHT THAT RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY WOULD SET INTO MOTION A COORDINATED EVACUATION PLAN FOR ALLIED TROOPS IN ITALY. 1947

HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE EVACUATION WOULD NOT BEGIN WITH THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY ON FEB. 10, BUT WITH ITS RATIFICATION, FOR WHICH NO DATE HAD BEEN DETERMINED.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON TROOP WITHDRAWALS AFTER THE TREATY RATIFICATION, BUT AN AMERICAN HAS BEEN ISSUED.

PRESS OFFICER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE INFORMATION FROM THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN AGREED WITH UNOFFICIAL REPORTS HE HAD HEARD.

THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS HOPED THAT THE MILITARY EVACUATION WOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE RATIFICATION.

MP/BRUTTO2330/1948 1947 730

BERLIN, JAN.27-(AP)-A STATEMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN QUESTIONS TO THE EFFECT THAT FEW GERMANS WERE RESPONDING TO DEMOCRACY WAS LABELLED A "PREMATURELY DRAWN CONCLUSION" YESTERDAY BY LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, DEPUTY U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR. CLAY SAID THE PROCESS OF CONVERSION "WOULD TAKE A GREAT MANY YEARS."

"WE NEVER CLAIMED IT COULD BE DONE QUICKLY," SAID CLAY. "ALL THT ONE CAN FAIRLY DO NOW IS TO ASSESS OUR SUCCESS IN APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS AND THEREFROM ATTEMPT TO GAUGE OUR CHANCE OF SUCCESS OVER THE LONG PULL."

THE COMMITTEE --- WHICH CONSISTS OF BRITISH, FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH AND DANISH LEADERS --- ASSERTED THAT DORMANT NAZI ORGANIZATIONS WERE BEING REVIVED AND WERE MANEUVERING TO "CAPTURE CONTROL OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS." 1947

THE GROUP DECLARED THAT THE LEADERS OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS "ARE AN IMPORTANT NUMBER" OF THOSE LIBERATED BY CLAY IN THE GENERAL YOUTH AMNESTY LAST JULY 3.

CLAY SAID THAT THE AMNESTY EXCLUDED LEADERS OF THE HITLER YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND QUESTIONED THE COMMITTEE'S ASSERTION THAT FORMER NAZI AND S.S. LEADERS WRE CIRCULATING AGAIN IN UNIFORM IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GATHERINGS.

WB644AES

Berlin, Jan. 27-(AP)-American and German efforts to save German army personnel records have been stalled temporarily because of allied military fears that they could be used to rebuild the Wehrmacht, it was learned today. 1947

3024-7581

The files containing 16,000,000 cards were believed by some to be useful for "humanitarian reasons" concerned with the remarriage of war widows and settlement of hundreds of thousands of legitimate legal cases.

They were found in the American sector of ~~BM~~ Berlin and then turned over to the French for exploitation. They were scheduled for destruction in January as a part of the demilitarization program, but ~~the~~ ~~xxxx~~ a three months period of grace was granted. The American military government's religious affairs section had recommended transfer of the records to an international organization in Switzerland.

The records contain notations of many American, British, French, Polish and other European nationals ~~said of whose death the German army were aware~~, an American official said. The Catholic and evangelical churches and the German red cross asked that the records be kept intact.

A staff study by the armed forces division of the military government recommended destruction.

Shanke 1610 apr ~~rm~~ 1232

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 27-(AP)-A PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON VOLUNTEER PRISONERS WAS PRESENTED TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF 23 S.S. DOCTORS ACCUSED OF INFLICTING CRUEL TESTS ON CONCENTRATION CAMP CAPTIVES.

A GERMAN DOCTOR CONDEMNED THE CONDUCT OF THE GERMANS AND ASSERTED HIS OPINION OF THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENTS WAS "UNPRINTABLE."

ROBERT SERVATIUS, DEFENSE LAWYER, INTRODUCED A COPY OF LIFE MAGAZINE OF JUNE, 1945, SHOWING PICTURES OF PRISONERS AT ATLANTA, THE ILLINOIS STATE PRISON AND THE NEW JERSEY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE, WHO HAD BEEN INJECTED WITH MALARIA ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS. THE PRISONERS INCLUDED NATHAN LEOPOLD, NOTORIOUS CHICAGO THRILL KILLER OF BOBBY FRANKS.

SERVATIUS ASKED DR. WERNER LIEBRAND, PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL ETHICS AT ERLANGEN UNIVERSITY, HIS OPINION AND THE WITNESS REPLIED: "UNPRINTABLE."

"I CANNOT DEVIATE FROM MY OPINION," HE SAID, "SUCH EXPERIMENTS ARE EXCESSES, THE OUTCOME OF BIOLOGICAL THINKING. PRISONERS ARE UNDER FORCED LIVING. THEY CANNOT BE CONSIDERED VOLUNTEERS. NO LAYMAN IS QUALIFIED TO KNOW THE DANGER INVOLVED."

W159PES

NUERNBERG JAN. 27-(AP)-HANS FRITZSCHE TOLD A GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT TODAY THAT HE WAS "BETRAYED" BY A NAZI LEADERSHIO IN WHICH HE ONCE BELIEVED.

THE GLIB PROPAGANDIST TOLD THE COURT HE WAS NOT A "MAJOR OFFENDER" UNDER THE DENAZIFICATION LAW AND PLEADED INNOCENT TO THE CHARGES. HIS DEFENSE WAS MUCH THE SAME AS THAT WHICH WON HIM AN ACQUITTAL BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

ON TRIAL WITH FRITZSCHE IS FORMER DIPLOMAT FRANZ VON PAPEN.

JR723AES

FIRST LEAD NAZIS (300)

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN 27-(AP))-FRITZ SCHAEFFER, FIRST PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION, SWORE TODAY HE SAW DOCUMENTS WHICH PROVED THAT ADOLF HITLER AND ERNST ROEHM PLOTTED TO OVERTHROW PRESIDENT PAUL VON HINDENBURG'S GERMANY GOVERNMENT IN 1932 ON THE PRETEXT OF A POLISH THREAT.

THE NEXT YEAR, HINDENBURG MADE HITLER CHANCELLOR AND SOON AFTERWARDS, ROEHM, THE STORM TROOP LEADER, WAS MURDERED IN THE NAZI BLOOD PURGE.

SCHAEFFER TESTIFIED BEFORE A GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT TRYING FRANZ VON PAPEN, CHANCELLOR JUST BEFORE HITLER AND ONE OF THREE MEN ACQUITTED IN THE

INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

HE SAID HITLER AND ROEHM PLANNED TO HAVE THE S.S. AND S.A. SEIZE THE GOVERNMENT, AT A TIME WHEN THE NAZIS STILL WERE A MINORITY, AND EXCUSE THE COUP BY ASSERTING THAT POLISH ARMIES WERE MASSED ON THE BORDER FOR AN ATTACK.

"HITLER AND ROEHM SIGNED AN ORDER TO THE S.A. AND S.S. NOT TO JOIN THE ARMY ON THE POLISH BORDER BUT TO SEIZE POWER WITHIN THE REICH," SCHAEFFER TESTIFIED.

"THE STORM TROOPERS WERE SUPPOSED TO RALLY IN KOENIGSBERG IN EAST PRUSSIA AND PROCLAIM HITLER AS LEADER AND GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, RECOGNIZING ONLY HIS AUTHORITY, REGARDLESS OF PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG. THIS ORDER WAS DOUBTLESS HIGH TREASON AND NEVERTHELESS, VON PAPEN TRIED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT TOGETHER WITH THE NAZIS."

HE DID NOT EXPLAIN WHY THE PUTSCH FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

SCHAEFFER ACCUSED VON PAPEN OF BEING A DIRECTOR OF THE "HERRENCLUB, WHICH HE SAID REALLY PUT THE NAZIS IN POWER. HE DESCRIBED THIS AS A GROUP OF POLITICIANS AND MILITARISTS WHO HAD THE GREATEST POWER BEHIND THE SCENES.

VON PAPEN, ANGERED BY THE CHARGES, RETORTED THAT THE CLUB WAS ONLY A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION WITHOUT MUCH INFLUENCE.

SCHAEFFER SAID THE FATE OF GERMANY WAS DECIDED BY THE HERRENCLUB, AND THAT IT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUSTINGS OF CHANCELLORS HEINRICH BRUENING AND KURT VON SCHLEICHER TO MAKE WAY FOR THE PAPEN REGIME.

HANS FRITZSCHE, ANOTHER NAZI ACQUITTED IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL, TOLD THE COURT EARLIER HE WAS "BETRAYED" BY THE NAZI LEADERSHIP IN WHICH HE ONCE BELIEVED.

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 27-(AP)-American army headquarters announced the arrest today in Bremen of Cihal Bilen, a Czech wanted in Paris on a charge of killing an American soldier and one other person.

Corps Ervin R. Mueller of Lavelle, Wis., a student military policeman, arrested the suspect.

apr Devlin 01850 rm

FRANKFURT--1ST ADD DURANT XXX TO GERMANY.

MILITARY POLICE WILL GUARD THE JEWL CARGO IN THE FLIGHT.

DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT PLANS WERE KEPT SECRET, BUT REPORTS HERE WERE THAT THE COURT WOULD FLY TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW. WITH THE JEWELS FOLLOWING A DAY OR TWO LATER.

DURANT, FORMER WASHINGTON, D.C., LAWYER, WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER IN THE G-1 (PERSONNEL) DIVISION OF U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE WHEN THE JEWELS WERE DUG UP FROM THE BASEMENT OF KRONBERG CATLE, WHERE THE ONCE-ROYAL HESSE FAMILY HAD HIDDEN THEM.

HIS WIFE, A FORMER WAC CAPTAIN, WAS THEN OPERATING THE CASTLE AS AN ARMY OFFICERS' CLUB. SHE WAS CONVICTED OF THE JEWEL THEFT AND SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT. MAJ.DAVID F.WATSON OF BURLINGAME, CALIF., ALSO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF RECEIVING PART OF THE STOLEN JEWELS AND WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS. DURANT'S TRIAL BEGAN DEC. 11.

RQ249PES

BUDAPEST 4PD 1ST NOV.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN INSISTING THAT THE SWABIANS GET OUT.

THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES STOPPED THE SHIPMENT ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE SWABIANS HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED IN UNHEATED CARS WITH LITTLE FOOD, AND CLOTHING, AND THAT THEY WERE BEING DEPOSITED PENNILESS, SICK OR DEAD IN GERMANY.

RQ350PES

BELGRADE, JAN. 27-(AP)-GEN.VLADIMIR VELEBIT, DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA WOULD "TAKE MEASURES" WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SEEKING PUNISHMENT OF CHETNIKS WHO ASSAULTED TWO YUGOSLAV AGENTS IN AN ITALIAN CAMP LAST SATURDAY, KILLING ONE AND SERIOUSLY INJURING THE OTHER.

"THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CASES TO OCCUR IN THE MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND YUGOSLAVS," HE SAID. "YUGOSLAVIA WILL TAKE MEASURES WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE THE AIM OF PUNISHMENT OF THE WAR CRIMINALS AND TO CONDUCT A DETAILED INVESTIGATION OF THIS INCIDENT."

1947

3024-7583

HE SAID NO FORMAL NOTE HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO BRITAIN AS YET, BUT THAT ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN SOON BY HIS GOVERNMENT.

(REPORTS FROM ITALY SAID THE TWO YUGOSLAVS WERE BEATEN BY CHETNIKS WHEN THEY VISITED THE CAMP UNDER BRITISH CONTROL IN AN EFFORT TO PERSUADE ITS INMATES TO RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA.)

VELEBIT IDENTIFIED THE MAN KILLED IN THE ATTACK AS VISKO GLUMCHICH ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL AT NAPLES, WHO WAS ON SPECIAL DUTY DEALING WITH YUGOSLAV INMATES OF ITALIAN CAMPS.

SN1029PES

ATHENS, GREECE, JAN. 27--(AP)--THE NEW CABINET OF PREMIER DEMETRIOS MAXIMOS WAS SWORN INTO OFFICE TONIGHT BEFORE KING GEORGE II.

MINISTRIES

LEFT VACANT WERE THE ~~KEY THE VITAL POST~~ OF MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH.

1947

THOSE INDUCTED WERE:

FORMER PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS, A POPULIST, NOW ~~[illegible]~~ MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND VICE-PREMIER; SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, VENIZELIST LIBERAL, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AS COORDINATOR OF WAR, NAVY AND AIR AND VICE-PREMIER; STEPHAN STEPHANOPOULOS, POPULIST, COORDINATION; GEORGE PAPANDREOU, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, INTERIOR; ANTHONY PARIADEMOS, POPULIST, EDUCATION; DEMITRIOS HELMIS, POPULIST, FINANCE; STAVROS COSTOPOULOS, VENIZELIST LIBERAL, NATIONAL ECONOMY; STYLIANOS GONATAS, NATIONAL LIBERAL, PUBLIC WORKS.

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JOHN BOURNIAS, NATIONAL LIBERAL, TRANSPORT; MICHAEL KOTSIANOS, POPULIST, HEALTH; PHILIP MANOUILIDES, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, WELFARE; PANAYOTIS KANTZIAS, POPULIST, SUPPLIES; NICHOLAS AVRAAM, NATIONAL LIBERAL, MERCHANT MARINE; CONSTANTINE KARAMANLIS, POPULIST, LABOR; GEORGE STRATOS, POPULIST, WAR; PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS, NATIONAL UNION, NAVY; THEMISTOCLES TSATSOS, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, AIR; PANOS MADJIPANOS, POPULIST, POLITICAL COORDINATION

JOHN POLITIS, VENIZELIST LIBERAL, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF GREEK AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING COMMISSION; NAPOLEON ZERVAS, NATIONAL, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO; APOSTOLOS ALEXANDRIS, REFORMIST, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO; ATHANASIOS PAPPATHANASIS, POPULIST, AGRICULTURE.

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APRA CHAKALES 01505 AND 01900 RGH 158P.

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ATHENS, JAN. 27-(AP)-CONSTANTINE RODIANOV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GREECE WHO WAS RECALLED TO MOSCOW A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE GREEK PLEBISCITE, IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ATHENS TODAY TO RESUME HIS POST, THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCED.

RODIANOV WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE THE DISPUTE BETWEEN GREECE AND HER NORTHERN NEIGHBORS, THE EMBASSY ADDED.

RW925AES

ATHENS, JAN. 27-(AP)-NINE RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF A UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ARRIVED IN BREECE TODAY.

RQ347PES

warsaw, jan. 27 - (ap) - the british embassy said today that ambassador victor cavendish-bentinck had submitted a report to his government on poland's jan. 19 national elections, but did not indicate what the diplomat said in the report.

the embassy declared also that cavendish-bentinck had not conferred with vice-premier stanislaw mikolajczyk, whose polish peasant party won only 28 parliamentary seats of the 444 at stake in the elections.

newspapers supporting the pro-government bloc of parties prominently displayed news stories jan. 22 that the british ambassador conferred with mikolajczyk on that day--a meeting they said was of "great significance."

both great britain and the united states protested before the election that the government parties' campaign tactics precluded a fair, free election.

MOSCOW, JAN 27-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN PRAVDA LASHED OUT AT REPUBLICAN LEADERS JOHN FOSTER DULLES AND SEN. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (R-MICH.) YESTERDAY, ASSERTING THAT IF THE U.S. FOLLOWED THEIR FOREIGN RELATIONS POLICIES, SHE "WOULD UNDERMINE THE VERY FOUNDATION OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION."

DULLES, WHO HAS BEEN ATTACKED FREQUENTLY BY THE SOVIET PRESS, WAS TAKEN TO TASK FOR HIS PROPOSAL TO LINK GERMANY'S ECONOMY WITH SUCH EUROPEAN NEIGHBORS AS FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, WHICH PRAVDA DESCRIBED AS "AN AMERICAN VARIANT OF CHURCHILL'S NOTORIOUS PLAN FOR A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."

THE ARTICLE ADDED THAT DULLES' PLAN HAD EVOKED ALARM AMONG "MOST PROGRESSIVE SOBER CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES."

(DULLES, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WAS FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISOR TO GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY DURING THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.)

VANDENBERG WAS CRITICIZED FOR A SPEECH MADE IN CLEVELAND JAN.11, WHICH THE ARTICLE DESCRIBED AS "A CONSISTENT, FRANK PROGRAM OF IMPERIALIST EXPANSION."

THE PAPER SAID THAT VANDENBERG, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, DEMANDED "FIRMNESS" IN AMERICAN DEALINGS WITH RUSSIA, AND "ALTHOUGH AFTER 'FIRMNESS' HE MENTIONS 'FRIENDLINESS' THE MEANING OF THIS TERMINOLOGY COMING FROM VANDENBERG'S LIPS LEAVES NO DOUBTS."

PRAVDA SAID THAT THE SENATOR'S STATEMENT THAT THE U.S. SHOULD "FRESHEN" PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY IN THE FACE OF A "THREATENING WAVE OF COMMUNISM" INDICATED THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO "FORCE UPON LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES THE SO-CALLED ALL-AMERICAN DEFENSE PLAN."

(IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY DULLES TOLD INTERVIEWERS THAT HIS PROPOSAL FOR THE ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF EUROPE ORIGINALLY WAS MADE ON SEPT. 18, 1941 WHILE HE WAS SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATED COUNCIL OF CHURCHES' COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

(DULLES SAID THAT THE PLAN FOR LINKING GERMANY'S ECONOMY WITH ITS EUROPEAN NEIGHBORS "THUS HAS AN ORIGIN WHOLLY UNRELATED TO THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SOVIET UNION IN EUROPE OR MR. CHURCHILL'S PRESENT ADVOCACY OF A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.")

WB657AES

BOMBAY, JAN 27-(AP)-AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT AT LEAST FIVE PERSONS WERE STABBED AND SEVERAL OTHERS SEARED BY ACID THROWERS IN BOMBAY DURING YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATION OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY. POLICE FIRED SEVERAL TIMES TO DISPERSE HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTERS AND POLICE SNIPERS MANNED ROOFTOPS IN THE TEMPLE AREA WITH ORDERS TO SHOOT ACID-THROWERS ON SIGHT.

FEW DISTURBANCES WERE REPORTED ELSEWHERE IN INDIA, WHERE THE CELEBRATION CONSISTED MAINLY OF FLAG RAISING CEREMONIES AND MASS RECITATIONS OF A PLEDGE TO ACHIEVE COMPLETE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

DISPATCHES FROM LAHORE SAID THAT SEVEN MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADERS WHO WERE ARRESTED FRIDAY NIGHT DURING A POLICE RAID ON THE OFFICE OF THE LEAGUE'S NATIONAL GUARD WERE RELEASED LAST NIGHT.

SIX OF THE MOSLEMS REFUSED TO LEAVE PRISON UNTIL MORE THAN 100 OTHER LEAGUE MEMBERS, ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE RAID, WERE ALSO RELEASED. FINALLY THEY WERE "PUSHED OUT OF JAIL," THEY SAID.

M447AES

30.24-7585

NIGHT LEAD

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN.27-(AP)-INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR HAS FORMALLY PROTESTED TO THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION GENERAL THAT THE DUTCH CAPTURE OF KRIAN, A TOWN NEAR SOERABAJA, LAST FRIDAY CONSTITUTED A VIOLATION OF THE DUTCH-INDONESIAN TRUCE, A REPUBLICAN SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE CAPTURE OF KRIAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FOLLOWED A BLOODY BATTLE IN WHICH THE DUTCH FORCES BASED AT SOERABAJA, EAST JAVA NAVAL BASE, EMPLOYED HEAVY WEAPONS IN A LARGE-SCALE ASSAULT.

DR.HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, DUTCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND MAJ.GEN. EUURMAN VAN VREEDEN, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY, FLEW TO SOERABAJA TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO MAKE A FIRST-HAND INVESTIGATION OF THE SITUATION.

WM1107PES

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FIRST LEAD EGYPT

CAIRO, JAN 27-(AP)-PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHI PASHA TOLD THE CHEERING CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TODAY THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 TREATY HAD COLLAPSED AND THAT EGYPT WOULD "SUBMIT THE QUESTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL."

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THE PREMIER'S INTENTIONS WERE DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT BY COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DESSOUKI ABAZA PASHA, FOLLOWING A TWO-HOUR SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

DESSOUKI PASHA DECLARED IT WAS THE PREMIER'S PLAN TO SUBMIT EGYPT'S "WHOLE CASE" TO THE UNITED NATIONS--WHICH WOULD MEAN THAT THE U.N. WOULD BE ASKED TO CONSIDER THE RIGHT OF BRITAIN TO RETAIN TROOPS IN EGYPT AS WELL AS THE STATUS OF THE SUDAN.

NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TOWARD REVISION OF THE 1936 TREATY HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY BETWEEN BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVES FOR 11 MONTHS. THE EGYPTIANS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING THE EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPTIAN SOIL AND UNION WITH SUDAN, RATHER THAN THE PRESENT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN CONDOMINIUM OVER THAT TERRITORY.

ON THE EVACUATION ISSUE, QUESTIONS HAVE ARISEN WITH REGARD TO THE LENGTH OF TIME THE BRITISH ESTIMATE IS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE WITHDRAWAL AND ALSO AS TO THEIR FUTURE RIGHTS TO BASE TROOPS IN EGYPT IN EVENT OF WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

ON THE SUDANESE QUESTION, BRITAIN HAS MAINTAINED THAT THE SUDAN SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DETERMINE ITS OWN FUTURE STATUS.

RW856AES

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BANGKOK, TUESDAY, JAN.28-(AP)-MEMBERS OF SIAM'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD WILL JOIN REGULAR POLICE CENSORS ON A SPECIAL CENSORSHIP BOARD WHICH WILL PREVIEW THE FILM VERSION OF "ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE FILM, BASED ON A BEST-SELLING BOOK BY MARGARET LANDON, IS DUE HERE NEXT MONTH, ACCORDING TO THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX CORPORATION.

ADVANCE REELS HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO POLICE CAPT. PRINCE MACHAKORN, WHO PREDICTED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO CUTS.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX REPRESENTATIVES SAID THE FILM WOULD NOT BE SHOWN IN SIAM IF IT WAS CENSORED, BUT THAT IF IT WAS APPROVED, IT WOULD BE SHOWN AT THE CHALERM KRUNG THEATER, WHICH IS CROWN PROPERTY.

MRS.LANDON'S SOURCE MATERIAL FOR MUCH OF HER STORY WAS A BOOK BY ITS HEROINE, ANNA LEONOWENS, ON HER EXPERIENCES AS A GOVERNESS AT THE COURT OF SIAM IN THE 1860'S. THAT BOOK WAS BANNED IN SIAM FOR MANY YEARS.

WM1154PES

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE WILL OPEN HERE TOMORROW WITH 40 DELEGATES, REPRESENTING SIX NATIONS, IN ATTENDANCE. THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ARE PARTICIPATING.

THE MEETING IS BEING HELD PRIMARILY TO FORM A SOUTH SEAS REGIONAL COMMISSION TO ADVISE ON METHODS OF COOPERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF NATIVES IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES.

THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA, ROBERT BUTLER, WILL HEAD THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. HE WILL HAVE WITH HIM CAPT.HAROLD A.HOUSER AND A GROUP OF STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISERS.

RW927AES NM CLEAR

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NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

PEIPING, JAN.27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT SENT AIRBORNE SUPPLIES TO THE HARD-PRESSED GARRISON OF TINGHSIEN ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY TODAY AND ORDERED A TOP GENERAL TO THE SCENE TO DIRECT THE DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNIST FORCES WHICH INVESTED THE ROUTE AT SEVERAL PLACES.

PRO-GOVERNMENT PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD BURST INTO THE STREETS OF TINGHSIEN, WHICH IS 128 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PEIPING, AND WERE BEING OPPOSED BY THE LOCAL DEFENSE FORCES IN A HOT BATTLE.

ONE PAPER SAID THE DEFENDERS WERE OUTNUMBERED 10 TO 1 BUT GAVE NO FIGURES. WHEN THE COMMUNISTS FIRST ATTACKED THE RAILWAY LAST WEEK AFTER A BRIEF LULL, THEY WERE SAID TO INCLUDE 5,000 CAVALRY.

GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS WERE MOVING FROM PEIPING AND ALSO FROM THE SOUTHWEST, BUT THOSE FROM PEIPING WERE REPORTED STOPPED BY COMMUNIST SKIRMISHERS NEAR TSAOHO, 84 MILES FROM PEIPING AND SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF PAOTING.

GEN.SUN LIEN-CHUNG, FAMOUS AS THE MAN WHO OPPOSED THE JAPANESE TEN YEARS AGO IN THE MARCO POLO BRIDGE INCIDENT WHICH STARTED THE WAR IN CHINA, WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO PAOTING TO TAKE COMMAND.

JQ848PCS

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TOKYO ADD dope

ALTHOUGH WEBB ALLOWED THE DEFENSE TO PLACE ITS CHALLENGE OF MACARTHUR'S AUTHORITY IN THE RECORD, HE REFUSED TO HEAR IT READ IN COURT.

THE DEFENSE IN ITS MOVE FOR DISMISSAL CONTENDED THAT A CONSPIRACY AMONG THE DEFENDANTS TO VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TREATIES HAD NOT BEEN PROVED, THAT THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK WAS NOT PERTINENT TO THE TRIAL BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES HAD RECEIVED "ADEQUATE WARNING" THROUGH INTERCEPTED JAPANESE MESSAGES, AND THAT HEARSAY EVIDENCE AND AFFIDAVITS HAD BEEN ADMITTED, THUS PREJUDICING THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANTS TO A FAIR TRIAL.

IN CHALLENGING THE VALIDITY OF MACARTHUR'S CREATION OF THE THREE-POWER TRIBUNAL, THE DEFENSE ARGUED THAT THE U.S. COMSTITUTION RESERVED ONLY TO CONGRESS THE RIGHT TO ENTER INTO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, AND MACARTHUR, A U.S. CITIZEN, ACTED WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY.

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THE DEFENSE APPARENTLY HOPED TO OBTAIN A SUPREME COURT RULING WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE TRIBUNAL TO THE STATUS OF A U.S. ARMY COURT PROVIDED UNDER AMERICAN LAW. UNDER SUCH A DEFINITION MUCH OF THE TESTIMONY AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS WOULD BE ELIMINATED BY AMERICAN RULES AGAINST HEARSAY EVIDENCE AND THAT FROM AFFIDAVITS WHICH THE DEFENSE HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO CROSS EXAMINE.

THE JAPANESE DESTROYED MOST OF THEIR RECORDS, AND THE TRIBUNAL HAS ADMITTED CONSIDERABLE HEARSAY EVIDENCE FOR ITS "PROBATIVE VALUE" WITHOUT DEFINING THE WEIGHT THE JUDGES WILL GIVE IT.

DS606APS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JAN.28-(AP)-LEFTIST LABOR LEADERS BEGAN GATHERING AT THE IMPERIAL PLAZA EARLY TODAY FOR AN ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION WHICH THEY SAID WOULD URGE A GENERAL STRIKE BY ALL GOVERNMENT WORKERS.

GENERAL MACARTHUR ALREADY HAS WARNED ORGANIZERS THAT SUCH A STRIKE WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE OCCUPATION AND WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED. BUT HIS WARNING WAS NOT PUBLICLY REPORTED WITHIN JAPAN, AND BOTH GOVERNMENT AND LABOR LEADERS CARRY ON THE FICTION THAT THEY WILL MAKE THE FINAL DECISION IN THEIR NEGOTIATIONS.

KYUICHI TOKUDA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SAID TODAY'S DEMONSTRATION WOULD BE LARGER THAN THE MID-DECEMBER PARADE OF 400,000. MEANWHILE, TOKYO NEWSPAPERS REPORTED PREMIER YOSHIDA--THE TARGET OF THE DEMONSTRATORS--AGAIN WAS CONFERRING WITH LEADERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SEEKING TO FORM A COALITION CABINET. SOME PAPERS EVEN PREDICTED THE CABINET MIGHT RESIGN TODAY TO MAKE WAY FOR SUCH A COALITION.

YOSHIDA SUPPORTERS ALSO HAD SCHEDULED A DEMONSTRATION AT THE IMPERIAL PLAZA TODAY, BUT POSTPONED IT UNTIL TOMORROW--POSSIBLY TO AVOID ANY CLASH WITH THE LEFTISTS.

JQ1055PCS NM

BRAZILIAN (170)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 27-(AP)-LEADERS OF SEVERAL BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PARTIES CALLED TODAY FOR A POWERFUL UNION OF ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES, TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF COMMUNIST VICTORIES SIMILAR TO THOSE IN THE JAN. 19 STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS.

AMONG LEADERS CALLING FOR SUCH A COALITION WERE CARLOS CIRILO, JR. MAJORITY LEADER IN CONGRESS; GEN.GOES MONTEIRO, ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE FROM THE STATE OF ALAGOAS; AND JUSTICE MINISTER BENEDITO COSTA NETO.

VICE PRESIDENT NEREU RAMOS CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT PARTY WOULD BE REORGANIZED, BECAUSE OF ITS DEFEATS IN VARIOUS STATES.

ADEMAR BARROS, COMMUNIST-PROGRESSIVE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE WHO IS RUNNING AHEAD IN RETURNS FROM THE RICH INDUSTRIAL STATE OF SAO PAULO, SAID THAT ANY COALITION FORMED FOR THE NEGATIVE PURPOSE OF DEFEATING THE COMMUNISTS WAS DOOMED TO FAILURE.

THE COMMUNISTS ALSO ARE LEADING IN THE VOTING FOR THE RIO DE JANEIRO CITY COUNCIL, AND APPEAR TO BE INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SEATS WHICH THEY WILL HOLD IN VARIOUS STATE LEGISLATURES. IN SMALLER STATES, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT PARTY MAINTAINED ITS LEAD.

SM1026PES

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27-(AP)-PROSPECTS FOR HOLDING THE LONG POSTPONED INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE CONFERENCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO APPEAR BRIGHTER TODAY THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST 15 MONTHS.

THE REASON FOR THIS IS EVIDENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA ARE NEARING A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DIFFERENCES OVER NAZI INFLUENCES IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE CONFERENCE ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER, 1945, TO NEGOTIATE A MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, BALKED AT THE IDEA OF SIGNING ANY SUCH COMPACT WITH ARGENTINA UNTIL THAT COUNTRY HAD ELIMINATED GERMAN OWNERSHIP FROM BUSINESS FIRMS THERE, DEPORTED KNOWN NAZI AGENTS AND REMOVED GERMAN INFLUENCE FROM SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

REPEATED CONTENTIONS THAT ARGENTINA HAD NOT FULFILLED THESE DEMANDS FINALLY LED TO INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

BUT THIS IMPASSE BEGAN TO BREAK OVER THE WEEK-END IN A RAPID SERIES OF EVENTS.

FIRST THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS TAKING OVER CONTROL OF 60 PROMINENT GERMAN FIRMS.

THEN AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH--WHO RETURNED HOME LAST MONTH FOR A SHOWDOWN IN HIS FIGHT WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN--CONFERRED IN TURN WITH BRADEN AND SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL. MESSERSMITH FOR MONTHS HAS FAVORED A FRIENDLIER ATTITUDE TOWARD ARGENTINA.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING HIS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE IS GOING BACK TO BUENOS AIRES TO RESUME HIS DIPLOMATIC POST, THE STATE DEPARTMENT RUSHED OUT AN UNEXPECTEDLY CONCILIATORY STATEMENT TOWARD ARGENTINA.

THE STATEMENT SAID THIS COUNTRY REGARDS THE DECISION TO BUY UP THE GERMAN FIRMS AS AN "IMPORTANT STEP" AND INDICATED IT NOW IS SATISFIED WITH ARGENTINA'S PERFORMANCE ON TWO OF THE THREE UNITED STATES DEMANDS.

IT SAID THAT ON THE ONE OUTSTANDING ISSUE--THE DEPORTATION OF GERMAN AGENTS--CONSULTATIONS WITH THE REGIME OF JUAN D.PERON WILL CONTINUE.

PRESUMABLY THIS WILL BE MESSERSMITH'S BIGGEST TASK UPON HIS RETURN.

A COMPLICATING FACTOR, HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO DIPLOMATS HERE, IS THAT MANY OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS NAZI AGENTS RECENTLY SCATTERED THROUGHOUT ARGENTINA WHEN A PREMATURE LEAK TIPPED THEM OFF THAT THE POLICE WERE ABOUT TO ROUND THEM UP.

ONLY 14 OUT OF 52 ON THE POLICE LIST WERE ARRESTED. EIGHT OTHERS WERE PICKED UP LATER. BUT SOME OF THE KEY GERMAN AGENTS WHO THE UNITED STATES CLAIMS OPERATED IN ARGENTINA DURING THE WAR ARE STILL AT LARGE.

DESPITE THESE DIFFICULTIES, MANY LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS FIGURED OPTIMISTICALLY TODAY THAT THE ENTIRE SITUATION MIGHT BE STRAIGHTENED OUT SOON WITH PROSPECTS OF HOLDING THE RIO CONFERENCE BY THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR.

AN EARLY DATE FOR THE MEETING WAS ONE OF THE POINTS STRESSED BY CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH), OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN HIS RECENT FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH.

GW553AES

30.24-7587

FOLO OTTAWA

WASHINGTON, JAN.27-(AP)-INFORMED AVIATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT CANADA HAS ASKED THE UNITED STATES TO AUTHORIZE 15 DOMEXTIC ROUTEU FOR CANADIAN AIR AND CARGO TRAFFIC.

THE OFFICIALS DESCRIBED THE CANADIAN REQUESTS AS COMPREHENSIVE AND POINTED OUT THAT DURING THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR A BI-LATERAL AIR AGREEMENT SOME OF THE PROPOSED ROUTES MAY BE DROPPED.

THE PRIMCIPAL CANADIAN ROUTE PROPOSALS WERE GIVEN AS FOLLOW:

FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK; MONTREAL TO BOSTON AND BERMUDA; TORONTO TO NEW YORK; VANCOUVER TO SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND BEYOND; MONTREAL AND:OR TORONTO VIA MIAMI OR JACKSONVILLE AND NASSAU OR CUBA TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES; TORONTO TO MEXICO VIA HOUSTON; MONTREAL VIA NEW ORLEANS AND CENTRAL AMERICA TO THE CANAL ZONE; TORONTO VIA NEW ORLEANS AND CENTRAL AMERICA TO THE CANAL ZONE;

VANCOUVER VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES TO MEXICO CITY AND BEYOND; VANCOUVER VIA ANCHORAGE AND THE ALEUTIANS TO SINGAPORE; EDMUNDTON VIA FAIRBANKS OR ANCHORAGE TO THE ALEUTIANS OR BEYOND.

LT528PES

WORLD FLIGHT

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL APPARENTLY WILL HAVE TO DECIDE SHORTLY BEFORE OR AFTER HIS TRIP TO MOSCOW WHETHER TO LET THE ARMY AIR FORCES SEND A FLEET OF B-29 BOMBERS AROUND THE WORLD.

THE SAME PROBLEM CAME BEFORE JAMES F.BYRNES LAST FALL WHEN HE WAS SECRETARY OF STATE AND BYRNES IN EFFECT BLOCKED THE VENTURE AT A DELICATE PERIOD OF UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED WAS THAT AFTER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR SYMINGTON SUDDENLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE AIR FORCES WERE PLANNING THE WORLD CIRCLING FLIGHT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S UNOFFICIAL OPPOSITION BECAME SO APPARENT THE MILITARY CHIEFS SUSPENDED IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR THE OPERATION.

BUT THAT WAS LAST FALL WITH THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE STILL AHEAD AND WITH MOSCOW STILL VOICING SHARP DISAPPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN NAVY'S MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES.

SINCE THEN THE SITUATION HAS CHANGED CONSIDERABLY. RECENTLY THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT THE AIR FORCES ARE GOING AHEAD ACTIVELY AGAIN WITH ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FLIGHT. ARMY AIRMEN SAY SIMPLY THAT PLANS HAVE NEVER BEEN CANCELLED AND HENCE DO NOT NEED TO BE REVIVED.

THEY ARE RELUCTANT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FRESH IMPETUS HAS BEEN GIVEN THE PROJECT BUT, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION REACHING DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES UNOFFICIALLY, THIS APPEARS TO BE THE CASE.

AT WHAT POINT THE STATE DEPARTMENT MAY BE CALLED UPON FOR APPROVAL IS NOT YET INDICATED, BUT MOST INFORMANTS BELIEVE IT PROBABLY WILL BE EITHER LATE THIS WINTER OR EARLY IN THE SPRING.

THE PROBABILITY IS THAT THE REQUEST WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL AFTER THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING AT MOSCOW TO AVOID ANY QUESTION OF DISTURBING INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY AT A TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARING FOR A MAJOR CONFERENCE.

THE PLANES ARE SUPPOSED TO GO BY WAY OF EGYPT, INDIA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOOK THE POSITION WHEN THE REQUEST CAME UP LAST OCTOBER THAT IT HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE ARMY AIR FORCES' CARRYING OUT ANY KIND OF USEFUL FLIGHT PROVIDED: (1) THAT THE TIMING DID NOT DISTURB WORLD DIPLOMACY AND (2) THAT THE FLIGHT DID NOT TOUCH AT SUCH PLACES AS IRAN OR THE DARDANELLES--AREAS OF CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS MEETING IN NEW YORK AT THE TIME THE FLIGHT PROJECT WAS FIRST UP FOR DISCUSSION. WORD THAT IT WOULD BE DELAYED FOLLOWED BY JUST A DAY A SPEECH BY RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV TO HIS U.N. COLLEAGUES IN WHICH HE DECLARED:

"IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT SQUADRONS OF WARSHIPS AND MILITARY PLANES APPEAR SOMETIMES IN THE SEAS AND IN PLACES WHERE THEY WERE ABSENT BEFORE, WHENEVER THIS IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVING THE GREATEST POSSIBLE SUCCESS IN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS."

GW251AES

WASHINGTON, JAN 27-(AP)-FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRI BONNET SUBMITTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY FRANCE'S NEW PROPOSALS FOR A FUTURE LOOSE FEDERATION OF GERMAN STATES IN PLACE OF A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT.

HE SUBMITTED TWO MEMORANDA TO UNDERSECRETARY DEAN ACHESON WHICH HE SAID EMBODIED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S PLANS BOTH FOR A PROVISIONAL PERIOD OF GERMAN REORGANIZATION AND FOR A PERMANENT POSTWAR REGIME.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE BEEN SIMILARLY ADVISED OF THE PROPOSALS.

FRANCE WANTS "STRONG POWERS PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL GERMAN STATES," BONNET TOLD REPORTERS.

HE SAID THE PLAN "OF COURSE" CONTEMPLATED NATION-WIDE ADMINISTRATION OF GERMAN TRANSPORT, BUT IN GENERAL THE BASIC POWERS WOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES RATHER THAN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

FRANCE'S PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE RUHR PROBABLY WILL BE PRESENTED LATER, HE SAID.

HY1038PES

OTTAWA, JAN. 27-(AP)-PRIME INISTER MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO REPEAL THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT WHICH HAS DRASTICALLY LIMITED THE NUMBER OF CHINESE ALLOWED INTO CANADA.

KING SAID A BILL WILL BE INTRODUCED EARLY IN THE APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT FOR REPEAL OF THE ACT, WHICH HE SAID WAS REGARDED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT "AS AN EXCLUSION ACT AND IN THE NATURE OF DISCRIMINATION ON GROUNDS OF RACE AGAINST A FRIENDLY AND AN ALLIED PEOPLE."

HE ADDED THAT THE EFFECT OF THE REPEAL WOULD BE TO REMOVE "ALL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE CHINESE ON ACCOUNT OF RACE" AND TO BRING CHINESE PERSONS UNDER THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT AND NO LONGER UNDER LEGISLATION APPLYING EXCLUSIVELY TO PERSONS OF CHINESE ORIGIN.

WITH THE REPEAL OF THE ACT WIVES AND UNMARRIED CHILDREN LIVING IN CHINA WILL BE ALLOWED TO COME TO CANADA TO JOIN THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS. UP TO NOW THEY HAVE BEEN BARRED.

RQ158PES

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE
BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, JAN. 27-(AP)-CANADA'S CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT, WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN REGARDED BY CHINA AS AN EXCLUSION ACT, IS TO BE REPEALED AND THE CHINESE WILL HENCEFORTH BE TREATED ON A PAR WITH OTHER ASIATICS, PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID TODAY.

"THE EFFECT OF THE REPEAL," KING SAID, "WILL BE TO REMOVE ALL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE CHINESE ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, AND TO BRING CHINESE PERSONS UNDER THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT AND NO LONGER UNDER LEGISLATION APPLYING EXCLUSIVELY TO PERSONS OF CHINESE ORIGIN."

THE CHINESE STILL WILL BE TREATED AS ASIATICS, HOWEVER, UNDER AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL PASSED IN 1930. UNDER THIS ORDER ONLY WIVES AND CHILDREN OF PERSONS OF ASIATIC RACE WHO ARE CANADIAN CITIZENS MAY ENTER CANADA. HERETOFORE THE CHINESE WERE NOT GIVEN EVEN THIS PRIVILEGE.

KING ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE CHINESE ACT, PASSED IN 1923, "IS REGARDED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AS AN EXCLUSION ACT AND IN THE NATURE OF DISCRIMINATION ON GROUNDS OF RACE AGAINST A FRIENDLY AND ALLIED PEOPLE."

IT PROVIDES THAT ENTRY INTO CANADA OF PERSONS OF CHINESE ORIGIN SHALL BE CONFINED TO MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, CHILDREN BORN IN CANADA WHO HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY, MERCHANTS AND STUDENTS FOR THE DURATION OF THEIR PERIOD OF STUDY IN CANADIAN SCHOOLS.

KING SAID THAT THE BILL TO REPEAL THE CHINESE ACT WOULD BE INTRODUCED "AT AN EARLY STAGE" OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT OPENING THURSDAY.

THE REPEAL WILL PERMIT ENTRY INTO CANADA OF A NUMBER OF WIVES AND UNMARRIED CHILDREN OF CANADIAN CITIZENS OF CHINESE ORIGIN WHO ARE NOW IN CHINA AND HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED HERETOFORE FROM JOINING THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS IN CANADA.

THE CASES OF NON-ASIATICS DESIRING TO ENTER CANADA ARE DECIDED ON INDIVIDUAL BASIS. CANADA HAS NO QUOTA SYSTEM SUCH AS IS IN EFFECT IN THE UNITED STATES.

CANADA NOW IS,FORMULATING A NEW GENERAL IMMIGRATION POLICY.

EJ825PES

(2)

OTTAWA, JAN. 27-(AP)-A CANADIAN REQUEST FOR NEW AIR TRANSPORT ROUTES INTO AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES WAS ONE OF THE MAIN ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AT A CONFERENCE OF LEADING U.S. AND CANADIAN CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIALS WHICH OPENED HERE TODAY.

RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER C.D.HOWE, CHIEF CANADIAN NEGOTIATOR, SAID MENIXWEULDWHEGRENCHE

N
OFFICIALS WHICH OPENED HERE TODAY.

RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER C.D.HOWE, CHIEF CANADIAN NEGOTIATOR, SAID HE EXPECTS AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE REACHED THIS WEEK. THE CONFERENCE, A CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN WASHINGTON IN MID-DECEMBER WAS SECRET.

ONE OF THE NEW LINES CANADA WANTS TO OPERATE IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE FROM MONTREAL TO BERMUDA, WITH STOPS ENROUTE AT BOSTON OR BALTIMORE AND WITH THE RIGHT TO PICK UP AND PUT OFF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT IN THE AMERICAN CITIES. CANADA FIRST PROJECTED SUCH A LINE TWO YEARS AGO

HOWE ALSO HAS INFORMED PARLIAMENT THAT CANADA WANTS TO OPERATE TO LATIN AMERICA, AND IN THIS CONNECTION A CARIBBEAN LINE MIGHT BE EXTENDED AND A LINE MIGHT BE OPERATED DOWN THE PACIFIC COAST FROM VANCOUVER TO MEXICO, WITH STOPS ENROUTE IN U.S.COASTAL CITIES.

THE RIGHT TO PICK UP AND PUT OFF PASSENGERS AT SUCH INTERMEDIATE STOPS--THE SO-CALLED "FIFTH FREEDOM" OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION--HAS BEEN THE CHIEF OBSTACLE TO REACHING A MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT CONVENTION.

THE AMERICANS, FOR THEIR PART, HAVE PROJECTED A LINE FROM CHICAGO NORTHWEST TO THE ORIENT THROUGH ALASKA, AND ALREADY ARE OPERATING IT TO ALASKA WITHOUT "FIFTH FREEDOM" RIGHTS IN CANADA. THEY WOULD LIKE SUCH RIGHTS AT EDMONTON, ALBERTA, OR WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, OR BOTH.

IN ADDITION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTES, THE CANADIANS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO DESIRE LINES RUNNING DEEP INTO THE UNITED STATES. WHAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO OFFER IN RETURN IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF DISCUSSION.

THE U.S.NEGOTIATORS ARE HEADED BY JAMES M.LANDIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

NOTE OTTAWA AIR CONFERENCE STORY. SEATTLE ASKS SPECIFIC ROUTES CANADA WANTS INTO U.S.MONTGOMERY SAYS THEY ARE MONTREAL-JACKSONVILLE OR MIAMI, MONTREAL-NEW ORLEANS, TORONTO-NEW ORLEANS, TORONTO-EL PASO, VANCOUVER-MEXICO THROUGH CALIFORNIA. ADDS THAT AMERICAN SOURCES ASKED HIM NOT TO MENTION THESE UNDER OTTAWA DATE BUT SUGGESTS MAY BE ABLE BREAK WASHINGTON SINCE REQUEST WAS MADE THERE IN DECEMBER.

NY

RQ242PES JAN 27 BB

NIGHT LEAD AVIATION (160)

OTTAWA, JAN.27-(AP)-LEADING CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA OPENED A CONFERENCE HERE TODAY TO DISCUSS AMONG OTHER ITEMS A CANADIAN REQUEST FOR NEW LINES INTO AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

CANADA IS UNDERSTOOD TO WANT THE RIGHT TO TAKE ON AND PUT OFF PASSENGERS IN BOSTON OR BALTIMORE ON A PROJECTED LINE FROM MONTREAL TO BERMUDA, AND TO HAVE SIMILAR RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA CITIES ON A LINE FROM VANCOUVER TO MEXICO.

THE UNITED STATES IS NEGOTIATING FOR SUCH RIGHTS IN EDMONTON, ALBERTA, OR WHITE HORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, ON A LINE NOW OPERATING FROM CHICAGO TO ALASKA AND PROJECTED FOR EXTENSIONS TO THE ORIENT.

IN ADDITION, SEVERAL OTHER PROJECTED LINES ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE UNDER DISCUSSION. THE MAIN PROBLEM, FROM THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW IS WHAT CANADA COULD OFFER TO BALANCE THE RELATIVELY LARGER AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC AVAILABLE IN THE AMERICAN CITIES.

THE CHIEF CANADIAN NEGOTIATOR, RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER C.D.HOWE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE EXPECTED AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE REACHED SOMETIME THIS WEEK. THE MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD IN PRIVATE.

RB721PES

30.24-7589

OTTAWA, JAN.27-(AP)-DR.HENRY HARRIS, TORONTO OPTOMETRIST, WAS CONVICTED TODAY ON TWO CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY ARISING FROM AN ATTEMPT BY RUSSIAN AGENTS TO OBTAIN A FALSE CANADIAN PASSPORT. HE WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

HARRIS, 54 AND A NATIVE OF NEW YORK, WAS THE 16TH PERSON TO GO ON TRIAL AS A RESULT OF THE CANADIAN ESPIONAGE PROBE AND THE NINTH TO BE SENTENCED TO PRISON. SIX OTHERS HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED AND ONE HAS BEEN FINED.

JUDGE A.G.MCDOUGALL SAID THERE WAS AMPLE EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT HARRIS HAD UNDERTAKEN TO GET A FALSE PASSPORT AND THAT THIS WAS A MATTER OF "EXTREME DANGER TO THE COUNTRY."

JJ1110AES

NEW YORK, JAN. 27-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK APPEALED TODAY IN A MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AID IN TRAINING CHINESE WORKERS IN TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS.

HIS APPEAL WAS ADDRESSED TO 101 AMERICAN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL FIRMS THANKING THEM FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING THEY PROVIDED CHINESE WORKERS AND TECHNICIANS DURING THE WAR.

THE MESSAGE, READ AT A DINNER GIVEN BY THE CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRMS BY DR.V.K.WELLINGTON KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., SAID:

"NOW THAT THE WAR-TIME TRAINING PROGRAM HAS COME TO AN END, I MOST SINCERELY HOPE THAT SOME MEANS MAY BE FOUND TO CONTINUE THIS IMPORTANT WORK. CHINA IS IN DESPERATE NEED OF MEN AND WOMEN TRAINED IN MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS, AND WE LOOK TO AMERICA TO AID US AS WE FACE THE CRITICAL YEARS AHEAD."

GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, SECOND ARMY COMMANDER, WHO FORMERLY COMMANDED U.S. FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER, URGED AMERICAN AID BE GIVEN IN CHINA'S REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

HE SAID THAT "IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE FAR EAST, I HOPE THAT AMERICANS AND CHINESE WILL CONTINUE TO WORK CLOSELY TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY COOPERATION AND MUTUAL TRUST."

WS1JM1058PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 20-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS EXPERIMENTED WITH A PORTABLE SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION SET AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION TODAY.

A SMALL BOX IS SUSPENDED FROM THE HEARER'S NECK. EARPHONES CONNECT WITH IT AND THE SET CAN BE ADJUSTED TO ANY OF THE FIVE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE U.N. -- ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH AND CHINESE.

AN ANTENNA IS IN THE STRAP AROUND THE NECK. THE SET WEIGHS ONE POUND THREE OUNCES. IT COSTS ABOUT $50 AND HAS A RANGE OF 50 FEET. THE U.N. SO FAR HAS 69 SETS.

HJ1146PES

BRITAIN GIVES BURMA VIRTUAL INDEPENDENCE

Orders Creation Of Interim Government Pending Constitution

TOM WILLIAMS

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Britain announced agreement with the Burmese today to grant virtual independence immediately to that Asiatic land of 17,000,000 people and ordered the creation of an interim government to administer its affairs while a new constitution is being written.

Winston Churchill, leader of the opposition, at once demanded and received a promise for an early debate on what he called "this dismal transaction."

Identical statements announcing the decision to free the 262,000 square miles of Burma from British rule were made in the House of Commons and the House of Lords by Prime Minister Attlee and Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India.

White Paper Issued

Additional details of the agreement reached during two weeks of discussion here with a six-man delegation of Burmese nationalist leaders headed by U Aung San were disclosed in a White Paper issued almost simultaneously.

Under the agreement Burma is given the right to decide whether to remain in the commonwealth as a British dominion or sever all ties.

An assembly to write a constitution will be elected in April and will be made up entirely of Burmese nationals.

While the constitution is being drafted, Burma will be ruled by an interim government—a native executive council and a British governor like that in India.

Besides agreeing in principle that Burma shall control her own finances in the interim period, Britain also granted immediate control of all Burmese armed forces to the Government of Burma.

British Troops Question

After the new constitution becomes effective, the question of retention or use of British forces in Burma will be subject to agreement between the two nations.

An "agreed objective" set forth in the White Paper was "early and willing unification of the frontier areas"—the Shan states and Chin Hills areas—but the decision on means of incorporating them under a Burmese Government was deferred for special study.

Approximately 5,000,000 Kerens, Chin and Kachin tribes and people of the Shan states inhabit these areas bordering India, Siam and China.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said the British Government had "given definite pledges to the people of those areas," and whatever action was taken would have to be in "accordance with their wishes and with their free consent."

To Study Border Situation

A. G. Bottomley, dominions undersecretary, will leave by air tomorrow to investigate the frontier situation and a special committee will be set up immediately to work out the "best method of associating the frontier peoples" with Burma, he added. Representatives of the frontier areas will be on the commission.

The white paper said Britain will support a Burmese application for United Nations membership.

Churchill asked "does this statement mean that we pay as we go, or only that we go?"

Attlee replied "it means that the people of Burma have the right to decide in the future whether they should stay in the commonwealth or go outside."

Certain interest-free loans by the British will be continued for reconstruction purposes in the interim period, he added.

To Control Own Forces

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Besides agreeing in principle that Burma shall control her own finances in the interim period, Britain also granted immediate control of all Burmese armed forces to the Government of Burma.

After the new Constitution becomes effective the question of retention or use of British forces in Burma will be subject to agreement between the two nations.

The command paper also said that Britain would support a Burmese application for United Nations membership.

British, Burma Reach Accord On Freedom

London, Jan 28 (AP)—The British Government announced today it had reached an agreement with Burma that will permit the Asiatic dependency to attain independence.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India and Burma, said that an interim Government similar to that established for India would administer affairs during the transitory period for the 262,000-square-mile region and its 17,000,000 inhabitants

Burma lies just east of India. It was a battleground in the war against Japan.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence announced the accord in the House of Lords. He said a Constituent Assembly made up entirely of Burmese Nationals would be elected next April.

Prime Minister Attlee was due to report the agreement to the House of Commons later today. The accord was reached after two weeks of discussions with Burmese Nationalist leaders.

Tass Criticizes British Ties With U.S.

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass called upon Britain today to "stand by the spirit" of her twenty-year treaty with the Soviet Union and criticized British ties with the United States, which it said "in fact have assumed the character of a military alliance."

Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin held a long conference last night with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. An official source said the envoy was asked to clarify the "reservations" which Prime Min-

ister Stalin recently said weakened the British-Soviet alliance.

This informant said Bevin told the British Cabinet today of the request to Zarubin.

"Matters Of Substance"

A Foreign Office spokesman would say only that Bevin ad Zarubin discussed "matters of substance" during the Ambassador's first formal call on the Foreign Secretary.

The official source, however, said Bevin knew he had the full backing of the British Government to go ahead with extension and revision of the treaty, provided the new alliance remains within the framework of Britain's United Nations obligations and that the amended pact consolidates Anglo-Soviet relations. Bevin has already offered to extend the treaty, signed in 1942, to 1992.

Out-Of-Date Clauses

There were no indications what Russia might seek in the way of amendments, but officials close to the Foreign Office stressed that it was the British view that some clauses of the existing pact were out of date, such as the one referring to mutual aid in "the war against Germany."

Diplomatic observers suggested that a revision of the British-Soviet alliance was linked directly with the Anglo-French treaty soon to be negotiated and with the already existing French-Soviet pact, completing a new European triple entente based on a series of common and inter-related objectives.

These objectives would include three-way guarantees of joint action against any future German aggression, maintenance of peace in Europe and continental security and economic prosperity.

Soon After Conference

The Tass complaint came a few hours after the Bevin-Zarubin conference. The news agency said: "One cannot say that British policy toward the U.S.S.R. conforms to the principles and demands of the treaty of alliance."

"Actually there are no few occasions when Britain and the United States have come out in a bloc against the Soviet Union," the news agency added.

"Military Alliance"

"Britain has not formally concluded a treaty of alliance with the United States; nevertheless, no one can doubt the existence of intimate relations between Britain and the United States, which in fact have assumed the character of a military alliance."

The Soviet news agency also called attention to a recent article in the Communist *Daily Worker* of London, which it quoted as saying that British-Soviet relations were in a "most unsatisfactory state" and that the friendship treaty, signed in 1942, "might just as well not exist for all the meaning it has at the present moment."

The new Tass statements seemed to indicate there was to be no relaxing of the pressure on Britain which began when *Pravda* interpreted a statement by Bevin that Britain "does not tie herself to anyone" as a repudiation of the treaty of alliance.

YUGOSLAVS CLAIM U.S. VIOLATES PACT ON REPARATIONS

JACK SMITH

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United States was accused by Yugoslavia today of a "flagrant violation" of the 1946 Paris Agreement on reparations from Germany.

Mladen Ivekovic, Yugoslav spokesman, in an address before the four-power Deputy Foreign Ministers Council declared "the United States abandoned their claims to German assets (in Australia) to the Austrian government," although the Paris pact stipulated that Allied nations could relinquish their aims only in favor of other allies.

Assails U.S. Stand

Ivekovic said the United States action could result in Austria receiving reparations from Germany "as reward for her role in the war," and was "untenable juridically, morally and politically."

The spokesman for Yugoslavia, who is demanding payment of a $11,000,000,000 reparations bill from Germany and Austria, also accused the occupation powers in western zone of Germany of not liquidating German trusts and dismantling reparations plants to the extent laid down at Potsdam. This policy, he declared, "amounts to a resurrection" of the economic and industrial power of Germany.

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak foreign minister, said in an interview that his country wanted Germany set up as a unified state. Although this stand was at variance with the proposals of France, Holland and several other countries who have advocated a loose federation, Masaryk said this was a point "which may be stressed unduly." Russia also has been advocating a unified state.

Masaryk said Czechoslovakia did not intend to press reparations demands against Austria, and although she wanted a few small patches of Austrian territory she did not intend to ask for them in the treaty. Czechoslovakia was willing to leave them for negotiation with Austria later, he said.

He declared he was more optimistic over prospects for a lasting peace than at any time in the last six months.

Russian Plan Under Fire

Representatives of Brazil and Australia, who want full participation by the smaller powers in the writing of the peace for Germany and Austria, attacked Russia's plan for drafting the treaties as a "big power" peace. Fedor Gusev, Soviet deputy foreign minister, circulated a plan yesterday for the treaties to be written the same way as those for Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland, with a peace conference called only to make recommendations concerning the work of the Foreign Ministers Council.

Authoritative sources said United States Deputy Robert Murphy planned to ask Gusev for amplification of his plan soon, especially his proposal to have the finished treaty ratified by "the German state." Murphy desired to know if Gusev meant ratification by plebiscite or by a future German government. The United States has suggested the imposition of a peace statute in the absence of a German government.

alliance" with the United States, although no formal treaty exists between the two countries, but often acted "in a bloc" with the United States against Russia, with whom she has a twenty-year alliance. Tass said British policy toward the U.S.S.R. was not in keeping with "the principles and demands of a treaty of alliance."

The Tass commentary appeared to be a demand that Britain reorient her actual policy as well as her treaty obligations toward the Soviet.

No Indication On Amendments

There were no indications here as to what Russia might want in the way of amendments to the existing treaty, but officials close to the Foreign Office said it was the British view, too, that some clauses were out of date, such as the one pledging mutual aid in "the war against Germany."

Other sources have suggested that Stalin may also have felt that a loophole existed in other clauses which envisaged eventual organization of the United Nations now accomplished.

Bevin Questions Russian Terms

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, has asked George Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador, for a clarification of the reservations in the British-Russian alliance which Prime Minister Stalin wants removed, an official source said today. L. GAVSTON

Presumably Bevin sought to learn just what reservations in the pact are considered by Stalin to be undesirable, with a possible view to taking the first step toward strengthening and extending the pact.

Bevin saw Zarubin last night, and the informant said the Foreign Secretary reported to the Cabinet today on what he had done.

Relations More Important

The Foreign Secretary acted in the face of a warning broadcast by Tass, official news agency, and printed in all Soviet newspapers that Russia regards "actual relations between the two countries incomparably more important than the formalities of treaty terms."

As an illustration of what was meant, Tass said Britain had close relations "bordering on a military

Bevin Delays Signing Treaties

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Bevin will delay signing the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria until after a foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons, due next week, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. As a result, the treaties will go to Moscow and Paris first. The Foreign Office spokesman explained that Mr. Bevin's decision was merely "an act of courtesy toward the House of Commons.

Council to Act for George VI

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—King George VI announced tonight the appointment of a three-member Council of State to act for him during the British royal family's forthcoming tour of South Africa. The members are the Duke of Gloucester, the King's younger brother, just returned from Australia; the Princess Royal, his sister, and twenty-three-year-old Viscount Lascelles, her son.

Russ Treaty Plan For Reich Hit

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Representatives of Brazil and Australia asserted today that Russia's plan for writing a German treaty would lead to a "big power" peace.

The United States, authoritative sources said, planned soon to ask amplification of the Soviet proposal that the Big Four draft the treaty, submit it to an international peace conference for suggestions and then write the final text. J. SMITH

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Feodor T. Gousev circulated the proposal yesterday in the form of a memorandum to other members of the Deputy Foreign Ministers Conference, meeting here to lay the groundwork for the German and Austrian treaties.

Would Defeat Plan

Spokesmen for Australia and Brazil said the plan would defeat their request for full participation in the peace-making.

The request had support from Britain, France and the United States.

However, United States Deputy Robert Murphy's contemplated bid for amplification, informed sources said, would be as much concerned with Gousev's references to a "German state" as with the plan's de-emphasis on small-power participation.

Gousev had proposed that the treaty be ratified by "the German state." Murphy wanted to know whether this meant ratification by the German people through a plebiscite or merely approval by the future German government.

Satellite Treaties

"Mr. Gousev suggests the procedure used for the satellite treaties," an Australian Government source said. "Our dissatisfaction on that score is well known."

A Brazilian official said his country could never approve the plan but, like Australia, contemplated no immediate, formal protest.

Deputies drafting an Austrian treaty received a Czechoslovak Government memorandum asking that the Czechs be permitted to negotiate directly with Austria on relatively minor frontier problems.

FRENCH CABINET WINS

Paris, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Socialist Premier, Paul Ramadier, and his French coalition Cabinet received a huge vote of confidence from the National Assembly today after rightists had attacked the Government as impotent. The Government won by 543 to 18 votes.

A group of Rightist Deputies, excluded from the Cabinet, criticized the Premier for not forming an all-Socialist regime and for including Communists, Socialists, Popular Republicans, Radical Socialists and Independents. Rene Capitant, one of the challenging Deputies, said: "You have returned to a system of Government by a coalition of parties where the Ministers are only delegates of the parties."

Franco Foes Seek New Premier

Paris, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Diego Martinez Barrio of the Spanish Republican Government in exile conferred with anti-Franco leaders today in an effort to solve the political crisis opened by the resignation yesterday of Premier José Giral.

Giral himself was the first person to be consulted by the President. He said afterward that he had informed Martinez Barrio that he believed "a government of the most wide republican base must be formed under the chairmanship of a personality belonging to the National Republican party."

The French Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* published a statement by Santiago Carrillo, Spanish Communist party representative in the Giral Cabinet, saying that "we Communists have no responsibility in this crisis, which we considered inopportune."

SAYS U. S. DISCUSSES BUYING GREENLAND

Copenhagen, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The political commentator of the Ekstrabladet said today that talks have been under way in Copenhagen for several months between "interested Danish and American parties" concerning the possibility of the sale of Greenland. Greenland is Denmark's only colonial possession.

The article said that the Danes had mentioned $1,000,000,000 "without frightening the Americans," but added that the Danish Government representatives were apprehensive of international prospects.

A plan like this would "prejudice Denmark's political position," the writer said, adding: "I foresee that responsible American and Danish quarters in Denark will deny even the knowledge that these discussions have taken place, but they will not be able to alter the fact that they have been going on."

Nazi Aides' News Banned To Bar 'Legends'

1947

Nuernberg, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Allies have determined to wash the names of Hitler's leaders out of print and their deeds out of mind so they never can contribute to new German legends, it was learned here today.

This policy has been adopted by the Allied Control Council in Berlin for Nazi leaders generally and specifically for the seven Nazis who were convicted with Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop and others but were given only jail terms.

Order Sent To Prison

They are Admirals Eric Raeder life imprisonment, and Karl Doenitz, ten years; Walter Funk, reichsbanker, life; Diplomat Constantin von Neurath, fifteen years; Munitions Maker Albert Speer, twenty years; Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach, twenty years, and Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess, life.

The council decision was forwarded to prison officers here and is being implanted firmly at Spandau prison in Berlin, where the seven will serve out their terms. They will be moved to Spandau next month.

Meanwhile, the ACC order is that no news of any of the seven ever is to be divulged—that all their actions and comments are to be secret. The secrecy reputedly was advocated by the Soviet spokesman in Berlin. The Russians have long felt the best way for the people to forget any individual is by silence.

Russ Secretive

The Russians never have disclosed what they found in Hitler's Berlin bunker, whether they ever had the body. They never have said Hitler was dead.

Martin Bormann, deputy after Hess, had been reported unofficially several times to be in Russian hands, but the Soviets have neither confirmed nor denied the

30-24-7591

Army Pilot Killed

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 28 (AP).—Lieut. William L. Clarkson, of Alexandria, Va., was killed Friday in a plane crash near Hamburg, the United States Army announced today. The announcement said the Army liaison-type plane piloted by Clarkson was on a ferry flight from Ansbach to Copenhagen when it crashed.

Says Goebbels Urged Killing of U. S. Flyers

Dachau, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels exhorted the German people to kill captive American airmen despite any plea they might make that they "followed orders" in bombing the Reich, a United States military court was told today.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Dwinell, prosecuting twenty-one high SS and Gestapo officers, introduced evidence of Goebbels's statement to show the Germans themselves considered following orders was no defense.

Death Demanded For Polish Spy

Warsaw, Jan. 28 (AP)—A military prosecutor demanded the death penalty today for Marian Golebiowski, chief aide to Col. Jan Rzepecki, alleged underground leader, with whom he is being tried on charges of spying for a foreign power. Life imprisonment was asked for Rzepecki and for most of the nine other officers involved on trial.

The prosecution has accused Rzepecki of being in command of an organization called "WIN"—the initials stand for the Polish words for "freedom," of seeking to overthrow the Polish Government and of carrying out espionage "on behalf of a foreign power"

The prosecution asserted that "WIN" was financed by the former exile Government of Poland in London.

The prosecutor told the court that the defendants were responsible for thousands of killings throughout Poland during the past eighteen months, as well as mass lootings and armed attacks against the Polish militia. He maintained that some $400,000 in American currency had been sent into Poland within a 90-day period to finance espionage and diversionist activities.

The tribunal is expected to announce the verdicts tomorrow.

Russia Accuses MacArthur of Church Rebuff

Tass Says Soviet Orthodox Aid Can't Enter Japan, Sees an 'Unfriendly Act'

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP).—The official Soviet news agency Tass said today General MacArthur's staff had refused a representative of the Moscow Patriarchate permission to enter Japan on invitation from a Russian Orthodox Consistory, and that such refusal was "an unfriendly act toward the Russian Orthodox Church."

The Vladivostok dispatch, prominently displayed in the government newspaper "Izvestia," said, "The Church and public of the Russian Orthodox Church cannot consider this act other than as an unfriendly act toward the Russian Orthodox Church and a crude interference in the affairs of a spiritual Consistory of the Orthodox Church in Japan, long under supervision of the Moscow Patriarchy."

Tass said the Consistory requested the Moscow Patriarch last March to nominate a bishop for Japan. It said MacArthur's staff had been asked for permission for a representative of the Patriarchate to enter Japan, and that request was denied early in January.

"It is not without interest to note that MacArthur's staff some time ago urgently asked for a bishop from the United States for the Orthodox Church in Japan," Tass commented. "In order to give at least the appearance of consent to the Orthodox Consistory in Japan to accepting an American bishop, MacArthur's staff assigned a Special Service officer to the Consistory, under whose influence 'consent' was made official. Thus did MacArthur's staff dispose of the fate of Japanese Orthodox parishes.

"It may be concluded that, from the point of view of policy and methods, such unceremonious actions can find explanation, but from the public and Church point of view they are absolutely illegal."

The dispatch noted that the Orthodox Church was founded in Japan by Russian missionaries in 1861.

BIG U. S. RADIO DUE TO OPEN IN LUZON

Manila, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—American, Filipino and Australian engineers are putting the finishing touches to an elaborate, high-powered radio transmitting center designed to make American broadcasts audible to virtually all of the Eastern Hemisphere. The station is at Malolos, in Bulacan province, twenty-five miles northwest of Manila. It has been under construction for more than a year.

No official word has been released concerning the purpose of the station, but it is reliably understood to be an ultra-modern, superpower installation capable of beaming three programs simultaneously to any part of the world. Communications experts of the American State Department are on hand for the initial tests, expected shortly.

Tenative plans call for the use of one or more frequencies by the Philippines Government for domestic broadcasts during daylight hours. At night, when long-range transmission conditions are more favorable, programs from the United States will be beamed to Siberia, China and the countries of Southeast Asia, including India. Communications men say that only with a relay point like Malolos can American broadcasts be heard consistently well in some of these areas.

The State Department has a ten-year lease of the top floor of a downtown Manila office building in which it has constructed air-conditioned studios for the international service.

U.S. Seamen Quizzed About Huk Activities

Manila, Jan. 28 (AP)—Philippine military police said today they had questioned two American seamen at Cabanatuan, 55 miles north of Manila, about possible knowledge of the movement of Hukbalahaps (armed peasants).

They said the two, who gave their names as Harold R. Maxwell and H. E. Provencher (addresses unavailable), of the United States naval base at Subic Bay, denied any contacts with the Huks and said they were merely seeing the country.

Philippines Take Hemp Farms

MANILA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Highly productive, Japanese-established hemp plantations of Mindanao Island are being taken over by the Philippine government from the United States at a cost as low as one dollar each, President Manuel A. Roxas informed the Philippine Congress.

Philippines Buying Eight Church Estates

Manila, Jan. 28—The sale to the Philippine republic of eight estates belonging to the Catholic Church has been "practically concluded" at a conference between Secretary of Justice Ramon Ozeata and Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty.

Only a few minor details remain to be worked out, according to Ozeata. The sale of the estates, all located on the island of Luzon, will involve about $2,000,000.

(Copyright, 1947, Chicago Daily News, Inc.)

Manila, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—An American military commission today convicted three Japanese naval officers of war crimes for the beheading of four corporals of the Thirteenth United States Air Force who bailed out of a B-24 bomber over Celebes on June 25, 1945. Capt. Minorou Toyama, second in command of the Makassar naval base, was sentenced to life and Junior Lieuts. Yoshiyuki Nakamura and Toyaki Inagaki to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The base commander had been sentenced to life at an earlier trial.

Prosecutor Thomas J. O'Conner of 2755 Reservoir avenue, the Bronx, traveled thousands of miles to gather the evidence.

G. I. in Japan Killed In Gun Accident

Yokohama, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Pvt. Glen T. Collins of Mountain City, Tenn., was killed accidentally last Wednesday while on guard duty at a motor pool near Sendai, the Eighth Army announced today.

The announcement said that a gun somehow was discharged while Collins was seated with the weapon pointed toward his stomach.

Chinese Stage Another Rally Assailing U.S.

Shanghai, Jan. 28 (AP)—A new anti-American demonstration developed today at a rally of 1,500 Chinese, mainly students, observing the fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the 1932 undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

Anti-American leaflets were distributed and one speaker read a declaration charging Americans with "robbing Chinese fruits of victory over Japan." The resolution, declaring America was treating China as a satellite, was adopted amid applause.

The declaration further charged, without amplification, that the United States was supporting "Japanese Fascists . . . which seriously menace the people of China."

In Previous Demonstrations

Most of the participants were students of National Chiaotung and Chinan universities, who recently staged anti-American parades here in protest against the alleged rape of a Chinese girl by a United States Marine in Peiping.

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, who defended the Chapei area in the 1932 hostilities, and several members of the Left-wing Democratic League presided at the meeting, held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

WACs In Tokyo Get Dress 'Break'

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—Enlisted WACs, the Cinderellas of Japan because they have to be in bed by midnight while their officer and civilian sisters continue to dance and play, brightened up today when the Army said they could wear good old civilian clothes on week ends.

Slacks and bobby socks in the daytime and formals at night from Saturday noon to Sunday midnight is the new order for the 700 enlisted WACs in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

In By 12 Except Saturdays

But they still have to be in by midnight, except on Saturdays, unless they certify they are going to a private home or rest hotel.

It's quite a treat for the girls to wear civvies 36 hours each week in a foreign land where enlisted men and officers always must wear uniform. In dress, they now have equal rights with officer WACs.

Major Pauline V. Linch, ranking WAC officer in Tokyo, said the enlisted WACs have been good soldiers who have done a normal amount of griping about regulations but have conformed with good grace.

Morale Called Excellent

Their morale is excellent, she said, and they have boosted that of the soldiers, who welcome the little bit of America they represent.

The first WACs in this area arrived last fall. They live in the modern six-story Mitsubishi main building and have Japanese maids to do the routine housekeeping. Male guests may be entertained in the big first-floor lounge. The building is off limits to officers.

Off duty, there's plenty of recreation for the WACs at dinners, dances, teas and outings. And there are plenty of GI's to squire them about.

Cabinet Shakeup Is Foreseen In Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—The resignation of Premier Shigeru Yoshida's cabinet is imminent again, the second time in two weeks, to make room for a coalition that would lighten the Conservative front against leftwing opponents of the Government, reliable sources said today.

Yoshida would be renamed Premier and four rightwing Social Democratic party leaders would receive portfolios under the reorganization plan, informants said.

Partial agreement has been reached in backstage negotiations, but the Socialists have not given a final answer.

Acceptance would mean a Cabinet resignation within a day or two. Rejection would throw Government efforts to strengthen itself back into the same confusion as on January 17, when Cabinet officials announced abandonment of their initial attempt to form a coalition.

Demonstration Fizzles

Leftwingers who vigorously opposed Socialist participation in the Government failed today to produce their promised "gigantic" anti-Government demonstration.

An unenthusiastic crowd estimated by American military police at 150,000 heard familiar speeches at the Imperial Plaza. At least one third of them left before the start of an orderly parade to the Diet Building.

Ryuichi Tokuda, secretary general of the Communist party, had announced today's demonstration would exceed the December mass meeting in which 400,000 participated.

Tetsu Katayama, chairman of the Social Democratic party's executive committee, said the Socialists would enter into a coalition, providing the Government replaced Finance Minister Tanzan Ishibashi.

He said the majority of the party supported the coalition but insisted on the elimination of Ishibashi's "inflationary finance."

Informants said Yoshida was expected to name one or two well known professors to the Cabinet, which still would be dominated by members of the Liberal and Progressive parties. These conservative parties give the Cabinet its support in the House of Representatives.

DISMISSALS ASKED AT JAP WAR TRIALS

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A motion for dismissal of charges was laid before the International War Crimes Tribunal today in behalf of Hiroshi Oshima, former Ambassador to Germany, who was decorated by Hitler and Emperor Hirohito for engineering the Japan-Germany-Italy tripartite pact.

His counsel, Owen Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa, argued that the defendant was only the agent through whom the Government leaders of Japan and Germany transmitted their decisions. A similar argument was presented in behalf of Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy.

A dismissal motion for Mamoru Shigemitsu, career Foreign Office diplomat, claimed that he had no connection with the Army's aggression and declared that as Ambassador to Britain at the time the tripartite pact was signed he opposed an alliance with Germany.

Gen. MacArthur's Son Gets Wooden Sword

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—Little Arthur MacArthur, the General's 8-year-old son, has a new toy—a wooden sword with which an elderly Japanese carpenter tried to point up his opposition to the Premier Yoshida Government.

The carpenter, Ichiro Adachi, tried to present the encased sword, along with a note pleading for a janitor's job for his collegiate son and a plea against the Yoshida Cabinet, to General MacArthur Sunday. An honor guard nabbed Adachi, who was released on the occupation commander's orders.

Atcheson Flying To U.S.

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—United States Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., and Lieut. Gen. Zinovi Pechkoff, head of the French mission to Japan, plan to leave for Washington tomorrow in General MacArthur's C-54 Bataan. Atcheson will attend routine conferences with the State Department and Pechkoff will confer with French diplomatic officials in Washington.

Gen. Ho, Troops Rejoin Side Of Chiang

Nanking, Jan. 28 (AP)—It could happen only in China. MILKS

Gen. Ho Peng-chu, who has been commanding 50,000 Chinese Communist troops in their battles against Government forces along the critical Kiangsu-Shantung border, decided it wasn't a very satisfactory way of life—so now he is commanding a Government army instead. Same troops, too!

The official Central News Agency reported the switch today, with much supporting detail. General Ho's latest fence-jumping is his fourth such swap, the Government agency related.

Was On Jap Side

During the war, the former Nationalist Government militarist became commander of Chinese puppet (anti-Government, pro-Japanese) troops in the Hsuchow-Haichow area. After Japan's surrender, he reappeared, beaming, as a Government army officer, and evidently all was forgiven.

In January, 1946, he moved to the Chinese Communist camp, taking command of the Communists' "Democratic Reconstruction Joint Army," which for the past year has fought Government troops along the Shantung province border.

Gets A New Title

Five days ago, in an exchange of messages with the opposing Government commanders at Hsuchow, he expressed dissatisfaction with Communist life. And yesterday, he appeared at the Lunghai railroad town of Haichow—bringing his four bewildered divisions with him.

Their welcome by Government forces was jubilant. Bygones obviously had become bygones.

"Communists," the Government news agency quoted him as concluding, "are the main deterrent to peace, unity and democracy in China."

With his new command, of course, goes a new title: Government Specification Commander in Southern Shantung, and concurrently commander in chief of the 42d Group Army. But he's right back where he started, geographically. His assignment: To smash Communists in Shantung.

New Shanghai Attack On U.S. Is Fairly Mild

Nanking, Jan. 28 (AP)—Shanghai had a new, comparatively small anti-American demonstration today, while on the military front the Government claimed the defection from Chinese Communist ranks of turn-about Gen. Ho Peng-chu and 50,000 troops.

One thousand five hundred Chinese, mostly university students, bitterly accused Americans of "robbing Chinese of the fruits of victory over Japan" in a revival of similar demonstrations that three weeks ago attracted much larger groups of university students in Nanking, Peiping, Shanghai, and Tientsin.

Occasion of the new outburst in Shanghai was the fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the undeclared Sino-Japanese War.

British Judge Freed By Jewish Kidnapers

Jurist Unharmed; Hunt Second Man Held by Palestine Underground

CARTER DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, Jan. 28. — (AP) A rumpled, unshaven British judge, still dressed in the dignified wig and robes of his office, was released by his abductors tonight as the police intensified their search for a second British subject kidnaped by members of the Jewish underground.

Judge Ralph Windham, who was seized Monday from the bench in his courtroom in Tel Aviv, described his captors as cordial, mannerly people who were careful about seeing that he had enough to eat and read. They remained masked at all times.

Report Collins Released

There were reports that the second man, H. A. I. Collins, a banker and former British army officer, also had been released, but police said these could not be confirmed.

Collins was seized Sunday night

(Continued on Page Two)

from his home in Jerusalem by four men and a woman who chloroformed him and carried him into an ancient Moslem cemetery containing a maze of catacombs. Recalling that eyewitnesses told police that Collins' abductors struck him on the head with an ax handle, authorities speculated that the underground might hold him for a longer time in order to treat his injuries.

Shortly before Windham was released, reliable informants in Jerusalem said the British had fixed a deadline of 5 p. m. tomorrow for the invoking of statutory martial law in certain sections of Palestine unless both the judge and Collins were returned unharmed.

British authorities also drafted plans to protect other civilians from similar kidnapings.

Windham was taken by his captors to a textile factory on the outskirts of Ramat Gan and released. Police immediately cordoned off Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv, and began a search for the judge's kidnapers.

The judge was released about five miles from the courtroom where he was seized.

He told a reporter that he walked three quarters of an hour after two armed men who had been his guards left him saying that he was free and that the police would call for him soon.

Judge Well Treated

"I was well fed and not mistreated in any way," he said.

Coincidentally, Ramat Gan also figured in the chain of events which authorities said led to the kidnaping of Windham and Collins.

Last May the police station in the town was attacked and Dov Bela Gruner, 33-year-old member of the Jewish underground, was wounded and captured. Subsequently Gruner was sentenced to be hanged for the attack—a sentence which has not yet been carried out.

(In London, British Colonial Minister Arthur Creech Jones told the House of Commons he understood that Collins had been seriously injured. Creech Jones warned Jews that any additional outbreaks would lead to "full military control and all it implies," and said British women and children might have to be evacuated from the Holy Land to protect them from violence.)

Hebrew newspapers earlier today received notes, reportedly from Irgun Zvai Leumi, saying the two kidnaped men would be "released shortly not because of threats of the head of occupation forces to impose martial law on occupied territory but because the practical aim has been achieved—Dov Gruner was not executed.

"If any crime is committed against him or against any other soldier (Irgun member) we shall not withdraw from any reaction which will prove to the subjugator that the price which they will have to pay for executing a Jewish warrior is too high."

The notes also promised that a detailed statement on the kidnaping would be issued tomorrow by the secret Irgun radio station.

Jewish leaders conferred in Jerusalem most of the day, and a spokesman said they were seeking means of forcing the underground to release the two. The mayor of Tel Aviv held an emergency meeting with his city council and reported receipt of the British ultimatum from Sir Alan Cunningham, the high commissioner.

A dusk to dawn curfew remained in effect in Jerusalem and the port city of Haifa. Some 181 persons were detained briefly in the capital as curfew breakers, and shots were fired into the air during the night to warn Jews to return to their homes. The city was placed out of bounds to military personnel off duty.

Protective Move Pondered For Holy Land

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones told the House of Commons today that British women and children might be removed from Palestine to protect them from extremist violence.

A concentration of British civilian personnel also is "under active consideration," the Colonial Secretary announced.

He said the Government, meanwhile, would continue to give unreserved support to Palestine civil and military authorities in efforts to end what he said was a reign of "terrorism."

Demanding that Britain "return" to its mandatory obligations in Palestine, David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said today that Jewish "independence" and "statehood" were "logical and healthy outcomes" of the mandate.

The Jewish leader, whose illness caused postponement of arrangements to meet Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones this week, asserted in a prepared statement to the press that Britain was acting unlawfully in applying measures in Palestine which, he said, conflicted with the mandate.

Cites Land Ordinances

He cited prevailing land ordinances in the Holy Land which, he said, allowed the Jews free settlement in no more than five per cent of the country.

Jews, Ben Gurion continued, "claim the full right to settle freely on the land and particularly to develop the unused land and water resources of the country."

Immigration restrictions also have breached the mandate, he said, and are a "crying injustice to the Jewish people, whose surviving remnants in Europe are seeking a haven where they are entitled to find it—in the land of the internationally recognized national home."

3 Consuls Deny Viet-Nam Aid

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 27 [AP—*Delayed*] —Chinese, British and United States consuls in Hanoi acknowledged today that they had been guests of Viet-Nam officials recently at a dinner, but flatly denied statements of encouragement for the Viet-Nam cause attributed to them by the Viet-Nam radio.

A joint statement by the American and British consuls said:

"American and British consuls in Hanoi, with the knowledge of the French commissariat, entered Sino-Viet-Namese quarters in the afternoon of the twenty-second (of January) at the invitation of Viet-Namese authorities therein to ascertain for themselves local conditions and treat various questions concerning civilian evacuation, which subsequently took place on January 24.

"Entertained At Dinner"

"The Chinese consul general accompanied them. Authorities in question entertained the consuls at dinner that evening.

"The Viet-Nam radio broadcast certain remarks alleged to have been made by the United States and British consuls. We authorize the issue of a flat denial of the respective statements attributed to them."

The Chinese consul general issued a similar denial.

The Viet-Nam radio quoted the three as saying:

Yen Tse-kien, Chinese consul general: "Although the Chinese people fought valiantly, they had to withdraw from their main cities; yet, thanks to their long resistance, they finally triumphed over the enemy."

"Thanked Authorities"

Trevor Wilson, British consul: Thanked the Viet-Namese authorities for protecting Indian nationals and said the world would appreciate Viet-Namese respect for international law.

James O'Sullivan, United States consul: "The longer the Viet-Nam people will persist in their struggle, the more certain their final victory will be."

INDIA RIOT AREA UNDER NEWS BAN

LAHORE, India, Jan. 28.—(AP) The government of Punjab Province, scene of recent riots, imposed a 15-day censorship on news today, ordering newspapers and agencies not to publish anything but official statements concerning any "agitation."

Four pro-Moslem League daily newspapers immediately announced they would suspend publication during the 15-day period, in protest against the order.

The announcement was made shortly after the government lifted a ban which it imposed Friday on the Moslem League's national guard and Rashtriya Sevak Sangh, Hindu youth organization.

The Moslem League's committee of action said it would "continue its present all-out non-violent mass struggle against the reactionary Punjab regime."

Removal of the five-day ban followed the release Sunday of eight Moslem League leaders arrested Friday by Punjab police during and after a raid on the guard's Lahore office.

Hundreds of Moslems were arrested for participating in demonstrations which followed the raids and nearly 200 persons were injured when police armed with clubs charged into a group of league leaders.

The Punjab government supports the program of the predominantly Hindu Congress party, although about 57 per cent of the population of the northwestern province is Moslem.

Kurdish Sally Into Iraq Imminent, Iran Hears

Tehran, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chieftain Mullah Mustafa el Barzani was en route to northwestern Iran today to rejoin his 10,000 displaced Kurdish tribesmen, and informed sources expressed belief he intended to fight his way back to his former properties in Iraq.

The Kurds are encamped between Lake Urmia and the Iraq border. J.C. GOODWIN

Diplomatic sources said they believed the tribesmen planned to reenter Iraq and join 15,000 Barzani followers in the mountains adjacent to the Turkish and Iranian frontiers. Iraq officials are alert to the possibility of tribal risings in the spring of the year when the snows thaw in the rugged frontier mountain and forest areas.

Hostages Held

A source close to Premier Ahmed Qavam said the Premier was concerned over reports that the Barzani tribesmen had mustered 3,400 rifles, despite a recent Iranian tribal-disarmament program. Last spring Barzani, apparently operating from Iranian territory, was reported to have directed tribesmen's attacks on Iraqi frontier posts.

An Iranian Army staff officer said the tribesmen were holding five Iranian officers as hostages for Kurdish leaders who have been "guests" of the Government here since the fall of Ghazi Mohammed's "National Kurdish Republic" and that of the leftist regime in Azerbaijan province.

Wants U.S., British To Stay Out

A close associate of Barzani said the tribal chief was seeking British and American assurances of nonintervention in the event he decided to fight his way back into his old Iraq properties. Barzani visited the mission chiefs this week, American and British embassy spokesmen said, but each termed the meetings "unofficial conversations." The American spokesman said Barzani's problems involved only Iran and Iraq, and "we so advised" him.

Barzani and some of his chiefs are under death sentence in Iraq

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Evatt Heads Parley

Elected Chief of Pacific Talks on Advancement of Natives

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 28 (AP).—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, was elected president of the South Pacific Regional Conference today as forty delegates representing six nations convened to discuss the advancement of natives of dependent territories.

Evatt was chosen on motion of Robert Butler, American Ambassador to Australia and chief American delegate, after Australian Prime Minister J. B. Chifley had formally opened the conference.

Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, who was named vice-president, said the conference hopes "to end gradually for all time the exploitation of native peoples of the South Pacific for the benefit of outsiders."

Other nations represented at the conference are the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.

Truman To Fly To Visit Mexican President

3-DAY STAY IN CAPITAL PROPOSED

White House Announcement Says Exact Date Has Not Been Set

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Truman will fly to Mexico City early in March for a three-day visit with President Miguel Aleman, who will return the visit in Washington shortly thereafter.

The announcement that the two presidents will make the historic exchange of visits was quickly interpreted here as a move to cement good relations between the American republics. Diplomatic authorities said the journey will be a "gesture of good will" toward Mexico.

The two presidents are expected to discuss generally a broad range of matters affecting the two countries.

Loan May Be Discussed

Some officials speculated that among the questions most likely to come up are the possibility of a United States loan to help finance Mexico's ambitious industrialization and road-building program, and the current epidemic of hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

These officials said the President and members of his Cabinet have expressed concern over the Mexican epidemic's danger to United States cattle herds.

Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, is reported to have taken personal command of the campaign to keep the epidemic outside the United States.

Anderson was in Galveston, Texas, today and was said to be investigating sanitation conditions in the Southwest.

Plans Policy Statement

The Agriculture Department was reported to be preparing a "policy statement" and background information on the epidemic. The information will be distributed to governors of Western states and to congressmen investigating the epidemic and its dangers to United States cattle herds, informants said.

Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, said that neither the exact dates of the trip, nor other details, have been worked out yet. He added, however, that the trip "had been in the works for some time."

Informants in a position to know said details of the flight were arranged last fall by John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury.

Talk Led To Invitation

Snyder discussed the possibility of a presidential trip to Mexico with Aleman, who was then President-elect, and an invitation to Mr. Truman resulted.

Mr. Truman has wanted to see Mexico for a number of years it was said. His trip will be the first such journey to Mexico City by a United States President.

The late President Roosevelt visited Mexico by train April 20, 1943, when he met former President Manuel Avila Camacho at Monterrey.

Third Trip Outside Country

Ross said that Mr. Truman is expected to remain in Mexico City for about three days and will make the trip across the Rio Grande by plane.

This will be President Truman's third trip outside the country since taking office. He previously went to Potsdam for the Big Three conference in July, 1945, and spent a vacation in Bermuda last summer.

Tonight President Truman was host at a formal White House dinner in honor of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican presiding officer of the Senate. Republican and Democratic members of Congress and Bernard (Toots) Shor, New York restaurant man, were among the guests.

U. S. FLAYS POLISH ELECTIONS; WON'T BREAK RELATIONS

Reserves 'Liberty of Action' on Future Attitude Toward Government.

SAYS PLEDGES BROKEN

Intimidation Used Against Democratic Elements, Washington Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — (AP) The United States today denounced the Polish government's conduct of the January 19 national elections in Poland but declared that it intends to maintain a diplomatic mission in Warsaw.

While thus ruling out any immediate likelihood of breaking diplomatic relations with Poland, the United States reserved its "full liberty of action to determine its future attitude toward the government of Poland."

There was no official indication of what action might be taken, but possibilities included economic measures and even the recall of Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane. Lane could be brought home for "consultations" with no formal diplomatic break.

Approved by Marshall

A statement on Washington's view of the Polish elections was issued by the State Department after being approved by Secretary of State Marshall. It was the first major pronouncement on a question of European political policy since Marshall took office a week ago and was exactly in line with earlier declarations on Poland under former Secretary James F. Byrnes.

The U. S. objection to the handling of the election is based on complaints that the government suppressed democratic opposition elements.

The statement was issued after receipts of reports from Ambassador Lane. The reports were described as "based upon the observations of American officials who visited a number of Polish voting centers."

"These reports," the State Department said, "were corroborated by the general tenor of the dispatches from foreign correspondents in Poland.

Coercion Charged

"It is clear that the provisional government did not confine itself to the supression of the so-called 'underground' but employed widespread measusures of coercion or intimidation against democratic elements which were loyal to Poland although not partisans of the government 'bloc.'"

The State Department explained that the United States considers that the provisions of the Yalta and Postdam agreements, guaranteeing free and unfettered elections in Poland and accepted by the Polish provisional government, have not been fulfilled.

It was these agreements, the statement brought out, which persuaded the United States to establish diplomatic relations with the Polish government in the first place. The agreements were subscribed to also by Britain and the Soviet Union, and the American statement noted that Russia had rejected an American plea of January 5 for a joint big three appeal to the Polish government to end what Washington considered repressive political practices.

The main contest in the January 19 voting was between the co-called bloc of the government political parties under Communist domination and the Polish Peasant Party led by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. The Polish Peasant party lost heavily.

AUSTIN CHAMPIONS MILITARY TRAINING

UN Representative Calls Plan Basis of U. S. Security Program.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — (AP) With the White House as a background, Warren R. Austin today strongly championed universal military training and flatly rejected any idea of one-sided disarmament by the United States.

Emerging from a conference with President Truman, the American representative to the United Nations told reporters:

Basis of Security

1. The basis of the nation's whole security program "must be universal military training."

2. The United States never will consent to unilateral disarmament.

"Unilateral disarmament is done and finished," he said.

As for universal training, Austin declared "that's got to be the foundation—it supports the whole superstructure of peace."

"The world must have the knowledge that we have the trained men in the background," he emphasized.

Even while Austin talked with Mr. Truman at the White House, Chairman Andrews (R-NY) of the House Armed Services Committee announced that both the Senate and House Armed Services committees will hear Austin behind closed doors tomorrow.

Later, Andrews said, the lawmakers will hear from Secretary of State Marshall and former secretary Byrnes.

Military men have long urged the United States to adopt some form of universal training, but congressional leaders have shown great reluctance to take such a step. Some legislators have proposed that instead of universal training the United States should seek an international agreement against it.

Austin, a former Republican senator from Vermont, told newsmen he believes the senate would never consent to a disarmament treaty until collective security has been achieved.

He would not hazard a guess on how long it might take to bring about disarmament, but said a structure of safeguards must be established under the United Nations.

Austin said he talked with Mr. Truman about atomic energy, the regulation of armaments and the eventual possibility of disarmament.

This country, he said, will not exchange knowledge on atomic energy with other nations until after congress, by joint resolution, declares that enforceable international safeguards are set up against the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

Austin replied in the negative when asked if he had any information that other nations might be constructing atomic-fission plants. Senator McMahon (D-Conn) told the senate yesterday "it seems obvious" Russia is building an atomic plant behind the Ural Mountains.

Foreign Relief Bid Gets Cool Reception

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee cast an icy glance today at President Truman's request for $300,000,000 more to feed and administer occupied countries.

"They will have to show us that they need this extra money before they get it," commented Chairman Taber, (R., N.Y.), whose reaction jibed with that of his committee colleagues.

"What they ought to do," Taber said, "is put some of those people to work over there. There is a great need for labor in the mines and other industries in Germany and it seems that instead of keeping them idle and continuing to feed them, the occupation authorities ought to put them to work. At least they could pay for the food we send them then."

425 Million Voted Last Year

Taber noted that Congress refused last year to give the War Department the full $500,000,000 asked by the President for foreign-relief operations. Instead it voted $425,000,000, which was $75,000,000 more than the House had allowed originally.

The new funds, if granted by Congress, would boost to $725,000,000 the amount earmarked for the purpose during the fiscal year ending next June 30. A similar amount has been requested for the next fiscal year.

Budget Bureau's Reasons

In asking the extra money, Mr. Truman sent to Congress a Budget Bureau statement saying it is needed because of:

1. A larger-than-expected number of displaced persons.

2. Additional responsibilities in Austria following the end of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration program.

3. Transfer to the Army of responsibility for the Ryukyu Islands in the Pacific.

4. Unfavorable weather conditions and epidemics in Korea, and

5. Price increases.

Some Favor Curtailing

Some leading House Republicans, including Taber, have been advocating a curtailment of foreign-relief operations.

Earlier this month, Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) cautioned the House of what he called the danger that "war-stricken nations may be led to rely too much on the United States and try too little to help themselves."

WORLD WAR II BONUS IS URGED IN HOUSE STUDY

Committee Told Payment Is Needed To Equalize GI Bill Benefits

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Talk of a bonus for soldiers of World War II arose in the House Veterans Committee today as it went to work on a stack of legislation for former service men.

The committee approved unanimously a bill to let veterans have more time to reinstate their Government life-insurance policies.

Sentiment for a bonus appeared chiefly among southern Democrats, when the committee tackled measures to end or raise the ceilings on the amount the Government pays to veterans going to school or learning jobs.

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), former chairman of the committee, remarked that millions of veterans are getting schooling, training, loans and the like. But other millions who had to come back and go right to work are getting nothing, he said. He added that a bonus is the only way to close part of the gap.

V.F.W. Favors Bonus

Representative Allen (D., La.) spoke up along similar lines.

Omar B. Ketchum, director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars legislative service, told the committee his organization had made a study of the cost of the G.I. Bill of Rights, and:

"We have come to the conclusion it will eventually cost this nation approximately $20,000,000,000 and benefit substantially less than 7,000,000 veterans. Unless this Congress pays adjusted service compensation (bonus), the bulk of veterans are going to receive nothing except the experience of having served in World War II."

The life insurance bill would give the Veterans Administration the right to reinstate policies without physical examination after February 1. That date is the present deadline for renewing the insurance.

Payment Ceilings Attacked

Under existing law, the Government pays up to $65 a month to a veteran-student who is single and $90 to one who is married. It pays up to $175 to a single and $200 to a married veteran taking on-the-job training.

The Government payments, however, are cut by the amount the veteran is paid for his work. Thus a married veteran doing apprentice work and getting $100 a month pay would receive $100 from the Government.

Amvets and the American Legion want the ceiling taken off payments. V.F.W. wants higher ceilings—$250 a month for a single man, $300 for a veteran with one dependent, $325 for a veteran with more than one dependent.

Parents of veterans attending school under the GI Bill of Rights got a break in a Treasury ruling governing their income tax.

Tax Exemption Allowed

The Treasury ruled a parent, in figuring income tax, may take an exemption for a son getting more than $500 from the Veterans Administration to attend school, provided the parent furnishes more than one half the son's support.

This amounted to an exception to the general rule that no one can be counted as a dependent if his gross income exceeds $500 a year. GI educational payments, such as tuition, do not constitute income for tax purposes, the ruling said. These payments are made directly to the educational institution.

On the other hand, the Treasury said the amount the parent spends on support of the son must be more than the amount of GI-benefit money used by the son toward supporting himself.

M'KELLAR ATTACKS TVA AT HEARING ON CLAPP PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — (AP) Former Rep. Joe Starnes (D.-Ala.) praised Gordon Clapp's work as general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority today, while Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) demanded "the facts" on alleged "illicit relationships" between two TVA employes.

The Tennessee senator projected the question of the "Relationships" into a senate public works committee hearing on Clapp's nomination for promotion to the authority's three-member board of directors. He said the TVA while under Clapp's managership, had paid for the travel expenses of a married man and unmarried woman, who were not identified.

M'Kellar Attacks Clapp

McKellar has questioned Clapp's fitness for promotion and has suggested that he failed to use "diligence" in preventing Communistic "infiltration" of the agency. The senator often has been at odds with David E. Lilienthal, whom Clapp would succeed Lilienthal's nomination to the Atomic Energy Commission is also being opposed by McKellar before another senate committee.

Starnes testified that a 1940 investigation of TVA employes which he directed for the House committee on un-American activities failed to develop "one iota" of evidence connecting the agency board or those working on "higher levels" with Communism "in any shape, form or fashion."

He testified only three employes were found who professed ever having been members of the party. Two of them swore they resigned, he said, and the third, a woman, was fired by the agency upon evidence developed by the inquiry.

"I have known Gordon Clapp personally for more than a decade," Starnes said. "In my judgment he is a man of the highest integrity, calm, cool, efficient, loyal and courteous.

McKellar told the committee that TVA had paid $2,478 in 1938-39 for travel expenses of a "higher officer" of the agency and a woman employe who, he said, engaged in "illicit relationships." He said the pair made 16 trips "carried on at TVA expense."

The committee asked Clapp for "details," but he said he could recall no such case off-hand and asked for the names of those involved.

Names Withheld

McKellar replied that naming names would be "rather painful," and Clapp agreed that he probably should be told "in private" because "it might save what may be some innocent employes from the effects of gossip."

McKellar said those involved were a married man and an unmarried woman. Then in what he described as an attempt to "refresh" Clapp's memory, McKellar asked if the wife of the man did not "horse whip the other woman." Clapp replied he did not recall the case.

He promised to "look up" travel vouchers covering the $2,478 mentioned by McKellar, but declared that the agency would not have authorized travel expenses "for any reason other than official business."

"TVA does not attempt to control the individual morals of its employes," Clapp said. "What employes who travel on official business might do in their personal affairs is something else. If it reflected upon the reputation and efficiency of TVA, TVA would take action if it had evidence."

Chairman Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) ruled the names should not be made public until TVA records are examined by Clapp.

TRUMAN APPOINTS BIDDLE TO U. N. JOB

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.)—The White House announced today that President Truman is appointing former Attorney-General Francis Biddle to represent the United States on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Biddle will replace John G. Winant, former Ambassador to London, who recently resigned from the U. N. post.

The White House also announced the resignation of W. Willard Wirtz as chairman of the National Wage Stabilization Board, effective January 30. The board is to wind up its work next month.

The Biddle nomination probably will go to the Senate tomorrow. He recently served as United States member of the military tribunal which tried the Nazi war criminals.

Atom 'Leaks' Imperil Security, Lilienthal Tells Congressmen

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal, in a strong plea to shut off the "leaks" about American atom data, told a congressional committee today that "you can't maintain security if you are making yourself a laughing stock," by publishing technical knowledge.

Lilienthal, who has been nominated by President Truman for chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, explained that the publication of American technical reports has been of positive help to countries which he did not name. These reports on atom research, Lilienthal added, had made the commission's security efforts look "ridiculous."

"The Smyth report," he continued, "has been the biggest breach of security since the beginning of the project. Things like that make our chore a terribly hard one."

Report Contains Fission Data

The Smyth report contained the first authoritative general information on the successful development of nuclear fission for weapon uses. It was prepared by H. D. Smyth and printed by the Government Printing Office.

Lilienthal said its release was recommended by "a committee of some sort" and authorized by President Truman and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the Army's Manhattan District atomic bomb project. The report, entitled "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes," was released by the War Department.

Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), former head of the Senate's special Atomic Energy Committee, brought up the publication of the Smyth report during a general discussion of security problems by Lilienthal.

"Of Intense Interest"

Senator Millikin (R., Col.), a member of the Senate panel of the joint Congressional Atomic Committee which must pass on Lilienthal's nomination, asked the former Tennessee Valley Authority head if he was concerned over the activities of foreign agents. Lilienthal replied that he preferred to reserve comment, but acknowledged:

"It is a matter of intense interest with me."

Lilienthal, who is serving as chairman of the all-important commission under an interim appointment, left the witness chair without being questioned further by his long-time political foe, Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.).

McKellar quit the proceedings to attend another Senate hearing and Lilienthal promised to make himself available for examination by the veteran Tennessee Senator later in the week.

Committee To Be Judge

During his lengthy testimony Lilienthal told the Senate panel that the military liaison committee, not the commission, will be the judge of the information the committee feels it is entitled to. The committee was created to keep the military authorities in touch with the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, which is a civilian agency set up to develop and control atomic energy within the United States.

"We are not putting ourselves in the position of saying 'this is nonmilitary and therefore none of your business,'" Lilienthal said.

Lilienthal also told the senators that he felt a satisfactory liaison system could be worked out with the joint congressional committee.

Secrets Already Known

At this point, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) interjected that he didn't think the congressional liaison men ever needed to know any of the atomic secrets.

"It is too late for that," Lilienthal interrupted. "They already knew the number of atomic weapons before we did."

Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) told Lilienthal that he wanted to "deny the right of the commission to keep secret from me anything I need to discharge my responsibility."

"In other words, if you want to know how to make a bomb you think you ought to be told," Vandenberg broke in. "I'm not sure I want you to be told."

Patterson Denies Report

From Senator Millikin came the suggestion that the congressional committee itself, by majority vote, could decide on how many secrets it had to have to discharge its functions.

At the War Department, meanwhile, Secretary Patterson issued a statement describing as "wholly unwarranted" a published report that army officials are concerned that the atomic bomb secret may not be kept safe by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The report, he said, was attributed in a press story to a "reliable army source."

Soviet Ambassador Notified

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, officially informed Nicolai V. Novikov, Soviet Ambassador, today of his intention to attend the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers beginning March 10.

Novikov inquired as to the size of the delegation Marshall intends to take with him and the Secretary, according to State Department informants, replied that he did not yet know.

Delay In Albanian Debate Is Due

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—At the request of Albania, the British delegation expressed willingness today to postpone debate until late this week on its complaint to the United Nations Security Council that Albanian mines damaged two British warships and killed 44 men in Corfu Channel last October.

The British consented to postponement to give an official Albanian spokesman a reasonable time to reach New York, but indicated they could not countenance an indefinite delay.

Arrival Uncertain

Albanian Premier Enver Hoxha cabled the United Nations Secretariat last Friday that he had appointed Hysni Kapo as his representative and that Kapo and his assistants would "soon depart, but owing to great difficulties of communications it is impossible to fix the date of his arrival in New York."

Until receipt of that communication, Sir Alexander Cadogan, the chief British delegate, had intended to go ahead with a detailed allegation that Albania had obstructed open waters and damaged British warships.

At the last minute, however, the British took the position that the Albanian representative should be allowed one week from the date of Hoxha's cable to reach New York and planned to ask for adjournment of the case until Friday.

Speculation On Egypt

Speculation, meanwhile, turned to the manner in which Egypt's case against Britain over the rule of the Sudan and the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt might be submitted to the United Nations.

Even though Anglo-Egyptian negotiations have broken down, some observers felt that the Security Council might be reluctant to concern itself with such a case other than to recommend further efforts at bilateral settlement.

Although Egypt has announced that an appeal will be made to the United Nations, no communication to that effect has yet been received by the Secretariat.

The Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, resumed its two-a-day sessions. A Bill of Rights will be worked out from separate bills drafted by Cuba, Panama, Chile and the American Federation of Labor.

DELAYS ON ARMS, ALBANIAN ISSUES BALK UN ACTION

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 28—(AP) The United Nations Security Council, anxious to clear the deck for the start of far-reaching arms-atomic discussions next week, asked Albania today when its representative would appear to answer British charges of secret mine-laying in Corfu Channel.

Now the council is stymied on both the arms-atomic and the Albanian questions by postponements. It has agreed not to discuss the arms-atomic problem before next Tuesday and does not know now when the Albanian question will be heard.

Council Adjourns

The council adjourned after a 51-minute mid-day session and will meet next at the call of Chairman Norman J. O. Makin, of Australia.

Makin insisted today on a formal meeting 11 a.m. (E.S.T.) Friday despite the objections of Andrei A. Gromyko, of Soviet Russia, and Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, that the Albanian representative hardly could be here by Friday because

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of transport and communications difficulties.

The chairman said that if the Albanian were not present, the council at least could hear the latest information from Tirana as to the date on which the representative could be expected.

Lange, seeking to avert a showdown vote, reminded Makin that the chairman could call a meeting whenever he chose. Makin then obtained unanimous consent to dispatch a note to Tirana asking for definite information.

The British and Russians, already at sharp odds on the Albanian case, differed again.

Sir Alexander Cadogan of Britain told the council that Albania had had plenty of warning to send a representative; that the case was urgent because of the necessity of disposing of it before taking up the other issues facing the council.

He was referring principally to the coming debates on the arms limitation and atomic control issues.

Russia Objects

Gromyko objected that the Albanain request for postponement until its representative could arrive was in order and spoke of poor communications. He suggested the council decide to take up the case upon the arrival of the nominated Albanian envoy, Hysni Kapo.

Makin emphasized that all parties to a dispute should be present but he declared that "neither the charter nor the principles of justice require us to defer the hearing of the case indefinitely until such time as the Albanian government wishes the council to proceed." Albania is not a UN member.

He said the council was due the courtesy of being given at least an approximate date when Kapo will be available.

Britain alleges that Albania was responsible for mine damage to two British destroyers and the loss of 44 British sailors last Oct. 22 in Corfu Channel.

tary of state has been able to stir into his thinking about American policy around the world.

Atcheson Flying Home

For routine conferences with the State department, the department's own No. 1 man in Japan, George C. Atcheson, Jr., is flying back to Washington. General MacArthur is supplying his personal plane, the Bataan, for the flight, which will bring also the chief of the French mission in Japan, Lt. Gen. Zinovi Pechkoff. France, it may be recalled, is having trouble in French Indochina which some have laid to Communist agitation.

Mr. Atcheson's job in Tokyo has been to serve as the American delegate on the Allied Advisory Council, of which he also is chairman.

This council has been the place where Soviet criticism of American occupation policy in Japan has been most frankly expressed on an official level. It also has seen British and Chinese delegates siding with the Russians at times in criticising American policy, generally about the alleged slowness of purges and reforms for Japanese government.

Soon after Marshall was named Secretary of State, a general feeling that American policy might be in a temporary state of suspension seemed to take hold in such places as Japan, China, and Russia. Everybody waited to see what would happen.

Government Crisis Seen

Then the leftist Japanese labor movement decided to resume demonstrations demanding a more liberal government in Tokyo. This has reportedly thrown the government into a crisis. It may resign and, reform itself into another regime which again would be dominated by the two conservative parties which control parliament.

Outside Japan, the wait-and-see attitude is giving way to more criticism.

In Shanghai, Chinese students dominated by the liberal Democratic league have held another anti-American demonstration, this time charging that the United States is supporting "Japanese fascists" and robbing China of the fruits of victory.

The Moscow press has come up with a dandy. The official news agency Tass says General MacArthur's staff is unfriendly to the Russian Orthodox church and has kept a Russian bishop out of Japan while trying to get an American bishop in.

That's one way, anyway, of keeping the ball rolling just in case Washington is examining the whole picture in Japan—and perhaps in the rest of East Asia.

American Policy in Japan

By JAMES D. WHITE
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

A quiet review of American policy in Japan may be getting under way.

This might happen with any new secretary of state. It's more likely under Gen. George C. Marshall because of his year in the Orient.

This has given him a personal knowledge of the weight of various Far Eastern factors — including Soviet-American divergences— which no previous American secre-

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES MADE A "SOLEMN LAST APPEAL" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY TO JEWISH LEADERS TO SUPPRESS VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE OR FACE THE CONSEQUENCES OF "FULL MILITARY CONTROL."

FACING A BARRAGE OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING WHAT ONE GOVERNMENT SOURCE CALLED A "DELIBERATE AND PREMEDITATED REBELLION" IN PALESTINE, THE COLONIAL SECRETARY DECLARED:

1. BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN MAY BE EVACUATED FROM PALESTINE TO PROTECT THEM FROM VIOLENCE.

2. THE CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IS BEING ACTIVELY CONSIDERED FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

3. "UNRESERVED SUPPORT" IS BEING GIVEN PALESTINE MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO END "TERRORISM."

4. THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONSIDERED WITHDRAWING RECOGNITION FROM THE JEWISH AGENCY BUT BECAUSE THAT BODY IS MENTIONED IN BRITAIN'S MANDATE OVER THE HOLY LAND NO ACTION HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON.

5. BRITAIN IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO REACH A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM DURING THE CURRENT CONFERENCES IN LONDON WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARAB STATES AND THE PALESTINE ARABS, AND WITH JEWS WHO ARE AVAILABLE IN LONDON FOR SEPARATE TALKS.

"I WARN THE JEWS IN PALESTINE AND THOSE WHO CONDONE SUCH BRUTALITIES THAT THE COURSE RECENTLY TAKEN BY EVENTS MUST LEAD TO PLACING THE COUNTRY UNDER FULL MILITARY CONTROL AND ALL IT IMPLIES," HE SAID.

"THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM DEMANDS ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE WHOLE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND ALSO DIRECT COOPERATION BY THE JEWISH AGENCY WHICH I REGRET HAS NOT BEEN FORTHCOMING TO THE EXTENT ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT THESE ACTS OF TERRORISM.

"I MAKE ONE MORE SOLEMN APPEAL TO THE LEADERS OF THE COMMUNITY AND TO EACH INDIVIDUAL JEW TO RECOGNIZE THE END TO WHICH SUCH CRIMES MUST LEAD AND TO PROVE THAT THEY HAVE THE WILL AND POWER TO MAINTAIN THE ORDINARY DECENCIES OF CIVILIZED LIFE AND THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUANCE OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT."

REFERRING TO THE ABDUCTION OF JUDGE RALPH WINDHAM FROM HIS BENCH YESTERDAY, CREECH JONES SAID "I KNOW WITH WHAT DETESTATION THE HOUSE WILL HAVE LEARNED OF THESE LATEST CRIMINAL OUTRAGES. THE ABDUCTION OF A JUDGE FROM HIS OWN COURT MUST AROUSE A SPECIAL SENSE OF HORROR SINCE SUCH A CRIME IS AN ATTACK ON THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY AND CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT."

DAVID BEN-GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, DECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT BRITAIN WAS ACTING UNLAWFULLY IN PALESTINE.

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JEWS "URGENTLY NEED" A SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE ALLOWING THE IMMEDIATE ABSORPTION OF THEIR REFUGEES FROM EUROPE, BEN GURION DECLARED AND CALLED UPON BRITAIN IMMEDIATELY TO ABANDON THE 1939 WHITE PAPER "WHICH SO MANY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LEADING MEMBERS HAVE IN THE PAST SO ELOQUENTLY AND JUSTLY DENOUNCED." LONDON CONFERENCES ONLY "A RETURN BY BRITAIN TO THE MANDATORY LAW" WOULD ASSIST THE JEWS TO RESTORE PEACEFUL CONDITIONS. IN PALESTINE BEN GURION SAID.

MEANWHILE PALESTINE CONFERENCE OFFICIALS COULD GIVE NO INDICATION WHEN THE BRITISH-ARAB DISCUSSIONS WHICH WERE ADJOURNED AN HOUR AFTER THEIR RESUMPTION YESTERDAY WOULD BE CONTINUED. LAST NIGHT THE 22 ARAB DELEGATES IN LONDON WERE ENTERTAINED BY FOREIGN SECRTARY ERNEST BEVIN AT A COCKTAIL PARTY.

THE KIDNAPING OF TWO BRITONS, ONE A JUDGE AND ONE A BANKER, WAS THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF INCIDENTS IN THE HOLY LAND TO AROUSE BRITISH INDIGNATION.

"I WARN THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM AND THOSE WHO CONDONE SUCH BRUTALITIES THAT THE COURSE RECENTLY TAKEN BY EVENTS MUST LEAD TO PLACING THE COUNTRY UNDER FULL MILITARY CONTROL AND ALL IT IMPLIES," CREECH JONES SAID.

"THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM DEMANDS THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE WHOLE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND ALSO THE DIRECT COOPERATION BY THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH, I REGRET, HAS NOT BEEN FORTHCOMING TO THE EXTENT ESSENTIAL TO PREVENTING THESE ACTS OF TERRORISM.

"I MAKE ONE MORE SOLEMN APPEAL TO THE LEADERS OF THE COMMUNITY AND TO EACH INDIVIDUAL JEW TO RECOGNIZE THE END TO WHICH SUCH CRIMES MUST LEAD AND TO PROVE THAT THEY HAVE THE WILL AND POWER TO MAINTAIN THE ORDINARY DECENCIES OF CIVILIZED LIFE AND THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT."

CREECH JONES REPORTED THAT H.A.I.COLLINS, THE KIDNAPED BANKER, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN THE OTHER VICTIM, JUDGE RALPH WINDHAM WAS NOT HURT.

"I KNOW WITH WHAT DETESTATION THE HOUSE WILL HAVE LEARNED OF THESE LATEST CRIMINAL OUTRAGES," CREECH JONES SAID. "THE ABDUCTION OF A JUDGE FROM HIS OWN COURT MUST AROUSE A SPECIAL SENSE OF HORROR, SINCE SUCH A CRIME IS AN ATTACK ON THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY AND CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT.

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE RECENTLY BROUGHT INTO REVIEW THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN PALESTINE, AND IN CONSULTATION WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL STAFF HAVE ISSUED A STRONG DIRECTIVE INTENDED TO ENSURE APPLICATION OF MORE EFFECTIVE MILITARY AND POLICE MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH THE SITUATION."

CREEK JONES SAID BRITAIN WAS "MAKING EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO REACH FINAL AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM" DURING THE LONDON CONFERENCE WITH ARABS WHICH REOPENED MONDAY. JEWS ARE NOT ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE, BUT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ARE AVAILABLE FOR SEPARATE TALKS. CREECH (CORRECT) JONES APPARENTLY WAS ADDRESSING THEM WITH THE APPEAL TO END THE HOLY LAND VIOLENCE.

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BEVIN INFORMED RUSSIA THAT "IT CERTAINLY IS NOT MY VIEW" THAT THE TREATY WAS DEAD AND PRIME MINISTER STALIN CONCURRED, BUT DECLARED THAT BEFORE IT COULD BE EXTENDED FOR 30 MORE YEARS, AS THE BRITISH HAVE URGED, IT WOULD HAVE TO BE PRUNED OF WHAT HE TERMED "WEAKENING RESERVATIONS."

"IT SHOULD BE SAID IN THIS CONNECTION," TASS COMMENTED, "THAT THE PROBLEM OF ALLIED RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION CANNOT BE ESSENTIALLY SOLVED BY MEANS OF GENERAL ARGUMENTS ABOUT PROLONGING THE TERM OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY."

BUT FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID BEVIN HARDLY WOULD MISS A CHANCE TO TRY AND PIN DOWN SPECIFICALLY THOSE "RESERVATIONS" WHICH ANNOY STALIN AND THAT PROBABLY THE SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED DURING ZARUBIN'S CALL AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE YESTERDAY, HIS FIRST SINCE HE ARRIVED IN LONDON JAN. 13.

TO DISCOVER JUST WHAT "RESERVATIONS" PERPLEX STALIN AND TO WRITE THE TERMS OF THE NEW ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE ARE NOW THE TWO CHIEF TASKS OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY. A STRENGHENED--AND LENGTHENED--TREATY WITH RUSSIA AND A TIEUP WITH FRANCE WOULD COMPLETE A TRIANGULAR BLOC OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT'S THREE MAJOR POWERS TO STAND AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY NEW AGGRESSION FROM GERMANY.

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London, Jan. 28—(ap)—The Labor government's agriculture bill, guaranteeing prices and markets for Britain's farmers, passed its decisive second reading in the House of Commons tonight without a record vote.

The bill, described by [redacted] as establishing a "farmers' magna [redacted] Carta," provides for an agricultural research service similar to that of the United States [redacted] department of agriculture. It also calls for the supervision, and as a last resort the dispossession of inefficient farmers.

Some portions of the measure were [redacted] criticised by the conservatives in a mild two-day debate. However, the opposition did not push its objections.

3024-7597

PLANNED TO PROMOTE "STABILITY AND EFFICIENCY" FOR AN INDUSTRY EMPLOYING APPROXIMATELY 1,250,000 PEOPLE ON 80 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S LAND, THE BILL ESTABLISHING A VAST NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, SETS UP NO EXACT SUM FOR GUARANTEEING PRICES. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT EIGHTY MILLION POUNDS [illegible] ($340,000,000) WOULD COVER ANNUAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER SUBSIDIES AND MARGINAL LAND IMPROVEMENT.

FATTENED LIVESTOCK, EGGS, MILK, GRAIN, POTATOES AND SUGAR ARE COVERED BY MINIMUM PRICE AND GUARANTEED MARKET PROVISIONS.

GOVERNMENT SPONORS OF THE BILL--AND EVEN SOME CONSERVATIVE OPPONENTS--SAID ITS PURPOSE WAS TO MAINTAIN [illegible] WARTIME RECORD HIGHS IN BRITISH FOOD PRODUCTION.

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OBJECTED TO WRITING A FORMAL LETTER--THAT IT HOPES TO HEAR CANADIAN SUGGESTIONS ON THE TREATIES BUT THAT NO ASSURANCE COULD BE GIVEN OF SUBSEQUENT OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPAND CANADIAN VIEWPOINTS. CANADA HAS BEEN WITHHOLDING HER STATEMENT, DEMANDING ASSURANCES FOR FULLER PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE WRITING.

JAN MASARYK X X X 5TH GRAF.

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PARIS, JAN. 28-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM SAIGON SAID TODAY THAT THE VIET-NAMESE ARMED REVOLT AGAINST FRENCH AUTHORITY HAD SPREAD DEEP INTO SOUTHERN INDOCHINA, AND THAT THE VIET-NAMESE HAD SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN FIGHTING WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERWAY FOR AT LEAST A WEEK.

THE REPORTS, ALL APPARENTLY DELAYED SEVERAL DAYS BY FRENCH CENSORSHIP, QUOTED FRENCH AUTHORITIES AS SAYING THEY HAD REPULSED A NUMBER OF VIET-NAMESE ATTACKS AGAINST ISOLATED GARRISONS IN THE RICH, SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCE OF COCHIN CHINA.

THE DISPATCHES TOLD OF MULTIPLYING ATTACKS ON FRENCH POSITIONS IN THE LOWER MEKONG DELTA SOUTH OF SAIGON AND IN REGIONS WEST AND IMMEDIATELT NORTH OF THAT FRENCH STRONGHOLD.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES SAID "PARTICULARLY VIOLENT" ASSAULTS WERE MADE AGAINST TWO ISOLATED GARRISONS ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAIGON.

OTHER FRENCH REPORTS CLAIMED THAT BESIEGING FORCES WERE TURNED BACK BY MORTAR FIRE AFTER A FIVE-DAY ASSAULT IN THE MEKONG DELTA REGION; THAT THE VIET-NAMESE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DISLODGE THE FRENCH FROM THE HOLY CITY OF TAY-NINH 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAIGON; AND THAT HEAVY LOSSES ALSO WERE INFLICTED BY THE FRENCH ON THE LOWER PENINSULA OF COCHIN CHINA.

FRENCH DISPATCHES DESCRIBED THE FRENCH POSITION AT HANOI AS "SERIOUS." THE LATEST VIET-NAMESE TACTIC THERE, THE DISPATCHES SAID, WAS TO INFILTRATE INTO THE CITY AT NIGHT AND SET FIRE TO FRENCH-HELD BUILDINGS.

MEANWHILE, DIRECTORS OF THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY AT SAIGON PROTESTED TO HIGH COMMISSIONER ADM.GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU THE APPARENT DISACCREDITATION OF CORRESPONDENT JACQUES DAUPHIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A FRENCH LANDING FORCE TO THE HUE-TOURANE AREA.

THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID DAUPHIN WAS EXPELLED FROM THE TOURANE AREA BECAUSE OF STORIES BY HIM APPEARING IN THE SAIGON PRESS. AN AGENCY OFFICIAL SAID THAT DAUPHIN'S ARTICLES HAD BEEN APPROVED BY FRENCH CENSORSHIP, SENT TO PARIS WHERE THEY WERE PUBLISHED AND THEN RETRANSMITTED TO ANNAMITE NEWSPAPERS IN SAIGON.

WHEN THE DISPATCHES ARRIVED IN SAIGON MILITARY OFFICIALS DECIDED CERTAIN PASSAGES MUST REMAIN "SECRET" AND HAD THEM SEIZED IN LOCAL EDITORIAL ROOMS, THE AGENCY SAID.

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A130

LONDON, JAN.28-(AP)-JOHN STRACHEY, MINISTER OF FOOD, TOLD A NEWS CONFERNCE TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD BEGIN THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES THIS YEAR FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, "INCLUDING POSSIBLY AMERICA." HE SAID POTATO CONSUMPTION IN THE ISLANDS HAD RISEN 20 PER CENT SINCE THE IMPOSITION OF BREAD RATIONING.

N1146AES

LONDON--NIGHT LEAD DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS INSERT AFTER 4TH GRAF ENDING X X X POWER OF GERMANY.

IVEKOVIC CHARGED IN HIS VIGOROUS STATEMENT THAT BILLIONS IN NAZI ASSETS WERE BEING CONCEALED IN MANY LANDS, PARTICULARLY SPAIN, AND DEMANDED THAT THE "FOREIGN MINISTERS MAKE AN INQUIRY, BY SPECIAL COMMISSION CREATED FOR THAT PURPOSE, TO FIND OUT THE PRESENT STATE OF LIQUIDATION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES."

THE CONFERENCE DECIDED TO TELL CANADA ORALLY--THE RUSSIANS

OFFICIALS HERE WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.
--DASH--
GREENLAND IS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, SEPARATED FROM CANADA BY BAFFIN BAY. IT HAS AN AREA OF 736,518 SQUARE MILES, OF WHICH 704,234 SQUARE MILES IS ICE-CAP.
AN AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE DEFENSE OF GREENLAND SIGNED APRIL 9, 1941, GAVE THE UNITED STATES THE RIGHT TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN LANDING FIELDS, SEAPLANE FACILITIES AND RADIO AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTALLATIONS ON THE ISLAND AS NECESSARY. THE AGREEMENT EXPLICITLY RECOGNIZED THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF DENMARK.
JP235PES

ROME, JAN.28-(AP)-BARRING LAST-MINUTE UPSETS, IT SEEMED LIKELY TODAY THAT ALCIDE DE GASPERI MIGHT HAVE HIS THIRD STRAIGHT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PUT TOGETHER BY NIGHTFALL.
IN TWO LENGTHY TALKS YESTERDAY WITH COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST CHIEFTAINS, THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER REACHED BASIC AGREEMENT ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM AND ROUGHED OUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.
RELIABLE REPORTS SAID THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WOULD TAKE SIX OR SEVEN MINISTRIES, THE COMMUNISTS TWO OR THREE, SOCIALISTS OF THE PRO-COMMUNIST PERSUASION TWO OR THREE AND INDEPENDENTS TWO.
IF THE REPUBLICANS DECIDED TO COME INTO THE FOLD, DE GASPERI WAS EXPECTED TO TRIM HIS PARTY'S AND ONE OTHER'S ALLOTMENT TO GIVE THEM TWO POSTS.
THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HAD NINE PORTFOLIOS, THE COMMUNISTS FOUR, THE SOCIALISTS FOUR AND THE REPUBLICANS TWO IN THE LAST CABINET, WHOSE RESIGNATION DE GASPERI HANDED PRESIDENT ENRICO DE NICOLA EIGHT DAYS AGO JUST AFTER HE GOT BACK FROM HIS STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.
IN THE NEW CABINET THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS WOULD BE REDUCED FROM 19 TO 14 BY COMBINING SOME POSTS.
JA717AES

ROME, JAN. 28-(AP)-CESARE ROSSI, ONE-TIME SECRETARY OF MUSSOLINI RIAL WITH SEVEN OTHERS FOR THE 1924 ASSASSINATION OF SOCIALIST EPUTY GIACOMO MATTEOTTI, DENOUNCED MUSSOLINI TODAY AS THE INSTIGATOR OF THE AGGRESSIONS AGAINST THE ADVERSARIES OF FASCISM."
"HE IT WAS WHO WANTED THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRET SQUADRA (THE OTORIOUS SECRET POLICE); HE IT WAS, IN SHORT, WHO CREATED THE THOSPHERE OF VIOLENCE," ROSSI TESTIFIED.
WEEPING, HE RECALLED THE 18 YEARS HE SPENT IN FASCIST AND ANTI-FASCIST PRISONS BECAUSE OF THE MURDER OF MATTEOTTI, MUSSOLINI'S ARCH OE.
MQ828PES

MIGHT LEAD GREENLAND
COPENHAGEN, WEDNESDAY, JAN.29-(AP)-DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER GUSTAV RASMUSSEN TOLD THE NEWSPAPER POLITIKEN TODAY THAT "IT IS AN ABSURD IDEA THAT DENMARK SHOULD BE CONSIDERING SELLING GREENLAND TO THE UNITED STATES."
"I HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN DANISH-AMERICAN TALKS TO THAT EFFECT MENTIONED BY (THE NEWSPAPER) EKSTRABLADET," HE SAID.
MEANWHILE, CHRISTMAS MOELLER, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, AND OTHER PROMINENT POLITICAL LEADERS, TOLD THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONALTIDENDE THAT THE DANISH PEOPLE WOULD NOT AGREE TO SELLING GREENLAND.
EDITORIALS TO THE SAME EFFECT WERE CARRIED BY POLITIKEN, THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER LAND OG FOLK AND NATIONALTIDENDE. THE LATTER SAID THAT "WE ARE CONVINCED THE UNITED STATES WOULD NEVER EXERCISE PRESSURE" ON DENMARK IN THE MATTER.
EKSTRABLADET'S POLITICAL COMMENTATOR SAID TALKS HAD BEEN UNDER WAY IN COPENHAGEN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BETWEEN "INTERESTED DANISH AND AMERICAN PARTIES" CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF GREENLAND'S SALE. THE ARTICLE SAID THE DANES HAD MENTIONED $1,000,000,000 "WITHOUT FRIGHTENING THE AMERICANS."
-(IN WASHINGTON, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GREENLAND HAVE BEEN HELD, AND NO PURCHASE PROPOSALS MADE).
GW1159PES NM

FOLLOW LONDON DEPUTIES
BERLIN, JAN.28-(AP)-OTTO GROTEWOHL, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIAL UNITY PARTY, DEMANDED TODAY THAT ANY PEACE TREATY DRAFTED FOR GERMANY BE SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.
"THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY DEMANDS THAT NO GERMAN PARTY BE PERMITTED TO EVADE RESPONSIBILITY OF SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY," GROTEWOHL SAID AT A CONFERENCE OF HIS PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE. "THE BURDEN MUST BE CARRIED BY GERMANY AS A WHOLE."
LEADERS OF THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION RECENTLY PROPOSED THAT THE TREATY BE SUBMITTED TO A NATIONAL PLEBISCITE FOR RATIFICATION "IN ORDER TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY ON ALL THE PEOPLE."
N1051AES

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE
BERLIN, JAN.28-(AP)-U.S. AUTHORITIES CHARGED TODAY THE RUSSIANS WERE BLOCKING EFFORTS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY TO PREPARE A JOINT REPORT ON THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FOR THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL BY WITHHOLDING INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF REPARATIONS AND INDUSTRY IN THE SOVIET ZONE.
THIS WAS THEIR ANSWER AND COUNTER-CHARGE TO AN ASSERTION BY MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOVSKY, RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE "ATTEMPTING TO HINDER" DRAFTING OF A QUADRIPARTITE REPORT AND PREFERRED TO SEND FOUR SEPARATE REPORTS.
A POLITICAL ADVISOR TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO RESOLVE THE DIFFERENCES.
"WE'LL PROBABLY BE ABLE TO GET UP SOME KIND OF QUADRIPARTITE REPORT BY THE FEB. 25 DEADLINE," HE SAID.
THE U.S. STAND WAS STATED BY LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, WHO DENIED THE AMERICANS WERE HOLDING UP PREPARATION OF A FOUR-POWER REPORT AND ASSERTED:
"WE HAVE CONSISTENTLY STATED THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO OUR ZONE THAT IS FURNISHED BY OTHERS, BUT THE FURNISHING OF SUCH INFORMATION MUST BE ON A RECIPROCAL BASIS."
THE AMERICANS CHARGED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE NOT WILLING TO SUPPLY RECIPROCAL INFORMATION ON REPARATIONS REMOVALS AND REMAINING INDUSTRY IN THEIR ZONE. SUCH INFORMATION, THE AMERICANS CONTENDED, IS ESSENTIAL TO INTELLIGEMT OVER-ALL PLANNING OF THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY TO BE RETAINED FOR THE POSTWAR GERMAN ECONOMY.
N936AES

30.24-7599

BERLIN, JAN. 28-(AP)-A GROUP OF 40 AMERICAN RADIO AND NEWSPAPER EDITORS TODAY CONCLUDED A FOUR-DAY VISIT IN BERLIN.

THE EDITORS, VISITING GERMANY AS GUESTS OF THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT, ENTRAINED LATE TODAY FOR NUERNBERG TO BEGIN A 12-DAY TOUR OF THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JAN. 28-(AP)-A STREAMLINED PROCEDURE TO SPEED THE DENAZIFICATION CASES OF 500,000 MINOR NAZI FOLLOWERS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY GERMAN OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN ZONE STATE OF HESSE.

THE PLAN, TO BE TRIED EXPERIMENTALLY IN FRANKFURT, KASSEL AND WIESBADEN, PROVIDES THAT GERMANS WHO APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN ONLY FOLLOWERS OF THE PARTY, WITH NO EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE NAZISM AGAINST THEM, WILL NOT BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL INDIVIDUALLY AS AT PRESENT.

INSTEAD, THEIR NAMES WILL BE PUBLICLY POSTED, FOR PERUSAL BY THEIR NEIGHBORS.

IF NO ONE BRINGS ANY ACCUSATION AGAINST A PERSON THUS PUBLICLY LISTED, HE WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE CLASSED AS A "FOLLOWER" AND ESCAPE WITH A SMALL FINE.

HOWEVER, IF EVEN ONE NEIGHBOR CHARGES HE WAS WORSE THAN A "FOLLOWER," THE LISTED MAN MUST STAND TRIAL.

ALSO, IF ANYONE ON THE PUBLIC LIST BELIEVES HE CAN PROVE HE WAS NOT EVEN A FOLLOWER, HE CAN ELECT TO STAND TRIAL TO CLEAR HIMSELF.

THE NEW PLAN WILL NOT AFFECT SOME 260,000 HESSIANS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE NAZIS. ALL WHO JOINED THE PARTY BEFORE 1937 OR HELD RANK IN NAZI MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS MUST CONTINUE TO STAND TRIAL.

JS409PES

1947

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.28-(AP)-U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS DECLARED TODAY THERE WAS "NO SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT OF STRENGTH OR SIZE IN THE U.S. ZONE" OF GERMANY AND RELEASED HITHERTO SECRET FILES OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS BEARING UPON THAT POINT.

THE STATEMENT WAS AT VARIANCE WITH A CONTENTION LAID BEFORE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS LAST WEEK BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN QUESTIONS THAT RE-CREATED NAZI ORGANIZATIONS WERE GROWING IN GERMANY AND ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL ALLIED-FOSTERED DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH MADE PUBLIC ANTI-SEMITIC AND PRO-NAZI PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS DISCOVERED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE. IT SAID THAT WHAT PROPAGANDA HAD APPEARED WAS "LACKING IN CENTRALIZATION AND IS ALMOST ENTIRELY LOCALIZED." THIS CONDITION POINTED UP THE ABSENCE OF ANY LARGE NAZI GROUPS, THE ARMY SAID.

AMONG EXAMPLES OF THE PROPAGANDA WAS A CHAIN LETTER CIRCULATED IN BAMBERG SAYING "THE NEW YORK BANK JEWS FINANCED THE NUERNBERG TRIALS."

A POSTER ON A STORE DOOR IN BOCKINGEN SAID: "WE DEMAND IMMEDIATELY THE TRIAL OF ALL WAR MONGERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD. GERMANS, WE CALL UPON YOU TO CARRY ON SABOTAGE. REVENGE WILL COME, AND WE WILL HOLD STRICT JUDGMENT."

A HANDMADE POSTER WAS FOUND IN SCHWEINFURT AFTER THE EVICTION OF 1,400 GERMANS FROM HOMES TO MAKE WAY FOR MILITARY FORCES. IT SAID: "WHERE ARE THE MUCH PRAISED HUMAN RIGHTS? HOW DO THESE REPRESENTATIVES OF DEMOCRACY REALLY BEHAVE? DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS ARE BRUTALLY THROWN OUT OM THE STREETS AND PUT BEHIND BARS. SHOW THESE UNEDUCATED DISHWASHERS (AMERICANS) THAT YOU ARE A PEOPLE WITH TRADITION, THAT YOU ARE NOT ORDINARY BUMS."

A TYPED SHEET IN THE WUERZBURG RAILWAY STATION BLAMED THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE AND ASSERTED THAT BUTTER MADE IN GERMANY WAS BEING SOLD IN AMERICA."

N906AES

Helsinki, Jan. 28--(ap)--Finland has delivered one third of reparations thus far valued at $100,000,000 to the Soviet Union, it was announced officially tonight.

1947

This presupposes, however, that the Russians write off fines for delayed deliveries, the announcement said. The [redacted] War reparations office said a formal request to this effect had been made.

ATHENS, JAN.28-(AP)-PREMIER DEMETRIOS MAXIMOS HELD OUT HOPES TODAY OF A GENERAL AMNESTY TO ALL GUERRILLA BANDS IF THEY SURRENDER TO HIS NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT, WHICH HE SAID INTENDED TO "APPLY ALL MEASURES OF APPEASEMENT AND PACIFICATION" IN ORDER "TO END THE CIVIL WAR" IN GREECE.

THE 74-YEAR-OLD BANKER, WHO WAS CALLED OUT OF RETIREMENT TO TAKE OVER THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT, TOLD PARLIAMENT LAST NIGHT THAT THE AMNESTY WHICH WAS OFFERED INSURGENTS BY THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT, PROVIDED THEY CEASED FIGHTING WITHIN A FIXED TIME, WOULD BE EXTENDED.

MAXIMOS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD RENEW CLAIMS FOR "MARTYRED NORTHERN EPIRUS" AND RECTIFICATION OF THE BULGARIAN BORDER.

IN ADDITION TO PROMISING EXTENSION OF THE AMNESTY ORDER, THE PREMIER PROPOSED THAT ALL DEPORTATIONS BE REVIEWED AND THAT ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARRESTED DURING THE CIVIL STRIFE BE FREED. HE SAID THE STATE WOULD GUARANTEE PROTECTION TO THOSE PARDONED FROM REPRISALS BY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS.

HE ALSO URGED THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ARMED FORCES IN ORDER TO ENSURE LAW AND ORDER.

MAXIMOS APPEARED BEFORE PARLIAMENT, WHICH WILL BE ASKED TO GIVE HIM A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, SHORTLY AFTER HIS CABINET WAS SWORN IN BY KING

GEORGE II.

AMONG THE 22 MINISTERS WHO TOOK THE OATH WERE FORMER PREMIERS CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS, POPULIST, FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND VICE-PREMIER; SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, LIBERAL LEADER, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND VICE PREMIER, AND GEORGE PAPANDREOU, SOCIET DEMOCRAT, INTERIOR.

JA53

WARSAW, JAN.28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CONFIRMATION OF FINAL RETURNS FROM POLAND'S JAN.19 NATIONAL ELECTION SHOWING THAT GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES HAD WON 394 OF 432 SEATS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WHICH HAS ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF USING TERRORIST TACTICS TO INFLUENCE THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION, WON ONLY 28 SEATS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE LABOR PARTY WON 12 SEATS AND THE LIBERATION PARTY -- AN OFFSHOOT OF THE POLISH PARTY -- WON SEVEN, TWO SEATS WENT TOG CANDIDA

1947

OFFSHOOT OF THE POLISH PARTY -- WON SEVEN, TWO SEATS WENT TO CANDIDATES WHO RAN AS CATHOLICS, AND ANOTHER TO AN INDEPENDENT.

MK228AES

PEIPING, JAN.29-(AP)-A SECO D U.S. MARINE WILL FACE A COURT MARTIAL HERE JAN.30 IN CONNECTION WITH AN ATTACK ON A 19-YEAR-OLD CHINESE CO-ED FOR WHICH ONE MARINE ALREADY HAS BEEN CONVICTED.

MARINE HEADQUARTERS SAID THE IDENTITY OF THE SECOND MARINE WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED UNTIL THE TRIAL STARTS. HE WILL NOT BE CHARGED WITH RAPE.

TECH; HERREHENOHANCER WITH "FAILING TO USE HIS UTMOST EXERTIONIIVVHV

WITH RAPE.

HE WILL BE CHARGED WITH "FAILING TO USE HIS UTMOST EXERTION TO DETECT, APPREHEND AND BRING PUNISHMENT" TO CPL.WILLIAM G.PIERSON, THE CONVICTED MARINE. THE CO-ED, SHEN CHUNG, ALLEGED THE SECOND MARINE HELPED PIERSON OVERCOME HER RESISTANCE.

FJ138ACS

A10KX (WEST OUT)

MANILA,JAN.29-(AP)-SENATOR TOMAS CONFESOR, OPPOSITION LEADER, TODAY ASSAILED PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS' STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS AS "NOTHING BUT A BULKY VOLUME OF PROMISES."

THE SENATOR TOLD NEWSMEN THAT ROXAS' REUUSCLOO THE PHILIPP

THE SENATOR TOLD NEWSMEN THAT ROXAS' REPORT TO THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS MONDAY "ATTEMPTS TO COVER UP MALIGNANT SPOTS THAT ARE EATING THE VITALS OF THIS NATION."

CONFESOR WAS PARTICULARLY CRITICAL OF THAT PART OF THE REPORT WHICH SAID THAT PEACE AND ORDER WAS RESTORED EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED POINTS.

CONFESOR POINTED TO THE ARMED STRUGGLE OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE HUKBALAHAPS (ARMED PEASANTS) ASSERTING "THIS ADMINISTRATION IS SMEARING THE HANDS OF THOSE INN POWER WITH THE BLOOD OF INNOCENT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN." CONFESOR WAS A WAR-TIME GUERRILLA LEADER.

PEIPING, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT GARRISON DEFENDING TINGHSIEN WAS REPORTED BADLY OUTNUMBERED BUT STILL HOLDING OUT TODAY IN THE EIGHTH DAY OF UNABATED COMMUNIST ASSAULT.

FOUR GATES OF THE WALLED RAIL CITY 128 MILES SOUTH OF PEIPING WERE SAID TO HAVE FALLEN TO THE REDS. THE TINGHSIEN GARRISON WAS RECEIVING SUPPLIES BY PARACHUTE DROPS AND HOPING FOR QUICK REINFORCEMENTS.

THE COMMUNISTS RENEWED THEIR PUSH ON PAOTING, THE HOPEI PROVINCE CAPITAL 35 MILES NORTH OF TINGHSIEN. THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID A "LARGE NUMBER" OF REDS WERE MOVING ON PAOTING FROM CAPTURED WUTSUN, 17 MILES TO THE WEST.

IN CENTRAL SHANSI PROVINCE TWO GOVERNMENT ARMIES WERE REPORTED "LOCKED IN BATTLE" WITH THE COMMUNISTS BETWEEN HSIAOYI AND PINGYAO. THERE THE BATTLE LINES WERE HIGHLY CONFUSED.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER PING MING JIH PAO SAID GOVERNMENT FORCES FIRST SURROUNDED THE COMMUNISTS, THEN WERE ENCIRCLED THEMSELVES BY RED REINFORCEMENTS, BUT FINALLY GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS ENCIRCLED THE COMMUNIST PERIMETER.

X510APS

AP25FX

PMS

1947

SHANGHAI, JAN. 28-(AP)-THREE C-47 PLANES FOR MAJ. GEN. C.L. CHENNAULT'S CNRRA AIR TRANSPORT ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM MANILA, AND TODAY THE NEW AIRLINE BEGAN SURVEY FLIGHTS TO CANTON AND DISTRIBUTION OF ITS GROUND PERSONNEL. THE LINE, DIRECTED BY THE WARTIME FLYING TIGERS COMMANDER, WILL CARRY RELIEF CARGOES.

WR109APS NM

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.29-(AP)-COUNSEL FOR HIDEKI TOJO TOLD THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT "UNDER EXISTING LAW" IT WAS "HUMANLY IMPOSSIBLE" TO PROVE HIM AND HIS 25 CO-DEFENDANTS GUILTY.

"NO PROSECUTION IN ALL HISTORY," SAID TOJO'S ATTORNEY, GEORGE BLEWETT OF PHILADELPHIA, "NOR ALL THE GREAT PROSECUTORS OF ALL TIME COMBINED HERE IN THIS COURT OF JUSTICE COULD WITH THE MATERIAL AT HAND PROVE THESE DEFENDANTS GUILTY OF ACTS ALLEGED TO BE CRIMES UNDER THIS INDICTMENT."

BLEWETT, AS DID 23 OTHER AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, PRAISED THE PROSECUTION FOR ITS EFFORTS IN "A TREMENDOUS TASK" AS HE ARGUED FOR DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THE WAR-TIME PREMIER OF JAPAN.

BLEWETT, CONTENDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE HAD NOT LINKED TOJO AND THE OTHER DEFENDANTS IN A CONSPIRACY OR HAD SHOWN THAT TOJO AS HEAD OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

SIR WILLIAM WEBB, TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, ORDERED DEFENSE ATTORNEY DAVID F.SMITH, WASHINGTON, D.C., TO PRESENT AT THE CONCLUSION OF INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS A GENERAL DISMISSAL MOTION FOR ALL THE JAPANESE DEFENDANTS.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY MICHAEL LEVIN OF MILWAUKEE INTERRUPTED SMITH TO SAY THAT EIGHT DEFENDANTS, INCLUDING TOJO, HAD REFUSED TO SIGN THE GENERAL MOTION.

SOMEI UZAWA, CHIEF JAPANESE DEFENSE COUNSEL, TOLD THE COURT, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD "THE SIGNATURES OF ALL THE DEFENDANTS AND ALL THE JAPANESE DEFENSE COUNSEL AUTHORIZING ME TO REPRESENT THEM AND I SIGNED THE GENERAL MOTION IN BEHALF OF ALL OF THEM."

30.24-7601

TOKYO, JAN.29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PLACED A BAN TODAY ON ALL CONSTRUCTION EXCEPT RESIDENTIAL, ASSERTING TOO MANY RESTAURANTS, BLACK MARKET SHOPS AND MOVIE HOUSES WERE BEING BUILT.
FJ129ACS

ASKX

TOKYO JAN.28-(AP)-AN ELDERLY JAPANESE CARPENTER SOUGHT SUNDAY TO PRESENT GENERAL MACARTHUR A PETITION WRAPPED AROUND A WOODEN SWORD ENCASED IN A SCABBARD BUT WAS "DISARMED" BY AIDES AND RELEASED ON MACARTHUR'S ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS REVEALED TODAY.

THE JAPANESE, 60-YEAR-OLD ICHIRO ADACHI, BROKE FROM A CROWD OF ON-LOOKERS IN FRONT OF HEADQUARTERS AND PROFFERED THE SCABBARD TO MACARTHUR. THE GENERAL'S HONOR GUARD QUICKLY COLLARED HIM.

THE PETITION REQUESTED MACARTHUR TO FIND A JOB AS A JANITOR OR MESSENGER FOR ADACHI'S SON, A COLLEGE STUDENT, TO ENCOURAGE DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN AND TO PUNISH THE YOSHIDA CABINET AND POLICE CHIEFS.

ADACHI WROTE HE HAD "NO INTENTION TO COMMITTING ANY CRIME" BUT WISHED TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY GOADING UNITED STATES SOLDIERS INTO SHOOTING HIM IN HIS DASH TOWARD MACARTHUR.

~~MACARTHUR GAVE THE WOODEN SWORD TO HIS SON, ARTHUR.~~

DS103APS

LAHORE, PUNJAB, INDIA, JAN.28-(AP)-PUNJAB GOVERNMENT BANS AGAINST THE MOSLEM LEAGUE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE RASHTRIYA SEWAK SANGH, A HINDU YOUTH ORGANIZATION, WERE LIFTED TODAY.

THE ORGANIZATIONS HAD BEEN DECLARED ILLEGAL FRIDAY.

SEVEN MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADERS WERE ARRESTED THAT DAY FOR OBSTRUCTING POLICE IN A SUDDEN SEARCH OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE GUARD, A UNIFORMED, QUASI-MILITARY ORGANIZATION. THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION BROUGHT A WAVE OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS PREDOMINANTLY MOSLEM PROVINCE, DURING WHICH HUNDREDS OF MOSLEMS WERE JAILED.

THE GOVERNMENT RELEASED THE SEVEN MOSLEM LEADERS SUNDAY NIGHT.
N9AES

reports said at least a dozen league leaders were arrested.

yesterday the government of punjab province, scene of recent riots, imposed a 15-day censorship on news, ordering newspapers and agencies not to publish anything but official statements concerning any "agitation."

four pro-moslem etc., second graf pvs. #

1947

Rio, Jan. 28---The Braz. News Agency Asapress advised the Assd Press from Natal today that the AP correspondent there had been questioned by police regarding a telegram on the recent elections.

The AP Bureau in Rio did not reve the telegram from the correspondent.

Asapress said Gen. Orestes da Rocha Lima, comdr of Natal military region and state interventor for the press, had declared that Djalma Maranhao, the correspondent, had been questioned by police on his order because of a telegram which he considered "tendentious and alarming."

Judge Regulo Tinoco, pres. of Rio Grande Norte State Electoral Tribunal, rptd to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in Rio that there had been irregularities in that state, for which he held Gen. Rocha Lima responsible.

The Tinoco report said two deputies and a senator had protested the imposition of censorship by the state director of federal mails and telegraph and had requested a court order to prohibit such censorship. The judge said the order had been issued but that the manager of the telegraph company had refused to comply on the grounds it could obey such an order only from the director of federal mails and telegraph himself.

more

third night lead punjab

1947

lahore, india, wednesday, jan. 29 - (ap) - several high-ranking moslem league officials were arrested early today, including firoz khan noon, khan of mamdot and president of the punjab moslem league, and mian mumtaz daulatana, secretary of the organization, it was reported unofficially here.

charges against the leaders were not specified, the unconfirm

"With the exposition made," Judge Tinoco reported, "this court aims only to demonstrate to your excellency and other members of the superior tribunal the hostile attitude of Gen. Orestes Rocha Lima in his double quality as commander of the Army Group of Natal and federal interventor ~~governor appointed by the president~~ in this state and his ostensible purpose in humiliating this regional court."

pw castros ~~XXXXX~~ 2nd and 3rd 1030 rch 1132a.

1945

OTTAWA, JAN. 28-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN.GUY V.HENRY, U.S.ARMY, A MEMBER THE PERMANENT JOINT DEFENSE BOARD OF CANADA AND THE U.S., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH, DEFENSE MINISTER CLAXTON ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AWARD WAS FOR "OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN WAR AND PEACE."

GEN.HENRY, BORN AT FORT ROBINSON, NEB., JAN. 28, 1875--72 YEARS AGO TODAY--HAS BEEN ON THE PERMANENT JOINT DEFENSE BOARD SINCE JANUARY, 1943.

RQ1250PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.28-(AP)-THE GERMANS REPORTEDLY SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF EMERGENCY ESCAPE FROM HIGH SPEED JET AIRPLANES WITH A SIEVE PARACHUTE ALMOST TWICE AS EFFECTIVE AS ANYTHING THE ALLIES POSSESSED, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY.

IT ALSO COULD BE RELEASED BEHIND A PLANE IN FLIGHT, TO REDUCE SPEED, SHORTEN THE LANDING RUN OF LARGE OR FAST PLANES, AND LESSEN THE DANGER OF CRASH LANDINGS.

GERMAN EXPERTS WHO DEVELOPED THIS AND OTHER TYPES OF 'CHUTES DURING THE WAR HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO, TO HELP TEST THE DEVICES AND BUILD BETTER ONES.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SAID THE GERMAN PARACHUTE IS MADE OF RIBBONS, SEWED INTO A NET. THE METHOD OF BUILT

BETWEEN THE RIBBONS PERMITS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF AIR TO ESCAPE. THIS REDUCES THE SHOCK WHEN CREW MEMBERS JUMP FROM PLANES TRAVELING AT EXTREME SPEEDS; OTHERWISE THE SHOCK IS SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

GERMANS SAID THE 'CHUTES WERE TESTED FOR EMERGENCY ESCAPE WITH DUMMIES AT SPEEDS UP TO 700 MILES PER HOUR. THEY CONSIDERED THEM SAFE FOR BAILING OUT AT SPEEDS UP TO 500 MILES PER HOUR. THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID CONVENTIONAL PARACHUTES ARE SAFE ONLY UP TO 350 MILES PER HOUR.

LR/JSC*PES

1947

WASHINGTON, JAN 28-(AP)-THE CURRENT TRIAL AT DACHAU OF 21 NAZIS ACCUSED OF MURDERING ALLIED AIRMEN WILL BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE A WHOLE SERIES OF SIMILAR CASES, OFFICERS OF THE ARMY'S WAR CRIMES BRANCH SAID TODAY.

THE TRIAL AT DACHAU INVOLVES THE SLAYINGS OF AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED FLIERS FORCED DOWN IN ONLY ONE MILITARY DISTRICT OF GERMANY. IN THAT DISTRICT ALONE, THE OFFICERS SAID, "AT LEAST 1,000 AIRMEN WERE BEATEN OR MURDERED" ON ORDERS SENT DOWN TO SS TROOPS, THE GESTAPO AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FROM HEINRICH HIMMLER, HITLER'S CHIEF TERRORIST.

THE REPORT ON THE TRIALS WAS GIVEN TO A NEWS CONFERENCE BY LT. COL.WILLIAM WHEAR OF AIKEN, S.C., OF THE INVESTIGATION SECTION OF THE WAR CRIMES BRANCH, AND LT.COL.IRVIN J.CARPENTER OF CORNING, N.Y.,

CHIEF OF THE EVIDENCE BRANCH.

THE "SUPERIOR ORDERS" FOR THE MURDER OF AIRMEN STEMMED ORIGINALLY FROM REICHSMARSHAL HERMAN GOERING'S ASSERTION EARLY IN THE WAR THAT GERMANY NEVER WOULD BE BOMBED.

WHEN IN THE SPRING OF 1944 THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE BEGAN TO BE FELT PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS ATTEMPTED TO DIVERT THE ATTENTION OF THE POPULATION FROM GOERING'S BRASH STATEMENT BY LABELING THE ALLIED AIRMEN "GANGSTERS" WHO SHOULD BE TREATED AS CRIMINALS, SWIFT AND CAREFREE SAID. THE GOEBBELS STATEMENT WAS FOLLOWED UP IN MAY, 1944, WITH AN ORDER TO LOCAL POLICE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH CIVILIANS TAKING VENGEANCE ON ALLIED AIRMEN.

THE NAZI LEADERSHIP ISSUED A SECOND ORDER IN JULY: THE POLICE SHOULD TURN AIRMEN OVER TO THE GESTAPO, NOT THE ARMY, AND THE AIRMEN SHOULD BE SHOT IF THEY MADE THE SLIGHTEST MOVE TO ESCAPE.

A FINAL ORDER WAS ISSUED TO THE GESTAPO IN SEPTEMBER. IT INSTRUCTED THAT ALL ALLIED AIRMEN SHOULD BE LIQUIDATED AND A REPORT MADE THAT THEY WERE SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE.

SEVERAL OF THE DEFENDANTS AT DACHAU CONFESSED THE MURDER OF AIRMEN BUT INSISTED THEY DID IT UPON ORDERS AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

JA22PES

30.24-7603

BY OVID A.MARTIN

WASHINGTON,JAN.28-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL TONIGHT CALLED A CONFERENCE TO DRAFT AN AGREEMENT STABILIZING WHEAT PRICES AND SUPPLIES AND DIVIDING THE WORLD MARKET. IT WILL BE HELD IN LONDON BEGINNING MARCH 6.

THE COUNCIL IS AN AGENCY COMPOSED OF MAJOR WHEAT PRODUCING AND IMPORTING NATIONS. IT WAS CREATED BEFORE THE WAR IN A MOVE TO DEAL WITH CHRONIC SURPLUSES WHICH PLAGUED PRODUCERS IN SUCH MAJOR EXPORTING NATIONS AS THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA.

A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT WAS DRAFTED AT THAT TIME, BUT IT WAS ABANDONED WHEN THE WAR ELIMINATED THE SURPLUS PROBLEM.

AN INTER-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT TO DEAL WITH SURPLUSES OF WHEAT AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS WAS RECOMMENDED LAST WEEK BY THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION'S PREPARATORY COMMISSION ON PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING WORLD NUTRITION AND STABILIZING FARM INCOME.

THE LONDON MEETING IS EXPECTED TO CONSIDER THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL THAT FUTURE INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS PROVIDE FOR DISPOSING OF SURPLUSES TO UNDERNOURISHED AREAS AT CUTRATE PRICES.

THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN SUCH A PROGRAM. IN ITS REPORT LAST WEEK, THE COMMISSION SAID THESE COUNTRIES CAN PRODUCE WHEAT EFFICIENTLY AND IN LARGE QUANTITIES AND DISLIKE THE IDEA OF RESTRICTING FUTURE PRODUCTION.

THE COMMISSION ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT WHEAT AND OTHER COMMODITY AGREEMENTS PROVIDE FOR SPECIAL FAMINE STOCKPILES AND OTHER RESERVES. BUYING FOR AND SELLING FROM THEM WOULD BE USED TO STABILIZE PRICES AT LEVELS CONSIDERED FAIR TO CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS ALIKE.

THESE RESERVES WOULD BE HELD BY INDIVIDUAL EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES UNDER RULES LAID DOWN IN THE AGREEMENTS.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE ALSO IS EXPECTED TO CONSIDER OTHER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS THAT A WHEAT AGREEMENT PROVIDE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRICES IN WORLD EXPORT MARKETS AND THAT SUCH AN AGREEMENT BE MADE FOR A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD WITH PROVISION FOR EXTENSION.

MEMBERS OF THE WHEAT COUNCIL INCLUDE ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, DENMARK, FRANCE, INDIA, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

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WASHINGTON, JAN.28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED NEW STEPS TODAY TO HELP GET GERMANY AND JAPAN BACK ON THEIR FEET ECONOMICALLY AND HELP LIGHTEN OCCUPATION COSTS TO THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER.

THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION SAID ITS SUBSIDIARY, THE U.S. COMMERCIAL CO., HAS COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS TO BROADEN THE SALE OF GERMAN AND JAPANESE COTTON PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

"EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO ALLOCATE THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN BOTH JAPAN AND GERMANY ON AN EQUITABLE AND FAIR BASIS," THE RFC SAID IN A STATEMENT.

THE AGENCY SAID NEW CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATED FOR THE SALE OF 19,000,000 YARDS OF JAPANESE-EXPORT COTTON PIECE GOODS TO THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, SARAWAK AND BRUNEI. SEVERAL MILLION POUNDS OF JAPANESE COTTON YARN HAVE ALSO BEEN SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF HONG KONG AND BURMA, AND A MILLION POUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

CONTRACTS ARE NOW BEING NEGOTIATED, THE STATEMENT SAID, FOR THE SALE OF GERMAN COTTON PIECE GOODS, MANUFACTURED IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE, INCLUDING 12,000,000 YARDS PURCHASED BY THE BELGIAN CONGO GOVERNMENT FOR DELIVERY IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1947.

FOR THE PRESENT, RFC SAID, TRANSACTIONS ARE ON A GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT BASIS.

AB819PES

PHILADELPHIA, JAN 28-(AP)-KAZYS GRINIUS, PRESIDENT OF LITHUANIA FOR SIX MONTHS IN 1926 AND RECENTLY AN OCCUPANT OF A DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP IN GERMANY, TODAY BECAME A RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE FORMER POPULST (AGRARIAN) PARTY LEADER ARRIVED HERE TO LIVE WITH A BROTHER, JOHN V.GRINIUS, WHOM HE HAD NOT SEEN FOR 41 YEARS.

ALTHOUGH HE IS 80, DR. GRINIUS VOICED A STRONG CONVICTION HE WILL LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN LITHUANIA IS FREE AGAIN.

"THIS WILL COME ABOUT IN ONE OR TWO WAYS," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "IT CAN HAPPEN BY PEACEFUL ACTION THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS OR THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA UNTIL SHE WITHDRAWS FROM THE COUNTRY."

RN1013PES

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

(ADVANCE) LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN.29-(AP)-A SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ESTIMATED TONIGHT THAT SIX WAR-RAVAGED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WOULD REQUIRE $583,000,000 IN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE THIS YEAR TO PREVENT SUFFERING OR ECONOMIC RETROGRESSION.

THIS IS THE AMOUNT THAT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WHO HAVE AGREED TO CARRY ON UNRRA'S GIGANTIC TASK, WILL BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE IN ASSISTING EUROPE.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED THAT IT REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM AMOUNT NEEDED TO SUPPLY THE BASIC ESSENTIALS OF LIFE IN AUSTRIA, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMITTEE IN A LETTER FILED AFTER THE REPORT HAD BEEN APPROVED SAID HE HAD LEARNED THAT ITALY WOULD REQUIRE AN ADDITIONAL $14,000,000 TO COVER AN ADDITIONAL 300,000 TONS OF COAL MADE AVAILABLE BY UNRRA.

THE COMMITTEE IN THE COURSE OF 30 SESSIONS EXAMINED DATA COMPILED BY THE U.N. SECRETARIAT AND HEARD ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRIA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FINLAND, GREECE, HUNGARY, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA ON RELIEF NEEDS. THE COMMITTEE ALSO CONSIDERED FINANCIAL NEEDS OF ITALY, ALBANIA, ETHIOPIA, KOREA AND THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

EVIDENCE SHOWED, THE COMMITTEE SAID, THAT NEITHER FINLAND NOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD NEED ASSISTANCE BECAUSE OF THEIR EXPORT TRADE WHICH WILL TAKE CARE OF THEIR NEEDS.

THE COMMITTEE PREPARED IN EACH CASE A MINIMUM LIST OF IMPORT REQUIREMENTS CONSISTING OF THE BASIC ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

CAPITAL ITEMS AND IMPORTS REQUIRED FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THE WAR, "HOWEVER ESSENTIAL THEY MIGHT BE TO THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED" WERE CONSIDERED OUTSIDE THE COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION.

IN ARRIVING AT THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS THE COMMITTEE DEDUCTED THE UNRRA CARRY-OVER IN EACH CASE.

"THE COMMITTEE TOOK THE VIEW THAT, AS THESE REQUIREMENTS REPRESENT THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED, IT WOULD BE RIGHT TO REGARD THEM AS A FIRST CHARGE UPON THE PROCEEDS OF EXPORTS AND OTHER FREE RESOURCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY OF EACH OF THE COUNTRIES UNDER REVIEW," THE REPORT SAID.

LAKE SUCCESS Gdn ry Labor

ASIDE FROM THE BILL OF RIGHTS WHICH WILL BE HAMMERED OUT FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE PARENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FROM SEPARATE BILLS DRAFTED BY CUBA, PANAMA, CHILE AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO SET UP A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND THE PRESS, PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AND PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATIONS.

THE EFFORTS TOWARD UNIVERSAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WILL BE CONTINUED THROUGH A WORLD CONFERENCE ON THAT SUBJECT TO BE HELD SOME TIME LATE THIS YEAR. THE CONFERENCE WAS PROPOSED BY BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO OF THE PHILIPPINES, A COMMISSIONER MEMBER, AND AUTHORIZED BY THE 55-NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST DECEMBER.

JR357AES

U.N.-BALKANS

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN.28-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT PROTESTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY THAT GREECE HAD REFUSED TO ISSUE VISAS TO YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES WHO EXPECT TO ACCOMPANY THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING CONDITIONS IN THE BALKANS.

THE U.N. INDICATED THAT IT WOULD TAKE NO ACTION OTHER THAN TO ASK THE GREEKS TO SPEED UP CREDENTIALS.

RB217PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN. 28-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN, LIBERIA AND THE NETHERLANDS HAVE WITHDRAWN THEIR AMBASSADORS TO FRANCO SPAIN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST MONTH.

THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT HAD AN AMBASSADOR IN MADRID SINCE DEC. 1, 1945.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A CIRCULAR TELEGRAM WAS DISPATCHED DEC. 20 TO ALL U.N. MEMBERS REQUESTING INFORMATION ON ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE RESOLUTION. THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDED THAT STATES HAVING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO RECALL THEIR AMBASSADORS OR MINISTERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE THREE WHO ACTUALLY HAVE PULLED OUT THEIR ENVOYS, 22 STATES SAID THEY HAD NO RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AT THE TIME THE

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ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED; 13 STATES SAID THEY HAD NO AMBASSADORS OR MINISTERS ACCREDITED AT THE TIME THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED; THREE ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF THE COMMUNICATION, AND TWO RESERVED THEIR POSITIONS. TWELVE STATES HAVE NOT YET REPLIED, INCLUDING ARGENTINA.

VS1003PES

BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS (650)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 26)

1947

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JAN.25-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT THIS WEEK LAUNCHED A GRIM, ALL-OUT DRIVE FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION-"KLONDIKE OR DUST" ONE NEWSPAPER DUBBED IT--BUT THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY, AFTER CRYING "WE'RE WITH YOU" FOR THE GOLDRUSH, RAISED ITS EYEBROWS.

"THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN IS VERY SERIOUS," THE GOVERNMENT SAID IN A WHITE PAPER DETAILING THE DANGERS OF INFLATION AT HOME AND THE CRYING NEED TO RAISE EXPORTS BEFORE THE AMERICAN LOAN RUNS OUT.

"OUR VERY EXISTENCE IS AT STAKE, JUST AS IT WAS IN THE PHYSICAL BATTLE AGAINST HITLERISM," SAID AN ECHOING STATEMENT FROM THE "CITY", LONDON'S WALL STREET.

THE LEADING BANKER WHO MADE THIS STATEMENT, ADDED HIS OWN PROPOSAL FOR A SHORTCUT TO BETTER TIMES--"SELL MORE BRITISH GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES"--AND WAS ECHOED IN TURN BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN.

BUT WHAT THE BOYS IN THE CASH ROOM, COUNTING THE MONEY, WANTED TO KNOW WAS:

"JUST HOW ARE YOU GOING TO DO IT?"

WINSTON CHURCHILL REFLECTED THE QUESTION--AND HIS OWN DOUBTS THAT IT CAN BE ANSWERED--IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THURSDAY.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER PROPOSED TO COMBINE THE FORTHCOMING HOUSE DEBATE ON THE ECONOMIC STATE OF THE COUNTRY, SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MONTH, WITH A MOTION OF CENSURE HE PLANS TO OFFER. THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE.

THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER SWUNG "FROM POLYANNA PRETENSES TO AN ALMOST EXAGGERATED ALARMISM," THE WEEKLY ECONOMIST EDITORIALIZED.

ITS POINT NUMBER ONE--THAT THE COUNTRY STILL WAS RUNNING INTO DEBT ABROAD AFTER 18 MONTHS OF PEACE AND WAS MAKING SLOW PROGRESS TOWARD RAISING EXPORTS TO BALANCE IMPORTS--FRIGHTENED INVESTORS.

THE WHITE PAPER PUT BRITAIN'S UNFAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE FOR 1946 AT £325,000,000 ($1,112,000,000).

1947

THIS, TOGETHER WITH THE IMPOSITION OF CUTS IN COAL FOR INDUSTRIES, BROKE A LITTLE BOOM THAT HAD BEEN BUILDING IN THE STOCK EXCHANGES, BASED LARGELY ON TRANSFERS OF MONEY FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY AND OTHERS SLATED FOR NATIONALIZATION.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY SHARES INDEX FELL 6.1 POINTS FROM MONDAY TO THURSDAY, DROPPING TO 134.5.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO GAVE COLD FIGURES FOR THE COUNTRY'S INTERNAL INFLATION POTENTIAL--NATIONAL INCOME OF $28,000,000,000 DOLLARS IN PEOPLE'S POCKETS TO SPEND AGAINST ONLY $24,000,000,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO BE BOUGHT PER YEAR.

ON THE BASIS OF ITS WARNINGS, A PLEDGE TO MAINTAIN PRICE CONTROLS ON CONSUMER GOODS AND A FORECAST THAT THERE WOULD BE NO UNEMPLOYMENT "FOR SOME YEARS TO COME," THE GOVERNMENT APPEALED TO BRITAIN'S TWENTY MILLION WORKERS FOR A GREAT VOLUNTARY DRIVE TO INCREASE OUTPUT PER MAN, PROMISING TO LEAVE JOB ALLOCATIONS TO THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

IT ASKED WORKERS NOT TO SEEK, AND EMPLOYERS NOT TO GRANT, HIGHER WAGE SCALES EXCEPT IN INDUSTRIES NOW REGARDED AS SERIOUSLY UNDERMANNED.

IT PROMISED TO TAKE CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DANGER OF IMPORTING UNEMPLOYMENT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES' DEPRESSIONS.

- OTHERWISE, IT LEFT THE INCENTIVE FOR WHAT WOULD IN FACT BE AN INDUSTRIAL SPEEDUP TO "BOTH SIDES OF INDUSTRY TO PLAY THEIR FULL PART IN ROUSING THE NATION TO AN APPRECIATION OF THE COUNTRY'S GRAVE SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION."

"GOVERNMENT BY DELEGATED EXHORTATION," SNORTED "THE ECONOMIST," DECLARING THE WHITE PAPER HAD ONLY STATED THE NEED FOR A SHARP RISE IN PRODUCTIVITY, WITHOUT EVEN A "HINT AT HOW IT IS TO BE ACHIEVED."

THE FINANCIAL TIMES LODGED A SIMILAR BRIEF AGAINST LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, CHAIRMAN OF LLOYD'S BANK, WHO MADE THE SUGGESTION FOR EFFORTS TO INCREASE EXPORTS TO THE AMERICAS.

H.A.MARQUAND, THE BOARD OF TRADE'S SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE, ALSO PICTURED "A LONG-TERM PERIOD DURING WHICH VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE EXPORTS TO THE U.S. FROM THIS COUNTRY MUST INCREASE IF A TRUE BALANCE IS TO BE ATTAINED."

"AS TO WAYS AND MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THIS, BOTH LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH AND MR.MARQUAND HAD LITTLE TANGIBLE TO OFFER," THE FINANCIAL TIMES COMMENTED.

THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER SAID A SHORTAGE OF 900,000 MEN AND WOMEN IN EXPORT INDUSTRIES ALONE MUST BE OVERTONE TO ATTAIN THE 175 PERCENT OF PREWAR EXPORTS THAT HAS BEEN SET AS BRITAIN'S GOAL.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT, SET THE OVERALL LACK OF MANPOWER FOR ALL BRITISH INDUSTRY AT ABOUT 750,000. BUT BIG QUESTIONS REMAINED AS TO HOW THIS SHORTAGE MIGHT BE MADE UP, AND HOW

BE REDUCED BY A SPEEDUP.

RDAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE

ING THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPORTING

OPE--BUT ONLY TO A MAXIMUM OF 25,000.

WHERE IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY MIGHT

N PREWAR AND HAS BEEN APPEALING

RD OF TRADE ARE WORKING ON

EN BACK INTO INDUSTRY, BUT THERE IS

PLUS FOR APPEALS TO BRING MORE WOMEN BACK

NOTHING DEFINITE YET." A LABOR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID IN A REPLY TO A

QUESTION.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WERE NO PLANS, AT LEAST AT PRESENT,

TO SET A DATE FOR ASSESSING THE SUCCESS OF THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

DRIVE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JAN 26--MOVED JAN. 25)

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1941

30.24-7607

BY CLARKE BEACH

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JAN.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WE ARE DOWN IN THE "BANANA BELT" NOW, AS THE FOLKS IN FAIRBANKS CALL SOUTHERN ALASKA.

IT'S ONLY TWENTY-EIGHT BELOW ZERO, WHICH IS JUST A LITTLE COLDER THAN AVERAGE HERE. WE TOOK ON A SAFETY PILOT AT FAIRBANKS, MAJ. A. J. KLUEMER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, WHO HAS SPECIALIZED IN FLYING AIRPLANES IN THIS REGION FOR THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

AROUND 3 P.M. WE PASSED MOUNT MCKINLEY, A 20,300-FOOT PEAK, 1947 WHEN OUR ALTITUDE WAS 11,000 FEET. IT CROUCHED LIKE A BLUISH-WHITE SPHINX IN THE ICE HAZE.

IT WAS ABOUT SUNSET. WE WERE ABOVE THE FOG JUST THEN AND COULD GET A FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT OF THE ARCTIC SUNSET. THE SIGHT IS REALLY INDESCRIBABLE, BUT I'LL TAKE A TRY AT IT.

UNDERNEATH THERE IS THE BOUNDLESS HORIZON OF ICE-LOCKED FOREST AND MUSKEG, BLUE GRAY PLATEAUS OF SNOW AND FROZEN TREES, RANGES OF MOUNTAINS THAT LOOK SMALL, AND SNOW COVERED RIVERS THAT CURL LIKE WHITE CORKSCREWS.

THE SUN COATED WITH GOLD THE THOUSANDS OF FEET OF ICE FOG WHICH BILLOWED FOR FIFTY MILES AROUND US, ROLLED BENEATH US FOR THOUSANDS OF FEET AND TOWERED ABOVE US. THE EFFECT WAS SOMETHING LIKE YOUR GRANDMOTHER'S PICTURE OF THE TRANSFIGURATION. FRANKLY, SOME OF THE BOYS HAD TEARS IN THEIR EYES. I NEVER THOUGHT I'D SEE SCENERY WORK ON CASE-HARDENED NEWSPAPERMEN LIKE THAT.

XX1228PCS

U. S. GIVES UP EFFORT TO FIND PEACE IN CHINA

Quits Committee of Three and Orders Withdrawal of Troops and Marines.

ALL-OUT STRIFE IS EXPECTED

State Department Announcement Hailed by Some on Capitol Hill —Vandenberg Is Silent.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall today scrapped the machinery he set up in an effort to unify China, and arranged for the prompt withdrawal of more than 9,000 Marines and Army officers and men from that strife-ridden land.

The possibility of an all-out civil war between the Chinese National Government and the Chinese Communist forces in North China immediately increased, in the opinion of diplomats here. The presence of the American forces in China, even though small, has long been regarded at the State Department as a brake on hostilities.

Marshall's action, announced by the State Department, left American policy toward China more or less up in the air and officials were unable to say what would happen next. For the time being at least the next moves are up to the Chinese themselves—to fight out their differences or to try on their own to make peace.

Text of Announcement.

In an early morning statement the State Department announced the withdrawal of the United States from efforts to mediate the differences between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. It declared:

"The United States Government has decided to terminate its connection with the Committee of Three which was established in Chungking for the purpose of terminating hostilities in China and of which Gen. Marshall was chairman. The United States Government also has decided to terminate its connection with Executive Headquarters which was established in Peiping by the Committee of Three for the purpose of supervising, in the field, the execution of the agreement for the cessation of hostilities and the demobilization and reorganization of the armed forces in China. The American personnel involved in Executive Headquarters will be withdrawn as soon as possible."

This last assertion was stated authoritatively to mean that American Army personnel and equipment in the Peiping-Tientsin area would be pulled out first and that the Marines, who serve as security and supply forces, would then be removed. According to information available here, this will leave in China only a very small force—estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 Marines. They are at Tsingtao, aiding a naval training program.

Reaction at the Capitol.

The State Department issued its announcement at 5:30 A. M., simultaneously with formal notification of the Chinese Government and Communist representatives by Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart in Nanking. Indicating the importance attached to the news was the fact that only four or five high officials were told about it last night and these were pledged to secrecy.

Marshall's step won quick approval on Capitol Hill from Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.), the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Bloom of New York, the committee's top-ranking Democrat. Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reserved comment, however, saying that he first wanted "to know more about it through official channels."

Eaton said that he and his committee "are 100 per cent behind Gen. Marshall and have absolute confidence in his judgment." Bloom said that Marshall "understands the situation better than any one else in the world," and that his decision must have been based on good judgment.

Officials here recalled that the presence of the American military forces in China has been frequently attacked by the Soviet Government, and that Premier Stalin himself has said they ought to be withdrawn. Today's announced intention thus should eliminate one point of Soviet-American friction, these authorities said and added that the objectives of American policy in China remain the same: The creation of a unified, strong China friendly to the United States as a bulwark of peace and security in Asia. One clew as to how these objectives may now be sought was give by Marshall before he took over as Secretary of State.

What Marshall Said.

When Marshall left China on January 7, after a year of unavailing effort to compose the differences between the two factions, he criticized the extremists in both camps. In a "personal statement," he declared that "sincere efforts to achieve a settlement . . . have been frustrated time and again by extremist elements of both sides," and that China's hope of salvation lay in "the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the Government and in the minority parties." With unusual frankness he asserted: "The reactionaries in the Government have evidently counted on substantial American support regardless of their actions. The Communists by their unwillingness to compromise in the national interest are evidently counting on an economic collapse to bring about the fall of the Government, accelerated by extensive guerrilla action against the long lines of rail communications—regardless of the cost in suffering to the Chinese people."

It was after this statement, while Marshall was en route home from China that his appointment to be Secretary of State succeeding James F. Byrnes, was announced by President Truman.

Chiang And Reds Notified Of U.S. Withdrawal

HAROLD K MILKS

U.S. Action May Intensify Civil War, Some Chinese Say

Nanking, Jan. 29 (AP)—United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart today notified the Chinese Government and the Communists that American mediation had ended in failure and the elaborate machinery General Marshall established for bringing peace to this strife-torn land was being withdrawn as soon as possible.

Withdrawal from mediation means evacuation of more than 1,000 American officers and men assigned to executive (truce) headquarters in Peiping as well as an estimated 8,000 Marines remaining in North China for the purpose of servicing and guarding United States installations connected with headquarters.

Notifies Chiang And Wang

Stuart notified Chiang Kai-shek that the United States was withdrawing from the Committee of Three and from executive headquarters. An hour later he gave the same message to Wang Ping-nan, the Communist representative here, for transmission to Yenan.

An embassy spokesman said the announcement meant no change in the status of Ambassador Stuart.

Communists here declined to express Red reaction. The Government's reaction was contained in a statement issued through Chiang's Ministry of Information, which stated that the Communist refusal to reopen negotiations left the Government no course but to continue the policy of "political democratization" with the assistance of the minority parties.

Forlorn Hope Given Up

The United States action—expected since Marshall's departure from China—has been delayed only by the forlorn hope that the Communists would abandon their famous "two demands" and accept new Government officers of negotiation.

The announcement may signal intensification of the civil war. Several weeks may be required to accomplish the physical removal of executive headquarters personnel under Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem and the remaining Marines.

With their departure the only United States forces remaining in China will be the military advisory group of fewer than 750 officers and men, with headquarters here. This group was organized solely to serve the Generalissimo in an advisory capacity on military problems.

Peiping, Jan. 29 (AP)—China today was left to work out her own salvation as the United States announced it is closing the American branch of Executive (truce) Headquarters here and withdrawing United States Marines from North China.

Some military sources said the first effect might be intensification of China's civil war.

The announcement—made simultaneously in Washington, Nanking and Peiping—came without the slightest advance hint to either Chinese Government of Chinese Communist leaders.

Surprised Communist leaders at Nanking said they would have to await word from party headquarters at Yenan before commenting.

Nanking Comment

Equally surprised, the Ministry of Information, with Chiang Kai-shek's approval, commented briefly at Nanking: The Communists' refusal to reopen negotiations to end civil war left the Government no course but to continue its policy of political democratization with the assistance of minority parties.

"The Marines will not leave China until all American personnel attached to headquarters, their families and equipment have left the country," a high American source said tonight.

"The United States no longer can keep Marines in China."

The Leathernecks had a twofold purpose here: To keep a supply route open from the Chihli Gulf port, Tangku, through Tientsin to American headquarters in Peiping, and to protect American personnel.

Marines' Job Toughened

The Marines' job was toughened considerably by the headquarters closure order, said an American authority, because American personnel will be moved out of China along the Peiping-Tientsin railroad and highway. Strong Communist guerrilla bands constantly harass both, have cut the highway for several days at a time, and have interrupted rail traffic.

In Shanghai some foreign sources said the withdrawal order indicated Washington "is taking too seriously the quit-China movement sponsored by Reds." Early this month, Chinese university students in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking violently and vituperously demanded that Americans get out of China.

Business Disappointed

The students used a Chinese girl's rape charge against a Leatherneck, since convicted of that crime, as the springboard for their outbreaks but some Chinese sources said the demonstrations were Communist inspired. Both Moscow and Chinese Communists—who deny any link—repeatedly had made such demands.

Leaders of the Shanghai quit-China groups received the withdrawal news gleefully but business sources were greatly disappointed.

A Shanghai Chamber of Commerce spokesman said he hoped the action did not reflect a policy change which would cause the United States to abandon plans for financial aid to China.

China Reds' River Barrier Pierced

Peiping, Jan. 29 (AP)—Gen. Tu Li-ming's counterattacking Government forces pushed the Chinese Communists across the frozen Sungari River in Manchuria and established several beachheads on the north bank, Government sources reported today.

The Sungari divides Communist and Nationalist territory in central Manchuria.

Communist Gen. Lin Piao had sent his men across the Sungari in a southbound push toward Changchun, the Manchurian capital, but General Tu's armies launched a counteroffensive that quickly rolled the Reds back across the Sungari.

May Drive On Harbin

Wily Tu did not stop at the south bank. Whether he intends to push toward Harbin from his new beachheads was only conjecture here.

In South Manchuria the commander of Soviet forces in Dairen was reported in the Chinese press to have conferred with Chinese Government army chiefs at Pulantien, highwater mark of the Nationalist drive down the Liaotung peninsula toward the Soviet-occupied seaport.

The nature of the talks was not disclosed but presumably concerned Nationalist occupation of Dairen. General Tu's forces stationed at Pulantien are waiting to move into Dairen when the Soviets withdraw.

Paoting Again Threatened

In North China the Communists stepped up a new oensive against the vital Peiping-Hankow Railway and once more threatened Paoting, capital of Hopeh province.

The Reds hit every main rail town between Paoting and Shihkiachwang, about 80 miles to the south. They were reported to have captured three towns and were fighting for a fourth.

China Takes Charge Of Tangshan Mine Area

Peiping, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Chinese Government took over yesterday the administrative, and police supervision of the Chinese-British Kailan Mining Administration's area at Tangshan, northeast of Tientsin.

The mining area, owned jointly by British and Chinese interests, was policed and administered for the last 60 years by the Kailan Mining Administration and was not under Chinese Government control.

The new measure does not affect the ownership but subjects the area to taxation for the first time and to other municipal and Government controls.

U.S. Parachutes Relief To Villages In China

Tientsin, Jan. 29 (AP)—Five United States Marine planes dropped 30,000 pounds of UNRRA medical supplies and clothing yesterday to poverty-stricken villages in North China.

More air drops are scheduled. In all, some 1,000,000 pounds of supplies will be parachuted to the destitute, ad virtually all will fall in Communist-controlled areas.

The good-will project, conceived several months ago, had an immediate salutory effect on admittedly strained American-Chinese relations, although its timing with recent anti-American demonstrations was describe dofficially as entirely unintentional.

SMALL ALLIES GAIN SUPPORT

Three Of Big Four Favor Their Sharing Treaty Plans

JACK SMITH

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States, Britain and France, opposing Russian views, gave strong support today to smaller allies clamoring for a big share in negotiating the German peace treaty.

No final decisions were reached at the meetings of the four-power deputy foreign ministers, but some observers said they detected a change in the Russian stand late in the day when Feodor T. Gusev, Soviet deputy, said that any committees set up by the deputies or by the Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Moscow in March might be instructed to receive data from the smaller powers.

Earned Rights, Murphy Says

Robert Murphy, speaking for the United States, expressed disappointment, informants said, with what was called the "rather grudging attitude" shown in a Russian memorandum toward some states which were active participants in the war against Germany. They have earned the "right and dignity," Murphy contended, for a broader part in the peace settlement, the informants said.

Speaking for Britain, Sir William Strang said that nations which fought in the war should participate in every phase of treaty-making.

Maurice Couve de Murville, French deputy, expressed the tentative French view, informants said, that the smaller allies should take part in all stages of treaty-framing as consultants and negotiators.

To Ask Higher Economy Level

A United States spokesman said the United States was prepared to ask for an increase in the agreed level of German economy if a four-power agreement is reached to unify Germany, and denied Yugoslav charges that the United States had flagrantly violated the Paris reparations agreement by waiving German assets in Austria.

The Yugoslav delegate, Mladen Ivekovic, declared yesterday that the Paris agreement permitted reparations to be waived in favor of other Allied nations but the United States action amounted to Austria's collecting German reparations for herself.

The American spokesman said the transfer of German assets to the trusteeship of Austria was "without prejudice to any nation's reparations rights."

No Decision Reached

Deputies considering the Austrian treaty considered clauses designed to prevent another *anschluss* by Germany, but no decisions were reached. The Soviet deputy, Feodor Gusev, objected to a United States draft clause which would bind Austria to abstain from any act likely to violate her own independent status. He said the phrasing was not specific enough. The only threat to Austrian independence, he asserted, would come from Germany.

The Greek Ambassador to London, Thanassis Aghnides, protested strongly to the Council against the allotment of only 4.35 per cent of German reparations to his country, declaring Greece should receive much more in view of the impoverishment caused by the German occupation.

Leopold Figl, Austrian Chancellor, has arrived in London to plead his country's case personally.

General Anglo-Russ Alliance

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—An official informant said today that Britain expects Prime Minister Stalin will ask for a general military alliance to replace the British-Soviet mutual assistance pact against Germany, and that there was no reason to believe he would be turned down.

The present mutual assistance pact, which Stalin has said is "weakened" by reservations, provides for military co-operation between Britain and Russia only if either is attacked by Germany or one of her satellites. It remains in effect until 1962.

A general military alliance would not be limited to Germany or a German satellite.

No Conflict With U.N.

The Government source said Britain, in principle, wanted "full co-operation" with Russia, and a general military alliance would in no way conflict with Britain's obligations to the United Nations.

The entire matter will be discussed by the British Cabinet as soon as Stalin clarifies his references to the "reservations" in the present treaty, the informant said.

Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, was reported yesterday to have asked Georgi Zarubin, new Russian Ambassador to London, for such a clarification.

Stalin has expressed "satisfaction" with Field Marshal Lord Mongomery's explanation about a British-American agreement to standardize certain military equipment to United States patterns, the source said.

Lessons Learned In War

He added that the chief of the British Imperial General Staff had told Stalin in Moscow early this month that the standardization resulted from lessons learned during the last war, when a number of United States weapons were found to be better than the English equivalents.

Montgomery did not propose any standardization of British and Russian arms, the informant said, but did suggest that the British and Russians work out an exchange of officers for training purposes.

The source said that Stalin did not object to this proposal "in principle," but said "this was not the time" for such an exchange.

The Tass news agency, quoting "competent sources," reported in Moscow last week that Stalin had turned down the proposal on grounds it might be interpreted as "preparations for war."

Molotov Signs Pacts With Five Satellites

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, signed the peace treaties with the five Hitler satellite nations today, the Moscow radio said tonight.

The treaties which already have been signed by James F. Byrnes, former United States Secretary of State, will be signed by Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, some time before the formal and ceremonial signing which will take place in Paris February 10.

Britain Expects Stalin Call For Full Alliance

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—An official source said today that the British Government expected Prime Minister Stalin to call for a general military alliance between Russia and Britain to replace their present mutual-assistance treaty.

The source added immediately that, in principle, Britain wanted "full co-operation" with Russia.

The present treaty provides for military co-operation between the two countries only in the event of aggression by Germany and her wartime satellites any time until 1962.

Britain Seen Accepting

Although he said he could not prejudge any Russian elucidation of the "reservations" which Stalin had said "weakened" the existing pact, the informant emphasized there was no reason to believe Britain would turn down a request for a general military alliance.

Such a military alliance between the two countries would in no way be in discord with Britain's obligations to the United Nations, the source stated.

Yesterday other Foreign Office sources reported Foreign Secretary Bevin already had asked Georgi Zarubin, new Soviet Ambassador in Britain, to obtain a clarification of the reservations to which Stalin referred in his recent message to the Foreign Secretary.

Clarification Is Awaited

When that clarification is received, Bevin will bring the matter

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before the Cabinet again, the official source said.

Stalin, he continued, had expressed "satisfaction" with the explanation given to him personally by Field Marshal Lord Montgomery in Moscow early this month on the agreement between Britain and America to standardize certain arms and equipment to fixed United States sizes and patterns.

Montgomery, according to the informant, had impressed on the Russian leader that the whole question of arms standardization had arisen between America and Britain "out of the experiences of the war."

Tells Of Officer Exchange

Some British officers, Montgomery was said to have told Stalin, had reported that various items of United States equipment and armament were considerably better than the British equivalents. Agreement to standardize followed.

Arising out of these talks, the USAAF and RAF agreement to interchange 100 officers for training purposes had emerged as well, the source said Montgomery told Stalin.

When Montgomery pointed out that a similar exchange of officers between the British and Soviet armies could serve an extremely useful purpose Stalin, the source said, "did not object to this proposal in principle" but expressed the view that "this was not the time" for such an arrangement.

U.S. Denies Slav Reparations Charges

1947

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—An American spokesman rejected today as "entirely untrue" a Yugoslav charge that the United States in its dealings with Austria had violated the Paris agreement of 1946 on German reparations.

Dr. Mladen Ivekovic, Yugoslav spokesman, told the deputies of the Four Power Foreign Ministers Council yesterday that "the United States of America abandoned their claims to German assets (in Austria) in favor of the Austrian Government."

This, he declared, was a flagrant violation of the agreement because the agreement permitted Allies to relinquish such claims only in favor of other Allies.

No Rights Prejudiced

"The United States," the American spokesman commented, "announced last July that it did not intend to exact reparations from Austria. At the time it transferred certain German assets to the trusteeship of the Austrian Government.

"But it did so without prejudice to any nation's reparations rights. The transfer of this German property was necessary so that certain Austrian industries could continue to function."

Another American source said Robert Murphy, United States deputy, was working on an American peace plan for Germany which would differ from that submitted by the Russian deputy, Feodor T. Gousev.

Meet Small-Nation Plea

Under the Gousev plan, the four powers would draft the treaty, sponsor a full-scale peace conference such as was held for Germany's satellites in Paris, and then write the final text.

Details of the American proposal have not been decided finally, this source said, but he added that it would meet demands by small nations for a greater voice in the deliberations.

American informants said that if four-power agreement was reached on the unification of Germany, the United States would request an increase in the controlled level of German economy to help Germany meet the mounting demands against her for reparations.

Decision To Split Palestine Hinted

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Government source said today that the British Cabinet had decided the partition of Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish states would be necessary to settle the troublesome Holy Land question.

This informant emphasized, however, that the Cabinet had not decided whether Britain should impose partition on the country or refer the Palestine problem to the United Nations with a partition recommendation.

Discussed At Conference

The source disclosed that, in the face of rejection of the idea of partition by Arab spokesmen at the British-Arab Conference here, the Cabinet had discussed both the unilateral imposition of partition and the United Nations alternative.

Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones favored the first course, this informant said, while Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin favored the second.

The informant added that the difference of opinion did not imply a Cabinet split.

"Any final settlement," he said, "would involve, first, a measure of supervision by the mandatory power (Britain) and, second, a period of transition during which the constitutional change-over would be effected."

Would Drop Territorial Rights

Final settlement of the Holy Land dispute, he added, would leave Britain no territorial rights in the Holy Land—it would be a two-way split between Arabs and Jews.

This would mean, he said, that Britain would give up rights even to Haifa, terminus for the Anglo-Iranian oil pipe line, and to certain sacred places.

The Government, he went on, has ruled out the possibility of any "binational Palestine state" of Arabs and Jews.

London Limits Export Plan

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The British Government — supported wholeheartedly by manufacturers in its "economic salvation" drive to boom exports—has no plans to force exports into particular channels, Whitehall sources said today.

Proposals to set up priorities for sales to the United States, Argentina and other "hard currency" countries, in order to build up Britain's financial balances, have been rejected by Sir Stafford Cripps, Board of Trade president and the big chief of the export drive, one highly placed informant said.

Bulk Buying Of Food

Commenting on a Washington report by the Foreign Policy Association, which forecast that "if the need arises, the Government will closely control Britain's foreign trade," the informant said:

"We don't envisage a need arising for any further extension of control, in view of the co-operation we have had so far from industries producing for export."

Imports already are largely controlled through bulk buying of food and raw materials abroad.

Overall production of individual commodities is controlled through allocations of raw materials to manufacturers.

A third principle of foreign-trade policy worked out since V-J day is the greatest possible freedom for exporters, the informant said, and there is no indication of any change.

He cited Cripps again to support the view that, while raising exports to dollar countries appears to be the pressing immediate need to offset Britain's badly short balance of trade with North America, it is only part of the long-range problem of raising exports multilaterally to balance imports by 1951 when repayment of the American loan starts.

Voluntary Conferences

Cripps recently told Commons that his department and others concerned were initiating detailed voluntary conferences with industrialists and traders who have been asked to pursue "all possibilities" to increase exports to the Western Hemisphere.

No details of the products to be pushed for the American trade have been disclosed, but speculation here has mentioned items in which Britain claims technical leadership — jet engines, for example—and others such as pottery for which abundant raw materials are available.

Mrs. Roosevelt Approves Standing F.D.R. Statue

1947

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The *Times* of London published today a letter from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt voicing approval of the statue of President Roosevelt to be erected in Grosvenor Square, the design for which has been the subject of much debate.

Addressed to Lord Derby, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Committee, the letter voiced hope that the matter might "go forward without further controversy."

The model for the statue represents the late President in a standing position leaning on a cane—a pose that has been criticized by some who say that he is best remembered from likenesses showing him seated.

To Unveil Memorial

Mrs. Roosevelt, who already has accepted an invitation to unveil the memorial on April 12, 1948, wrote:

"The question as to whether he should stand or sit is one for you to decide," she continued, "but I realized from the outset that whatever you do will not please everybody, as there are people just as anxious to remember him standing as those who desire to recall him sitting.

"I, of course, have not seen the present model in Sir William Reid Dick's studio, but I appreciate it is impossible to judge the statue by the small print which was put out by your committee to indicate to the public that it would be a standing statue.

Praised By Winant

"Mr. Winant (John G.), however, has seen the model and tells me it is a striking likeness of my husband in a characteristic pose and portrayed with great dignity. It has satisfied him as a suitable and worthy memorial.

"I understand six months work has already been done on it and the whole project has been approved by your Royal Fine Arts Commission. For my part I am content with the present standing statue and I cannot but think it would be wise to let the matter go forward without further controversy."

Royal Family Gives Party

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Britain's royal family, its preparations for next month's South African tour completed, played host at a farewell party in Buckingham Palace onight attended by Prime Minister Attlee and most of his Cabinet.

Bevin Keeping in Close Touch With His Doctors

Suffered Slight Heart Attack, Has High Blood Pressure

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is in constant consultation with medical advisers about his health, an official source close to the Cabinet said today. Bevin, sixty-five, suffered a slight attack recently.

In addition, the informant said, the Foreign Secretary is troubled with high blood pressure, which makes it imperative for him to avoid strain.

So long as Bevin obeys his doctor's advice to rest frequently, however, there will be no necessity for his withdrawal from his public activities, the informant added.

Meanwhile, the illness of Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, which will keep him away from the House of Commons until March, is putting a strain on Prime Minister Attlee, the informant said. Morrison was confined to bed about ten days ago, following detection of a blood clot in one leg.

French Cabinet Agrees on Reich

Paris, Jan. 29 (A.P.).—France's coalition Cabinet reached a complete accord today on policy toward Germany, a communique announced.

This covered approval of the federalization plan and continued French insistence on internationalization of the Ruhr, the bulletin stated.

Palais Bourbon sources said that in a note to Washington, London and Moscow, France had explained that she would ask in the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow in March for internationalization of the Ruhr's mines and other basic industries.

French Reaffirm Plans For Pact With Britain

Paris, Jan. 29 (AP)—The new French coalition Government has formally reaffirmed its intention of concluding a military and economic alliance with Britain, official circles reported today.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister who returned to the Government in the Cabinet of Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier, told Alfred Duff Cooper, British Ambassador, that he was determined to carry on the negotiations begun in London last month by Leon Blum, interim President-Premier, Foreign Office sources said. Bidault conferred with Duff Cooper on this topic Saturday.

Fierce Hand-To-Hand Battle Rages In Hanoi

Paris, Jan. 29 (AP)—Fierce hand-to-hand fighting raged tonight in the Chinese and Annamite quarter of Hanoi, where French troops sought to dislodge fiirmly intrenched Viet Namese defenders, dispatches from Indo-China reported.

French troops attacking Viet Namese forces repeatedly hurled high explosives against them to clear a path for their step-by-step advance. In many points only a narrow alleyway or a single house separated the opposing forces.

IL DUCE'S FRIEND IS FOUND GUILTY

15-Year Term Given Magda Fontages As Collaborator

Bordeaux, France, Thursday, Jan. 30 (AP)—Magda Coraboeuf Fontages, who boasted of a brief romance with Benito Mussolini a decade ago, was convicted today of collaboration with the German Gestapo and sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor.

A military tribunal of three civilians and nine officers deliberated for nearly an hour before convicting the 37-year-old, prison-worn woman who once was a famed French beauty.

Called Duce's "Proper Widow"

The prosecution charged that she had worked for the Gestapo in Marseille, Paris and Brussels but did not ask the death penalty. At one point the prosecution sardonically called her: "The proper widow of the Italian (Mussolini)."

The chief defense lawyer, Rene Floriot, defended her ten years ago when she was charged with shooting and wounding the Count de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Italy.

Plea For "This Poor Girl"

Pleading for acquittal "for this poor girl," Floriot said:

"Let's get this thing in its proper perspective. If this defendant were not named Magda Fontages, if she did not have the reputation of being the mistress of Mussolini, if she had not shot the Count de Chambrun ten years ago, you would not have all these newspaper men and photographers here and there would be no question of accusing her of treason."

CONFER ABOUT ITALY

Rome, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Premier-designate Alcide de Gasperi interrupted his consultations on the Italian Cabinet crisis for a thirty-minute interview today with Gen. Sir William D. Morgan, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean.

The best information was that they talked about problems resulting from large-scale Italian emigration from Pola and other Venezia Giulia areas to be ceded to Yugoslavia. One aspect of the Government crisis De Gasperi and Morgan might have discussed was the signature of the peace treaty. Increasing opposition to its signature has become one of the underlying factors holding up the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Italian Navy, one of the stiffest centers of resistance to the treaty, said in a communique today that Italy "has not made any decision as to accepting the treaty."

Russian Bid To Reich Seen

Berlin, Jan. 29 (AP)—Soviet actions concerning Germany within the last ten days have led high American officials in Berlin to express the conviction that Russia has launched an intensive propaganda campaign against the Western Allies to win German support on the eve of the Moscow conference. WES GALLAGHER

Recent Soviet press attacks on the occupation policies of Britain and the United States and moves by Marshall Vassily Sokolovsky, the Russian occupation commander, have drawn expressions of resentment from high Western diplomats and other officials. Some of these said they fear the Soviet course foreshadows a deepening of the cleavages between East and West which they have been trying to mend.

Uncompromising Attitude

Some expressed fear today that recent Russian actions and statements foreshadowed an uncompromising Russian attitude in the Moscow meeting, in which the foreign ministers of the Big Four powers will attempt to draft peace treaties for Germany and Austria. They also said it might bring on an outright rivalry between East and West to win German favor.

Even persons who do not take this extreme view asserted that the situation was playing into German hands, setting one ally against another and putting the Allies in the position of currying favor with the defeated enemy at a time when unity is needed more than ever.

Factory Removal Ended

The alleged new Russian attitude became apparent some ten days ago when Sokolovsky, in a sudden unilateral action, announced through the Soviet-sponsored Social Unity party that the removal of factories from the eastern zone of Germany was at an end. Further, he announced that production would be increased 200 or 300 per cent.

Since this appeared to not be in conformity with the four-power plan for the level of German industry, the United States requested an explanation in the Allied co-ordinating committee. The Russian representative replied that the increases would be only in peaceful consumer goods and hence did not affect the level of industry.

Production Increased

The Russian-controlled *Berliner Zeitung*, however, published figures showing increases above the level of industry set by the Allied Control Council's plan in heavy machinery, tool machines and precision instruments, the very industries the Allied Control Council tried to control in its level of industry plan.

The Russian move was regarded among Western officials as a Soviet bid to offset the economic merger of the American and British zones of occupation.

Following Sokolovsky's announcement a steady stream of newspaper and radio attacks from Moscow criticized American and British de-Nazification policies, the failure to continue capital reparations and the economic merger of the two zones. All these charges had been aired time and again, but all were revived in almost daily criticisms from Soviet Government organs.

The consistency of these attacks has led American officials to believe that an organized propaganda campaign is under way. The Soviet charges have been picked up and echoed throughout Germany by the Communist-controlled German Unity party.

Papen Denies He Forged Will Of Hindenburg

Tells Trial He Got Disputed Document From Son and Turned It Over to Hitler

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP).—Franz Von Papen, admitting that he handed Adolf Hitler the supposed will of former President Paul von Hindenburg, today denied any part in a long-alleged forgery naming Hitler as German Fuehrer.

Papen told the de-Nazification court here before which he is appearing as a defendant that he handed Hitler the supposed will after Hindenburg's death in 1934, but he did not know its contents.

The former German diplomat said he had drafted a proposed will for the German President some time before his death, urging Hitler to restore the Hohenzollern monarchy, and when Hindenburg died he asked Oskar von Hindenburg, the Presidents song for the testament. He said he was handed two envelopes, and he gave these to Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

Papen took the stand after Hindenburg's biographer, Gerhard Schultze-Pfaelzer, had supported the long-held theory that the will was a fake. The biographer said Hindenburg vigorously opposed the naming of Hitler as Fuehrer, and quoted him as saying, "I do not want somebody else to use my name and decide the future of Germany."

Immediately upon Hindenburg's death Hitler sprang a coup d'etat by proclaiming the offices of President and Chancellor merged in himself. On Aug. 15, four days before the plebiscite he had ordered to confirm this decision, Hitler released the text of the purported Hindenburg will, which declared, "My Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his movement have taken a decisive stride of historical importance" for Germany.

DENIAL MADE BY VON PAPEN

Had No Part In Forgery Of Hindenburg Will, He Says

Nuernberg, Jan. 29 (AP)—Franz von Papen denied today that he had any part in the alleged forgery of the last political will of German President Paul von Hindenburg used by Adolf Hitler to clinch his grip as German Führer.

Von Papen told the de-Nazification court, before which he is appearing as a defendant, that he personally handed Hitler the supposed will after von Hindenburg's death in 1934 but he did not know its contents.

Von Papen took the stand after von Hindenburg's biographer, Dr. Gerhard Schultze-Pfaelzer had supported the long-held theory that the will was a fake.

The biographer said von Hindenburg vigorously opposed the naming of Hitler as Führer and quoted him as saying, "I do not want somebody else to use my name and decide the future of Germany."

Immediately upon von Hindenburg's death Hitler sprang a *coup d'etat* by proclaiming the offices of President and Chancellor merged in himself. On August 15, four days before the plebiscite Hitler had ordered to confirm this decision, Hitler released the text of the purported von Hindenburg will which declared, "My Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his movement have taken a decisive stride of historical importance" for Germany.

Refugees Stage Hunger Strike

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP)—More than 2,000 Polish and Ukrainian displaced persons staged a four-day hunger strike at a camp in the United States zone in protest against removal of 130 inmates found ineligible for Allied care, United States constabulary officials reported tonight. With sixty-seven strikers hospitalized for malnutrition, the displaced persons abandoned their threatened seven-day fast, after hearing an appeal by a United States Army officer.

German Scientists' Trip Here Canceled

Frankfurt, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A United States Military Government plan to fly German scientists to the United States to learn how to boost Germany's penicillin production was suddenly canceled on orders from Washington, it was learned today. Ten minutes before a group of scientists were scheduled to board a plane at Wiesbaden last week, they were stopped on orders contained in an urgent War Department cable, it was stated.

Instead, the informants continued, a committee believed to represent commercial penicillin interests in the United States will come to Germany to study the possibilities of shipping penicillin in bulk from America for packaging in Germany. Penicillin is urgently needed here.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP)—Ten minutes before a group of German scientists was scheduled to board a plane for the United States at Wiesbaden last week, Military Government sources said, officers stopped them on orders contained in an urgent War Department cable.

Greece Assails Yugoslav Action

Athens, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman accused Yugoslavia today of trying to divert a United Nations investigating commission from its objective — to determine whether Greek disorders are being aided from abroad.

Another Ministry source said that Yugoslavia, by requesting visas for six newspaper men while offering to grant a visa for only one Greek reporter, demonstrated determination to divert attention from the border violence and emphasize purely internal Greek disorders.

Visa Offer By Greece

Greece has offered to issue as many visas for Yugoslav newsmen as Yugoslavia issues for Greek writers. One reason given by Yugoslavia for the disparity in visas granted, a Ministry informant said, was that "all of Greece will be investigated while only the borders of Yugoslavia will be inspected."

The Ministry declared, however, that the United Nations had authorized its commission to inspect any section of the four countries involved—Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

Press reports, meanwhile, said eight members of Leftist bands operating in the Salonika region, including a woman, had been killed in the last 24 hours, with six others wounded and two captured.

'Quake Topples Houses

Adding to Greek troubles were these other developments:

An earthquake toppled houses in Moschokarya, near Lamia, yesterday, without loss of life.

Municipal and communal officials proclaimed a strike today in support of their demand for higher wages.

Greeks Buy Soviet Newsprint

Athens, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Purchase of 3,000 tons of newsprint from Soviet Russia at $212 per ton was announced today by Greek Minister of Co-ordination Stephan Stephanopoulos.

Izvestia Challenges Pauley Manchu Report

Moscow, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* characterized today as "absurd and tendentious" Edwin W. Pauley's recent assertion that Russia was wrecking Manchuria's industrial economy by removal of productive machinery.

Pauley, acting as President Truman's personal representative on reparations, made the statement last month in a report based on a special mission to Manchuria during the summer.

Izvestia particularly challenged Pauley's estimate that $2,000,000,000 damage had been done in Manchuria since the Soviet occupation and reasserted Russia's right to seize Japanese military property as "war trophies."

"Smokescreen Created"

The paper declared that Pauley had deliberately tried to confuse these "war trophies" with the question of reparations.

"The immediate purpose of Pauley's report," *Izvestia* said, "is the creation of a smokescreen facilitating the implementation of an American reparations policy which would wholly ignore the interests of other Allied powers participating in the defeat of Japanese imperialism."

The Communist party organ *Pravda*, meanwhile, accused American and British authorities of pursuing a policy aimed at the political and economic dismemberment of Germany.

Hits Anglo-American Action

Commenting on the economic unification of the American and British occupation zones, *Pravda* Commentator B. Leontyev wrote:

"This Anglo-American agreement, which is leading to the economic and political dismemberment of Germany by converting the unified zone into a patrimony of Anglo-American capital, hardly is capable of contributing to the fulfillment of Allied decisions on the liquidation of Germany's military and industrial potential."

Hitting at the recently decreed amnesty for "little Nazis," Leontyev asserted that in implementing the unification agreement American and British authorities were "relying not on democratic elements but on German capitalists and on cadres of Nazi economic executives."

Gang Invades Spanish Village, 7 Persons Killed

Valencia, Spain, Jan. 29 (AP)—The civil governor announced today that a truckload of unidentified men invaded the village of Losa del Obispo Sunday, herded the villagers into a cafe and killed seven with machine-gun fire.

Six persons were badly wounded and slight injuries were suffered by "numerous others," he said. The motive for the shooting was not announced.

Japanese Sentenced To Die

Manila, Jan. 29 (AP)—After a three-months trial in which the testimony filled 3,500 pages, former Col. Masakasu Yamaguchi was convicted by a United States War Crimes Commission today and sentenced to the gallows. He was accused of permitting atrocities on Filipino civilians and guerrillas during his term of command of Negros Island.

Two Army Flyers Killed

Manila, Jan. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Calvin G. Fuller, of Macon, Ga., and Corporal Winfield H. Mobley, of Hazlehurst, Ga., were killed Sunday near the Palawan airbase in the crash of their advanced trainer. The Army today blamed a mechanical failure.

Conspiracy Linked To 26 Japanese

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (AP)—Prosecutor Eugene Williams, of San Gabriel, Cal., argued before the War Crimes Tribunal today that all 26 Japanese defendants must be held guilty of conspiracy to establish Japan's domination of all of East Asia.

Evidence has shown, he contended, that such a conspiracy existed between 1928 and 1945, and all defendants and "divers other persons" participated.

Linked In Common Design

Williams declared the defendants cannot disassociate themselves from the conspiracy charge by pleading they merely took orders from superiors. All were linked in a "common design" to violate treaties and enter into international agreements aimed at the military, political and economic dominance of Japan in East Asia, he asserted.

Earlier, George Blewett, of Philadelphia, counsel for former Premier Hideki Tojo, declared that under existing law it was "humanly impossible" to prove the defendants guilty. Arguing for dismissal of the charges against Tojo, Blewett contended the prosecution had failed to "make out a case against the accused."

22 Japs Face Trial

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (AP)—Twenty-two Japanese war crime suspects, including a lieutenant general and a vice admiral, were taken into custody at Sugamo Prison today by British and Australian officials for trial in Southeast Asia and New Britain.

Jap Doctor Escapes War Trial By Suicide

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (AP)—Hideo Chikami, one-time surgeon, accused in war-crime charges of cutting the heart out of an Australian soldier to watch its dying pulsations, strangled himself today after writing: "I am sure I cannot escape punishment . . . and cannot endure the humiliation."

He took his life atop a hill behind his native village after receiving notice that he was to be taken into custody. He tied a rope to a tree, placed one end about his neck, then took morphine. As he slumped unconscious, the rope pulled tight.

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Japs Curb Construction

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Japanese Government placed a ban today on all construction except residential, asserting too many restaurants, black-market shops and movie houses were being built.

FOUGHT JEWS FOR FREEDOM, BANKER SAYS

Exhausted Briton Stumbles Into Clinic In Heart Of Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Jan. 29 (AP)—An exhausted 48-year-old British banker, held prisoner by the Jewish underground for 78 hours, stumbled into a clinic in the heart of Jerusalem tonight and told police he had fought his way to freedom.

Taken promptly to a heavily guarded Government hospital, H. A. I. Collins, the second of two civilians kidnapped by the underground, was quoted by police as declaring: "I was badly treated." Physicians at the hospital described his condition as "dangerous."

Police with drawn revolvers rode the running boards of the ambulance which took him from the Hadassam Clinic off Zion Square to the hospital. His head was bandaged, apparently from the ax-handle blow he received when he was abducted Sunday night.

6 Hours After Deadline

He appeared at the clinic—in a dazed condition and with his face bloody—at 11.05 P.M., a little more than six hours after the deadline fixed by British authorities for his return.

When that deadline passed, the British threw into gear the machinery to impose statutory martial law on one third of Palestine's Jewish population. It was understood, however, that the martial-law order could be countermanded quickly.

The other abducted civilian, Judge Ralph Windham, was freed unharmed near Tel Aviv last night and received an ovation when he returned to his court in that city this morning.

Retaliation For Sentence

British authorities said Collins and Windham were seized by the Jewish underground in retaliation for the death sentence pronounced on Dov Bela Gruner, 33, who was convicted of participating in an attack on a Palestine police station. Tension was eased somewhat when the attorney for Gruner said he finally had agreed to appeal for clemency to the Privy Council in London.

Legal circles here said the appeal would automatically stay the execution until the council acted, and Jewish sources said a several-weeks period of quiet might be expected in Palestine during the interim.

The Jerusalem office of the *Heboker*, a Hebrew newspaper in Tel Aviv, said it had received an anonymous telephone call at the time Collins appeared at the clinic. A girl, speaking Hebrew, said: "In the name of Irgun Zvai Leumi (Jewish underground organization), we have released Collins." Earlier the secret radio station of the Irgun had declared that Collins would be freed "at a time which we have decided."

Held In A "Cave"

Collins told authorities that he had been held in Jerusalem in "something resembling a cave."

Chloroform which his abductors used at the time they seized him burned his neck and mouth, making it impossible for him to eat. He said he could not read because he was too dazed. His captors had given him crude medical treatment.

[In London, where British and Arab officials are conferring on the future of the troubled Holy Land, a British Government source said the Cabinet had decided that the only long-term solution was to partition Palestine into separate, independent Arab and Jewish states.]

It was understood that the modified martial law would be imposed on the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, Petah Tikva, 10 miles to the east, and Ramat Gan, about half way between the two. Statutory martial law differs from full martial law in that the military is limited by rules promulgated by Government officials, rather than being given blanket authority.

Highway Curfews Lifted

Earlier today, curfews were lifted on highways and in Jerusalem and Haifa, in the apparent hope that the underground, thus given comparative freedom of movement, might turn Collins loose.

The Palestine police, meanwhile, launched an intensive hunt for a tall blond Jew named Shapiro, said to have been identified by photographs as the leader of gangs which abducted Collins and Windham. The judge was seized from his courtroom in Tel Aviv Monday.

BRITISH APPROVE HOLY LAND SPLIT

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A Government informant said today that the British Cabinet had decided that the partition of Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish States would be necessary to settle the troublesome Holy Land question. This informant emphasized, however, that the Cabinet had not decided whether Britain should impose partition or refer the problem to the United Nations with a partition recommendation.

The informant disclosed that, in the face of rejection of the partition idea by Arab spokesmen at the British-Arab conference here, the Cabinet had discussed both the unilateral imposition of partition and the United Nations alternative. Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones favored the first course, this informant said, while Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin favored the second.

Moslem Group Opposes All Jewish State Plans

Tells Bevin It Will Fight Any Partition of Holy Land

CAIRO, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Moslem Brotherhood tonight adopted a resolution declaring that the entire Moslem and Arab world would fight "any plan which would give the Jews a state in Palestine." The resolution, a copy of which was cabled to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in London, also denounced any plan to partition the Holy Land into separate Jewish and Arab states.

Haj Amin el Husseini, exiled Mufti of Jerusalem and head of the Palestine Arab Executive Committee, said in a statement to reporters: "I, on behalf of Palestine, reject any solution which would not give Palestine complete independence. The partition plan, as I previously declared, is strongly opposed and definitely rejected."

U. S. Denies Iraq Troop Report

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Jan. 28 (Delayed) (AP).—The United States Embassy said today it was authorized by the State Department to deny reports published by "New Times" of Moscow and Iranian newspapers asserting that United States troops had arrived in Iraq and Turkey and that the United States had supplied forty bombers to Iran for use in occupying Azerbaijan.

Burmese Sees Constitution By October

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—U Aung San, Burmese Nationalist leader, said today that a constitution for a Burma free of British rule should be ready by October.

The British Government announced yesterday an agreement to grant autonomy to the Asiatic dependcy within or outside the Commonwealth, and arrangements to elect a Burmese Constituent Assembly in April.

Winston Churchill dubbed the whole thing a "dismal transaction."

Aung San, head of the six-man Burma indepepndence mission to London, said the Constituent Assembly should be in session by May and should complete a new government "within six months."

British Link Undecided

Whether Burma decides to enter the British Commonwealth, he said, "depends on how the present agreement is implemented in practice."

He expressed a belief that his country's frontier provinces—not now integrated into the structure of Burma—would agree to join an independent Burmese government.

There are 5,000,000 tribesmen in these areas—the Shan states and the Chin Hill areas along the borders of India, Siam and China.

"If His Majesty's Government as well as those representatives of His Majesty's Government now in Burma stay out of the way, I think unification can be brought about soon," he declared, adding that he was quite prepared to grant autonomy, "probably more than local," to the frontier peoples.

Lack Of Time Limit Hit

The departure of A. G. Bottomley, British Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Dominions, for Burma to ascertain the wishes of the frontier tribesmen on the question of independence, was delayed by the weather.

In Rangoon, Dr. Ba Maw, chief adviser to the Mahabama (Greater Burma) organization, expressed surprise that the British Government had fixed no specific time limit for granting Burma freedom, commenting: "This looks like a believe it or not story."

He said he was "most perturbed" about that part of the agreement referring to the frontier areas and declared: "My first impression of the agreement is that it looks very much like what the Germans would call a 'cow's deal.'"

"My reaction to the agreement," he said, "would be precisely according to the extent of past illusions—and I'm a very disillusioned man."

12 Moslem Chiefs Are Arrested

Lahore, India, Jan. 29 (AP)—A doen Moslem leaders were arrested today, most of them for the third time in five days, amid demonstrations throughout the Punjab against the Provincial Government's ban on mass meetings and parades.

A Government communiqué said the twelve were taken into custody under a Punjab public-safety ordinance which provides that leaders may be held a month without trial for defying such a ban. The men were reported moved to "different destinations."

586 Arrests Yesterday

The communiqué did not mention civil-disobedience incidents of Moslem League members today, but said arrests throughout the Punjab yesterday totaled 586.

Unofficial sources said those arrested included Firoz Khan Noon, president and secretary of the Punjab Moslem League.

Bans Lifted

This reported action followed by only a few hours announcement by the Punjab Provincial Government that a ban imposed last Friday on the Moslem League's National Guard and the Hindu Youth Organization had been lifted. Eight Moslem League leaders arrested that day were released Sunday.

A short time later the Punjab Government, which supports the program of the Hindu-led Congress party in this northwest province—which is 57 per cent Moslem—imposed a fifteen-day censorship on news, directing that nothing but official statements be published concerning any "agitation." Four pro-Moslem League newspapers immediately said they would suspend publication for that length of time.

PUNJAB RIOTS ARE RENEWED

Mass Arrests Of Moslems Also Reported In Lahore

Lahore, India, Jan. 29 (AP)—New rioting and mass arrests were reported today in the Punjab, India's richest province, as Moslem League members staged disobedience campaigns against the provincial government's bans on mass meetings and parades.

A Government communiqué said that 586 persons were arrested yesterday, and that twelve Moslem League leaders were taken into custody early today. Most of the twelve had been arrested and freed on two other occasions in the last six days.

British troops were called out to guard a police station at Amritsar, 30 miles east of here, after a two-hour brickbat battle in which a number of policemen were injured.

Guard Headquarters Raid

The outbreaks started last Friday when provincial police raided the headquarters of the Moslem League National Guard, a uniformed quasi-military organization, and banned the guard and the Rashtriya Sevak Sangh, Hindu youth organization. The ban was lifted yesterday, but the Moslem League's committee of action said it would continue its civil disobedience campaign against what it termed the "reactionary Punjab regime."

The provincial government yesterday imposed a fifteen-day censorship on news of disturbances, most of which have been nonviolent, and ordered newspapers and press services to print only official announcements concerning any trouble.

The Punjab, in northwestern India, has a population of about 28,000,000 and an area of close to 100,000 square miles—about the size of Oregon. Although about 57 per cent of its population is Moslem, the province's government favors the predominantly Hindu Congress party.

INDIAN PRINCES AGREE TO HELP CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Chamber of Princes adopted a resolution today expressing willingness "to render the fullest possible cooperation in framing a agreed Constitution" for the proposed union of India.

They emphasized that the union must be within the framework of the British Cabinet mission's plan. More than sixty of the leading Maharajahs and Princes attended the meeting.

The resolution specified that "the entry of states into the union would be on no other basis than negotiation, with the final decision resting with each state." It also specified that the states "retain all subjects and powers except those ceded to the union. The union would receive power over defense, communication and foreign affairs.

The action specified that state boundaries remain unchanged except by consent and that the central Government have no dealings with "questions bearing on the internal administrations or constitutions of the states."

A negotiating committee of the princes of the 561 Indian states, 158 of which adhere to the Chamber of Princes, will meet with a board from the Constituent Assembly for talks starting on Feb.

Ban On Exports Set For Dutch East Indies

Batavia, Java, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies Government today banned exports of rubber, cupra, spices and a long list of other products from both Indonesian and Dutch-controlled areas except with the express permission of the Indies Government.

It also prohibited the import of weapons to the Indonesian Republic.

A series of eleven decrees issued by H. J. Van Mook, acting governor general, by the Netherlands Navy and the N.E.I. Department of Economic Affairs is intended to end unauthorized export of raw materials from the Indonesian Republic, which controls virtually all of Java and Sumatra except Dutch perimeters comprising about five per cent of the territory.

Millions In Trade

This trade has brought millions of dollars in consumer goods to the republic, mostly from Singapore.

The Dutch decrees, in essence, placed all goods illegally exported from the Indies under Government control and threatened five years imprisonment and a maximum fine of 10,000 guilders ($2,640) for violators.

They prohibited exports of virtually all Indies products worth more than $10 by firms and worth more than $26 by individuals without permits and banned all imports to the Indies of weapons and materials from which weapons might be made, unless licensed by the Dutch. Imports of other materials were not affected, either in Dutch or Republican areas.

Airborne Troop Attack Held Only Way To Invade Alaska

Anchorage, Alaska, Jan. 28 (AP.—Delayed)—If Alaska ever is attacked the enemy will strike with airborne troops, in the opinion of leading military authorities here.

"I can't imagine moving masses of troops across this country by land," Maj. Gen. Howard A. Craig, who has the overall tactical command of both army and navy forces in Alaska and the Aleutians, said today.

Substantially the same statement was made a few days ago by Col. Paul V. Kane, commander of Task Force Frigid at Fairbanks, in talks to a group of news correspondents and photographers touring this area.

Communications The Key

Communications is the key to the strategy of Alaskan defense, in the opinion of both men. There is only one railroad, which is blocked sometimes for weeks in bad winter weather, and a few main gravel highways connecting coastal cities with one another and the interior.

Transporting large numbers of troops and supplies by surface travel presents the utmost difficulty. In winter any movement through the frozen wilderness is painfully slow and uncertain. And in summer the few muddy roads provide travel surfaces which are not much better than in winter.

Sending mechanized divisions across the muskeg and tundra in the summer would be impossible, and in winter it could be done only by following the frozen creeks and rivers.

Housing Shortage Cited

"The greatest contribution that could be made to the security of Alaska would be the development of the country," said General Craig.

"If substantial numbers of civilians settled here, they would help to build up communications. They would make it economically feasible to extend the highway system and improve and extend the railroad.

"The housing is the limiting feature just now," the General added.

Housing is so scarce that even those who are most eager to see the territory develop hope there will be no large influx for several years, until homes can be built.

Yet, General Craig feels, Alaska gives settlers a chance to make a good living—"a hard living but it can be a good one."

Col. Frank A. Bogart, director of logistics for the Alaska Department, indicated today that the Alaska highway is primarily of value as a means for emergency supply.

This new travel road, running from Edmondton, Canada, to Fairbanks, through hundreds of miles of muskeg which is entirely uninhabited, is now in daily use, even in the recent rough weather.

"To supply Alaska by truck over the Alaska highway is not economically feasible," he said.

He related that the Alaska railroad organiaztion ran a convoy of trucks over the highway during the recent West Coast shipping strike, and it found the costs so high that use of the route would be prohibitive from a commercial standpoint.

Rail Connection Held Possible

Colonel Bogart said however, that "rail connection" with the United States is possible. Such a route has been surveyed."

He could give no further details on the project, but in his opinion the railroad would be primarily of strategic value and would have to be built and initially maintained by the Government, since at first it would not be commercially profitable.

Trygve Lie Gets Degree

CUIDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 29 (AP)—The University of Santo Domingo, the oldest in this hemisphere, conferred an honorary doctorate of laws today on Trygve Lie, the United Nations' General Secretary. Dr. Ortega Frier, who next week becomes Ambassador to the United States, made the award. Mr. Lie was received later by President Rafael Trujillo and members of his Cabinet.

Calls for Big 3 Talk on Poland

Vandenberg Demands Instant Joint Action on 'Rigged and Terrified' Election.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and adviser to former Secretary of State Byrnes, called today for "frank and immediate" Big Three consultations on what he called the "rigged and terrified" election in Poland.

Vandenberg told the Senate that he believes there must be immediate clarification by the United States, Great Britain and Russia of "who is who and what is what in Poland." Supporting the official State Department criticism of the conduct of the election of January 19, when a new government was chosen, he asserted that the solemn promises of the Big Three at Yalta and Potsdam, pledging a "free and unfettered" election, had been violated.

Noting that the State Department had protested in much the same vein, Vandenberg declared: "We must establish the total truth in respect to the State Department charges of yesterday and then we must face realities." These realities, he continued, must go beyond the filing of a mere unpursued "indictment" by which nothing would be accomplished. "We must have frank and immediate consultations between the Big Three with facts summarily acquired to find out who is who and what is what in Poland."

Wants Peaceful Accord.

He was not suggesting anything but a peaceful settlement, he said, adding that any settlement must come as a part of the "torturous" process by which "peace-living" nations are striving for international integrity.

Vandenberg began by saying he wished "to register American unity behind the sturdy statement" of the State Department yesterday. He declared that repeated warnings that the elections must be fair had been disregarded by Warsaw and Moscow alike. "Great Britain joined us in those warnings," he said. "Soviet Russia declined."

He declared that the last world war "was started on behalf of Polish liberty" and can hardly now be said to have been won in the face of a rigged election. "We would have no business intervening in the affairs of another country in purely domestic matters" he said, "but this leaps beyond that. This involves the sanctity of international agreements. This is a four-way question, involving four Powers and not just one."

He invited the Senate to take note that he had not spoken out until the State Department had issued its statement.

Pledges Civic Rights.

Warsaw, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Government bloc parties in control of Poland's first post-war Parliament issued a manifesto today promising freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right of public assembly in Poland. These three rights were cardinal issues in the recent election campaign, during which Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant party bitterly accused the Government of resorting to repressive and terroristic measures to influence the voters.

"The new Constitution," today's manifesto said, "will guarantee freedom of speech and the press, public assembly and equal rights of all citizens. It will guarantee liberty of conscience and religious tenets, particularly the rights of the Catholic Church. The Constitution will also create wide possibilities for the development of cooperatives and will safeguard private property as the basis of sound, private initiative." In addition, the manifesto promised increased employment, higher wages, the development of social services, improved housing, school reforms and financial aid to farmers.

On the subject of the Polish Peasant party, the manifesto declared: "By becoming the legal superstructure of the reactionary underground, the movement has put itself outside sound social forces and has eliminated itself from the list of forces which may contend over Poland's fate."

Says British Plan to Rule the Air

Brewster Warns of Threat to U. S. in Race for World Commercial Routes.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) said today that British aviation leaders plan to "sweep the skies as they did the seas in years past."

He told a reporter that is why the Senate air safety investigation he is leading hopes to assemble all possible safety data and aids for United States air lines, both overseas and domestic.

"The British expect to have a jet turbine air liner ready for commercial service in the next five years," Brewster said. "Glenn Martin told me the British now are eighteen months ahead of us in this field."

Martin is one of the nation's large aircraft manufacturers.

"Whereas a year or two ago the British were worried about us, now they think they have the jump on us," Brewster said.

Russia Also a Threat.

He added that Russia also is a possible competitor of this country for global air business and "has talked of establishing 107,000 miles of air lines. That's as much as the United States and Great Britain have together."

Brewster said that the United States airlines are in fair shape to compete for world business in the next four or five years "because we now have the planes and the organizations. It is crucial to our national defense that we continue these world air routes," he added.

Urges Safety Board.

Both Senate and House commerce committees are currently conducting separate inquiries into air safety problems. David L. Behncke, president of the Air Lines Pilots Association, told the House committee today that the Government should have an air safety board independent of other Federal agencies. Back in the 1930s there was an independent board. It was abolished in June, 1940, and its functions placed under the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Behncke said the result is that in effect the same agency is writing regulations and conducting investigations to determine whether its regulations are proper. He called that a cart-before-the-horse precedure.

Truman Kills Order for 10% Hike in Rents

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29 (AP).—President Truman in a sudden last-minute action today killed an order for a 10% boost in rent ceilings and passed on to Congress the responsibility for any general increase.

The OPA, under instructions from the Office of Temporary Controls, had gone so far as to prepare for the mimeograph room a press announcement of the increase. Then a sudden "hold" order came just as newsmen were expecting the release.

The White House said Truman believes any general revision of rents—which have been frozen in many sections since May, 1942—is a matter for Congress to decide.

For several hours, however, it appeared that the rent lid was going to be lifted at least in part.

The sequence was this:

In the late afternoon the OPA revealed that it had received an order to prepare a press release announcing the increase. The order had come about 1 P. M. from the Office of Temporary Controls, an OPA official said.

Ross Calls Conference.

Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) told reporters he understood the announcement would call for a 10% increase, with certain exceptions for veterans' housing.

Other legislators confirmed this, and OPA officials were busy giving reporters background material to supplement the expected announcement.

But at 5:15 P. M. the OPA passed the word that there would be "no statement tonight."

Then Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, hurriedly summoned newsmen to a conference.

No Flat Rise Mentioned.

He said he had relayed to Mr. Truman a report that the President had approved a 10% raise in rents. The President told him in reply, Ross said, that he had not.

Ross added:

"The President's position" Ross added, "is the same as that he announced last week at a news conference: He feels the line ought to be held on rents, but that this is a matter for Congress."

From a man who sat in on conferences between Truman and Major Gen. Philip B. Fleming, head of the Office of Temporary Controls, came the statement that in these talks there was no mention of any across-the-board rent increase.

Fleming told reporters at the White House last week that OPA regional directors had been instructed to liberalize ceilings when a landlord is suffering hardship. Ross said tonight that the policy is to permit rent increases on an individual basis only, where hardship can be shown.

The OPA estimated that a 10% rent hike would add $576,000,000 a year to rent bills and would boost the cost of living index by about 1.3%.

The OPA estimates that 16,000,000 houses and apartments are under control in 649 rental areas, and that 60,000,000 persons live in controlled units.

Real estate interests long have

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contended that present rent ceilings are unfair in view of rises in most other cost-of-living items. This viewpoint has gained some support in Congress. Earlier this week, a group of Senators introduced a bill to authorize a 15% rent increase.

To Testify Before Senators.

Today's proposed order was based on the appeal of the real estate industry last Fall for a 15% increase. Those familiar with it said that apparently nothing was to be said about the industry's further request of new construction.

The order to kill the release, it was said at the OPA, came from James W. Follin, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls.

Follin is scheduled to testify before the Senate Banking Committee tomorrow on rent ceilings. There were some who thought OTC had planned to take some of the heat off the OPA by meeting the 15% demand with the 10% in- [illegible] thought that the

TRUMAN STEPS INTO DISPUTE OVER DIARIES

He May Plac[illegible] On Future Removal of Government Documents

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Truman stepped into the Cabinet "paper chase" controversy today and the White House said he is considering a flat ban on the future removal of Government documents.

Charles G. Ross, the President's press secretary, said Mr. Truman believes "official papers" should be left with the Government and not taken away by Cabinet members and other Federal officials when they retire to private life.

Ross said the "matter has not been thought through" but has been considered by the Chief Executive.

Two Departments Involved

So far, the case has centered on the Treasury and Interior departments. Involved are:

1. A 900-volume diary kept by Henry L. Morgenthau during his 1934-1945 tenure as Secretary of the Treasury.

2. Some 50 filing cases of papers which an Interior Department official said were removed by Harold L. Ickes, when he quit as Secretary of the Interior in a row with President Truman last February 13. Ickes has been a Cabinet member for thirteen years.

Morgenthau has offered to return any papers "needed" by the Government, while Ickes has invited "any proper and legitimate curiosity" about documents he may have removed. Ickes added, however, that he does not intend to let anybody stick his nose "into affairs that are strictly personal and private."

Although the President my rule on future withdrawals, the White House made it clear that steps to regain the Morgenthau files are in the hands of John W. Snyder, Treasury Secretary.

Up To Secretary Snyder

Snyder said today the Government is not seeking to suppress anything in Morgenthau's sometimes-lively 60,000,000-word record. On the contrary, he said, Morgenthau is free to publish any sections of the diary "within his own discretion."

"All we want is documents needed for the files of the Treasury Department," Snyder said. "We aren't trying to take anyone's private papers. Nor am I trying to suppress anything he might think it proper to release."

Only Official Record

Snyder said he knew of no law or custom restricting a man in what he says or publishes after an official post, but declared he had "no doubt" that Morgenthau would decide the diary is "in major part, at least, public property."

Snyder said he had been advised that the diary contains "the only copies of the transcripts of a great many official conversations and of countless official conferences" held in Morgenthau's office during his secretaryship.

Among other things, in sections of his diary already published, Morgenthau related that President Roosevelt once referred to Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson as "a lightweight" and that Mr. Roosevelt joked about making a change in the price of gold on the random basis of a "lucky number."

U.S. Plan for U.N.R.R.A. Revision Reported Near

Austria, Greece, Poland and Italy Likely to Benefit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's governing officials were reported near agreement today on an American-sponsored proposal to revise the final phase of the international agency's relief program to provide more food to Austria and other hungry lands.

In the latest form of the plan some of the funds earmarked for such post-war rehabilitation equipment as locomotives and farm machinery would be diverted to food.

Aside from Austria, Greece, Poland and possibly Italy would benefit, largely at the expense of shipments to Czechoslovakia, China and Yugoslavia.

Officials familiar with current conferences of the central committee of the U. N. R. R. A. said a final agreement was being sought by the end of the week.

They said it promised to be a compromise of proposals first advanced by United States representatives in December and counter-proposals submitted by the U. N. R. R. A., which is headed by Major General Lowell W. Rooks.

RUSSIAN BOOK UNDER FIRE

Mundt Tells House It Depicts Vital Industrial Facts Here

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Representative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota told the House today that its Committee on Un-American Activities was investigating Russian publication of a book giving vital details of industrial information about the United States.

Demanding a tightening of security regulations in this country, Mr. Mundt said:

"We should grant to the Russians over here only what they grant to us over there."

During the war, Mr. Mundt said, the Russians had free access to industrial plants and vital operations in this country and photographed them in detail. Holding up a big volume before the House, he said the information gathered by the Russians was published last year under the title "American Construction."

The book contained 175 full-page advertisements, he added, paid for by United States business men, largely manufacturers of machine tools which were sold to Russia. He suggested that Congress determine whether the cost of the advertising was deducted when income taxes were computed.

Alaska-Canada Rail Line Studied By Army In '42

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Army engineers in 1942 surveyed a route for a railroad to connect the Canadian National Railway at Prince George, B.C., with the Alaska railroad at a point south of Fairbanks, Interior Department officials said today.

The maps, studies and the fact that the survey was made remained a secret until after the end of hostilities with Japan. The project was dropped when the Japanese threat to Alaska and the Aleutians was averted.

Attaches of the Alaska branch of the Interior Department's territories division said no congressional proposals for a railroad are now pending. They expressed belief such a railroad's sole justification would be as a military and not as an economic enterprise.

AUSTIN DISCUSSES WORLD WAR III

Talks With Senate-House Unit On How To Prevent It

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Warren Austin, United States delegate on the United Nations Security Council, said today he discussed "how to prevent World War III" at a meeting of the joint House-Senate Armed Services Committee.

He did not elaborate, and members of the committee were almost equally tight-mouthed on developments during the two-hour parley behind closed doors.

Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) of the Senate committee said the members were "glad to get in more detail" a report from Austin on United Nations activities.

Was "Most Enlightening"

The air of secrecy was further heightened by the terse comment of Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.) of the House committee, who said the off-record discussion was "most enlightening."

Before Austin's appearance, an informal check of a ten-man congressional subcommittee which holds the fate of universal military training showed little agreement with Austin's contention that universal training is vital for national security.

This group, known as "subcommittee No. 2" of the House Armed Services Committee, will have jurisdiction over any peacetime draft bill. The full committee traditionally follows its recommendations.

Austin For Universal Training

Austin previously had said that the United States must have universal training because the world "must have the knowledge that we have the trained men" to support American policy.

Only two of the ten-man subcommittee said they are definitely in favor of such a program. Two others are opposed, and six declared they had not yet made up their minds.

Vet Jilted, English Girl To Pay Fare

Superior, W.Va., Jan. 29 (AP)—Arnold Buesing, Grand Island (Neb.) ex-service man, lost his pretty English fiancé to a Superior coal miner, but she's promised to return the $250 trans-Atlantic passage money he forwarded her.

Buesing located Eileen Edwards, 17-year-old London blonde, here yesterday after a cross-country search from Yadkinville, N.C., and found her engaged to Theodore Crabtree.

Said she on Buesing's arrival: "He'll be reimbursed financially."

Buesing sadly recalled he had become engaged to her two years ago when he was stationed in England. Shipped home six months later, he continued the romance by mail, forwarded her fare, and was waiting on the dock with a wedding ring when her ship arrived in New York last Thursday.

Three hours after they arrived at his sister's home in Yadkinville, where they were to be married, she disappeared, and he learned she had taken a bus to Winston-Salem and thence to West Virginia.

Of her new fiancé, whom she met in London a year after Buesing left, Miss Edwards said:

"It was not love on first sight; as I grew to know him, I fell in love with him."

She plans to marry him "in a few days."

AUSTIN PLANS ATOM TALKS

To Sound Out Council Members On Breaking Deadlock

Lake Success, Jan. 29 (AP)—An American delegation spokesman said tonight that Warren R. Austin would begin private consultations tomorrow with members of the United Nations Security Council in efforts to break the deadlock on priorities in the international disarmament discussions.

This was interpreted as implying that the United States would be willing to withdraw its demand that atomic energy control be given priority if the consultations result in agreement that the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission's report be given immediate or prompt consideration.

To Seek All Members' Views

The spokesman said that Austin, chief United States delegate who is returning to New York tonight after consultation with Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and President Truman, would seek the views of all members of the Security Council on the atomic question, [illegible]ities, arms limitation and other phases of the disarmament problem before the eleven-nation peace-keeping body resumes arms discussions next Tuesday.

Following the consultations with his United Nations colleagues, the spokesman added, Austin will go before the Security Council Tuesday to state the United States position on atomic controls and general arms reduction.

It was learned that Austin would give a sharper definition of the United States atomic-arms policy in an effort to leave no doubt as to where this country stands on the major issues.

American sources emphasized, however, that there would be no change in the basic United States policy on atomic energy control.

Concurrent Talks Possible

There were indications that the United States following the Austin-Marshall-Truman talks, might possibly agree to concurrent talks on atomic energy control and general arms limitation if the atomic problem was not given a secondary place.

The United States long-term view is that there cannot be disarmament without collective security. At the heart of collective security, the United States contends there must be a system of genuine international control of atomic and all other weapons of mass destruction as well as armaments generally.

Meanwhile, in another United Nations branch, the United States took a stand for protecting atomic-energy secrets.

In other respects the American delegate in the Commission on Human Rights, Mrs. Eleanore Roosevelt, took the lead in attacking all barriers to the free flow of information throughout the world. But official notice was served that, until adequate United Nations controls are established, the atomic energy secrets must be carefully guarded.

Subcommission Approved

The commission, by a vote of 10-to-0 with eight members either absent or not voting, approved formation of a subcommission on freedom of information and the press.

Then, by a vote of 9 to 2, with Russia and Australia in the negative, the commission gave to a temporary drafting committee the task of defining the duties and the makeup of the information body.

The United States submitted to the commission its suggestions on the subcommission's duties and makeup and said formally that the subcommission "shall have due respect for the functions of the Atomic Energy Commission."

Described As Reservation

A spokesman for the United States delegation explained off the floor that this meant the United States was reserving in any declaration on freedom of information its rights to the atomic energy secrets until the United Nations has set in motion an atomic energy control system to which the United States has agreed.

The United States and Soviet Russia renewed an earlier dispute over whether the subcommission should have governmental or non-governmental representatives.

The United States feels that the members should be eleven individuals chosen from nominations made by the eighteen nations of the Human Rights Commission. Russia proposed seven governmental representatives. The matter was turned over to the drafting committee for action. The battle goes back to the formative days of the commission when the United States and Russia originally disagreed on the point of individual representation.

Would Recommend Program

The United States also proposed that the subcommission formulate recommendations on the program of the freedom of information conference to be convened before the end of 1947, under a resolution adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly last month. Under this proposal, the subcommission would assist in preparations of draft resolutions, conventions and model clauses on freedom of information.

The United States suggested that the subcommission have the following broad charter:

1. To examine and define what rights, obligations and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information and to make recommendations to the commission on human rights with a view to obtaining effective recognition by the United Nations members and other governments of such rights, obligations and practices.

U.S. Atom, Arms Policy Outline Is Expected

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that Warren R. Austin probably would make a major pronouncement on United States atomic-arms policy when the United Nations Security Council resumes international disarmament discussions next week.

These sources said they expected the American representative to the United Nations to give a sharper definition of United States ideas on how the Council should proceed with atomic control and disarmament.

Austin's talks with Secretary of State Marshall and President Truman in Washington were believed to be aimed at working out this definition so there could be no doubt as to where the United States stands on these issues.

No Policy Change Seen

American sources here said there would be no change in basic policy on atomic control and disarmament as far as they knew. They said the United States still opposes the Russian proposal to establish a disarmament commission until the procedure for handling the atomic question is settled.

The Disarmament Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission might work concurrently, they explained, if the atomic issue were not bypassed and made secondary in discussions.

Meanwhile, the Security Council was more or less stymied today by postponements.

The vital arms question cannot be tackled until Monday, due to the postponement two weeks ago to give Austin and Marshall time to confer.

Albanian Reply Awaited

The Council was still awaiting word from Albania as to when its representatives could be expected here to answer the British charges of mine sowing in Corfu Channel.

Meanwhile, the United States called on the Economic and Employment Commission to instruct its subcommisison on economic development to investigate problems of industrial development in the undeveloped areas of the world.

The Social Commision decided informally to recommend an international conference of housing experts to discuss means of providing the world with the 100,000,000 new homes it is estimated to require.

EUROPE'S AID NEEDS LISTED

United Nations Told 6 Nations Will Require $583,000,000

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—A special United Nations technical committee estimated tonight that six war-ravaged countries of Europe would require $583,000,000 in financial assistance this year to prevent suffering or economic retrogression.

This is the amount that members of the United Nations, who have agreed to carry on UNRRA's task, will be asked to contribute in assisting Europe.

The committee reported that it represents the minimum amount needed to supply the basic essentials of life in Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Adds To Italy's Bill

The United States representative on the committee, in a letter filed after the report had been approved, said he had learned that Italy would require an additional $14,000,000 to cover an additional 300,000 tons of coal made available by UNRRA.

The committee in the course of 30 sessions examined data compiled by the United Nations secretariat and heard additional evidence submitted by representatives of Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia on relief needs. The committee also considered financial needs of Italy, Albania, Ethiopia, Korea and the Philippine Republic.

Evidence showed, the committee said, that neither Finland nor Czechoslovakia would need assistance because of their export trade which will take care of their needs.

Basic Essentials Listed

The committee prepared in each case a minimum list of import requirements consisting of the basic essentials of life.

Capital items and imports required for reconstruction and rehabilitation of agriculture and industry damaged or destroyed by the war, "however essential they might be to the countries concerned" were considerad outside the committee's jurisdiction.

In arriving at the minimum requirements the committee deducted the UNRRA carry-over in each case.

"The committee took the view that, as these requirements represent the basic needs of the countries concerned, it would be right to regard them as a first charge upon the proceeds of exports and other free resources in foreign currency of each of the countries under review," the report said.

Some Already Allocated

"Certain foreign loans and credits were found to be specifically allocated to objectives which were outside the purview of the committee, such, for instance, as loans specifically allocated to the purchase of capital equipment."

The committee also considered reparations, but found that only a small part of reparation deliveries expected in 1947 could be regarded as applicable against minimum import requirements.

The committee agreed that China's problem was different from the European countries because UNRRA assistance is expected to continue there until June 30.

On the basis of figures submitted by the Philippine Government, the committee said it appeared that the Philippine Republic would not be in need of strictly relief assistance in 1947.

Korean Data Insufficient

The committee said that information on the economic position of Korea was insufficient for forming a final conclusion. The committee also said it had no information enabling it to check an import program totalling $31,347,000 submitted by Albania.

The net amount of financial assistance required for the six European countries as estimated and recommended by the committee:

Austria, $143,500,000; Greece, $84,300,000; Hungary, $40,200,000; Italy, $106,900,000; Poland, $139,900,000; Yugoslavia, $68,200,000.

The committee was created by the Economic and Social Council following adoption of a resolution by the United Nations Assembly in December. The resolution directed the committee to study the minimum import requirements of countries which the committee believes might require assistance in the prevention of suffering or of economic retrogression."

Greece Denies Refusing Visas to U. N. Yugoslavs

Failure to Notify Legation In Belgrade Blamed for Delay

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Jan. 29.—Greece denied tartly today a Yugoslav charge that the Greek government had refused to let an official Yugoslav party enter Greece on official United Nations business.

The squabble began yesterday, when Stanoje Simich, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, notified the U. N. Secretariat that twenty-one Yugoslavs en route to join the Security Council commission investigating conditions along the northern Greek border had been refused visas by the royalist Greek government.

Vassili Dendramis, permanent Greek representative at the U. N., replied in a letter today that the Yugoslav charge "is not in line with actual facts." The Yugoslav party, he said, left Belgrade on its way to Athens without waiting for the granting of visas and without even advising the Greek Legation in Belgrade of their move. The Yugoslavs consequently had to wait three days at the Yugoslav-Greek border before the necessary formalities could be completed, he said.

U.S. And British Veterans Unite

New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—Formation of the Fellowship of United States-British Comrades, open to veterans of the United States and the British Commonwealth who served together during World War II, was announced today by James H. Doolittle, Tokyo raider and former lieutenant general in the United States Army Air Forces.

Doolittle said at a news conference the purpose would be "to perpetuate the comradeship formed during the war."

He said he hoped the two-nation organization would "set an example" and that it might "lead to better fellowship among all nations."

Doolittle, named president of the fellowship, said he believed there would be 8,000,000 eligibles among the soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen and civilian employés of the military.

1947

AGO (210) NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE
BY CLIFF VILLIAMS
LONDON, JAN. 29--(AP)--BRITISH CA
JEWISH AGENCY LEADERS ON THE LONG
AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SA
THE HOLY LAND MUST BE PARTITIONED
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ARAB MAJORITY AND AN END TO JEWISH

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DEPUTIES (180)
LONDON, JAN 29--(AP)--DR. LEOPOLD
ARRIVED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT WITH A
PLEAD HIS COUNTRY'S CASE BEFORE BIG
BLUEPRINTING THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TRE
HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY VICE CHANC
OF THE PEOPLES (CATHOLIC) PARTY, OF
COMMUNISTS AND BY HANS PIESCH, HEAD
CARINTHIA, A PART OF WHICH YUGOSLAV
ONE OF THE NEW ISSUES WITH WHICH

30.24-7615

CONCERN ITSELF WAS AN ACCUSATION YESTERDAY BY MLADEN IVEKOVIC, YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN, THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD COMMITTED A "FLAGRANT VIOLATION" OF THE 1946 PARIS AGREEMENT ON GERMAN REPARATIONS BY GIVING PROPERTY TO AUSTRIA WHICH SHOULD HAVE GONE INTO REPARATIONS FOR SMALL ALLIED NATIONS.

IVEKOVIC DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES ACTION WAS "UNTENABLE, JURIDICALLY, MORALLY OR POLITICALLY" AND COULD MEAN THAT AUSTRIA HERSELF WAS RECEIVING GERMAN REPARATIONS "AS A REWARD FOR HER ROLE IN THE WAR."

"THE U.S.A. ABANDONED THEIR CLAIMS TO GERMAN ASSETS (IN AUSTRIA) TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT," SAID IVEKOVIC, ALTHOUGH THE PARIS PACT SAID ALLIED NATIONS "CAN RELINQUISH THEIR CLAIMS X X X ONLY IN FAVOR OF OTHER ALLIES."

M651AES

THE INFORMANT ADDED THAT THE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION DID NOT IMPLY A CABINET SPLIT. LONDON ADD x x second.

"ANY FINAL SETTLEMT," HE SAID, "WOULD INVOLVE FIRST, A MEASURE OF SUPERVISION BY THE MANDATORY POWER (BRITAIN), AND SECOND A PERIOD OF TRANSITION DURING WHICH THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGEOVER WOULD BE EFFECTED."

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE HOLY LAND DISPUTE, HE ADDED, WOULD LEAVE BRITAIN NO TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN THE HOLY LAND--IT WOULD BE A TWO-WAY SPLIT BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS.

THIS WOULD MEAN, HE SAID, BRITAIN WOULD GIVE UP RIGHTS EVEN TO HAIFA, TERMINUS FOR THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL PIPE LINE, AND TO CERTAIN SACRED PLACES.

THE GOVERNMENT, HE WENT ON, HAS RULED OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY "BI-NATIONAL PALESTINE STATE" OF ARABS AND JEWS.

QQ841AES 1947

A117 (160)

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY ORGAN, THE DAILY HERALD, SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED EUROPE COMMITTEE HEADED BY FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL "IS PRIMARILY AN ATTEMPT TO PLAY POWER POLITICS AGAINST RUSSIA."

THE LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE DECIDED LAST WEEK TO TAKE A "HANDS OFF" ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHURCHILL COMMITTEE WHICH ADVOCATES REGIONAL GROUPINGS OF EUROPEAN STATES AS A PRELUDE TO WORLD GOVERNMENT.

IN A SIGNED EDITORIAL PERCY CUDLIPP, EDITOR OF THE HERALD, CALLED ON THE SIX LABORITES AND OTHER NON-CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS TO RESIGN FROM THE COMMITTEE.

LAUDING THE AIM OF A FEDERATED EUROPE, CUDLIPP ADDED:

"IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT NO SUCH AIM CAN BE ASSISTED BY ANY COMMITTEE UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF MR.WINSTON CHURCHILL WHO IS POSSESSED --AS HIS WRITINGS AND UTTERANCES HAVE SHOWN OVER AND OVER AGAIN--BY A FIXED AN VIOLENT PHOBIA CONCERNING SOVIET RUSSIA. EVEN IF MR.CHURCHILL WERE CURED OF THAT PHOBIA TOMORROW HIS RECORD IS SUCH THAT NO MOVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH HIM COULD DO OTHER THAN ALARM AND ANTAGONIZE RUSSIAN OPINION."

WW1043PES

LONDON,JAN.29-(AP)-PASSAGE OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S NEW AGRICULTURE BILL, DESIGNED TO GUARANTEE PRICES AND MARKETS FOR BRITISH FARMERS, VIRTUALLY WAS ASSURED OF ENACTMENT TODAY AFTER SUCCESSFULLY PASSING ITS DECISIVE SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BILL, DESCRIBED BY ONE LABORITE AS THE "FARMERS' MAGNA CARTA," STILL FACES A THIRD READING, BUT THIS --UNDER BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE--IS LITTLE MORE THAN A FORMALITY.

THE TWO-DAY DEBATE WHICH PRECEDED THE SECOND READING LAST NIGHT PRODUCED SOME ADVERSE CRITICISM BY THE CONSERVATIVES, BUT THEY DID NOT PUSH THEIR OBJECTIONS STRONGLY AND THE MEASURE WAS APPROVED WITHOUT A RECORD VOTE. x.52

THE BILL, DESIGNED BY ITS SPONSORS TO MAINTAIN RECORD FOOD PRODUCTION FIGURES ESTABLISHED DURING THE WAR, SANCTIONS CLOSE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND EVEN PERMITS DISPOSSESSION OF INEFFICIENT FARMERS IN EXTREME CASES.

IT PROVIDES FOR AN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND FOR SUBSIDIES OF MARGINAL LAND IMPROVEMENT AND PRICE STABILIZATION.

LABOR LEADERS ESTIMATE THE SUBSIDIES AT $320,000,000 ANNUALLY.

ML611AES

London, Jan. 29--(ap)--Air Marshal Lord Trenchard suggested tonight that Britain utilize possibly a "million or more" colonial troops to relieve British soldiers of overseas chores and return them to the nation's man-short industries. 1947

Echoing Trenchard's suggestion in the House of Lords, Lord Strabolgi opposed reported plans for permanent, large British army installations in East Africa. In addition to the expense there were "social objections, including the possibility of a large half-caste population," Strabolgi said.

There have been reports that Britain was considering [redacted] the establishment of a chain of bases across central africa to replace t

Mediterranean life line defended by British troops in Egypt and the Middle East.

The colonies could furnish all the men needed by the army, navy and air force for permanent overseas duty, Trenchard said, adding that "within two or three years you could get a million men or more."

apl/wells 2130s/tho/550p

EDITORS: The following is for your information and publication if desired.

1947

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)---The British royal family's tour of South Africa will be covered for The Associated press by Russell Landstrom, reporter, and Edward Worth, photographer, both of The AP London bureau.

They will fly from London in time to reach South Africa before the battleship Vanguard, carrying the royal family. The Vanguard is scheduled to leave Portsmouth Feb. 1 and reach Capetown Feb. 17.

Two British newsmen will be the only reporters aboard the Vanguard. Their copy [illegible] will be available to The AP.

Also on the Vanguard will be a London Times photographer, all of whose material taken aboard the Vanguard will be pooled. Radiophoto facilities will be available aboard the Vanguard for transmission to London. Any Vanguard pictures worthy of transmission to New York, either radios or originals, will be sent on a POOL BASIS

There will be no pool NOT either news or pictures once the royal party has reached Capetown.

Landstrom and Worth will travel on the pilot train preceding the royal train throughout the tour.

The royal party is to leave Capetown April 24 for the return home.

Capetown, South Africa, Jan. 29-(AP)-Diamonds, gold and brilliants await the British royal family on their forthcoming visit to South Africa. (THEY ARE SAILING TODAY ABOARD H.M.S. VANGUARD FOR CAPETOWN FEB. 1)

An official announcement listed today these gifts from the union government:

1947

Star.

King George VI: Small diamonds suitable for mounting in a garter st

Queen Elizabeth: A gold tea service.

Princess Elizabeth: Two halfmoon and three emerald cut diamonds for mounting in a brooch and a [illegible] gift of 21 graduated brilliants with

30.24-7617

baguettes for mounting as a necklace, FOR HER 21ST BIRTHDAY APRIL 21.

Princess Margaret Rose: 17 graduated brilliants interspersed with

baguettes and small brilliants for mounting as a bracelet. (SHE WILL BE [redacted] 17 YEARS OLD AUG. 21.)

Aschman 01735 apr rm 1529 1947

SHANNON AIRPORT, EIRE, JAN.29-(AP)-THE CRASH OF THE TCA CONSTELLATION "STAR OF CAIRO" WHICH KILLED 13 PERSONS HERE DEC. 28 WAS RECORDED AS AN UNEXPLAINED ACCIDENT BY A CORONER'S JURY TODAY.

A TWO-DAY INQUEST ENDED WITH A VERDICT THAT THE EVIDENCE WAS INSUFFICIENT TO ENABLE THE JURY TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE WRECK.

JURY FOREMAN V.ROUGHAN COMPLAINED THAT TWA HAD OFFERED NO WITNESSES OR EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE CAUSE.

"THE REASON FOR THE CRASH IS JUST AS MUCH A MYSTERY TO THE COMPANY AS TO ANYBODY ELSE," REPORTED TWA ATTORNEY N.J.F.POWER.

QQ1112AES

PARIS--FIRST ADD HANOI (A73) X X X OPPOSING FORCES.

THERE WERE NO FURTHER REPORTS ON THE FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN INDOCHINA WHERE VIET-NAMESE SEVERAL DAYS AGO LAUNCHED ATTACKS ON NUMEROUS POINTS ALONG A WIDE SEMI-CIRCLE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH OF SAIGON.

FRENCH TROOPS PATROLLING THE HANOI-HAIPHONG ROAD SURPRISED A VIET-NAMESE DETACHMENT ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANOI, KILLING 32.

THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF REPORTED A FRENCH DETACHMENT OPERATING IN NORTHEASTERN TONKIN SEIZED THE TOWN OF YEN YAP, DESTROYING A VIET-NAMESE COMMAND POST AND CAPTURING A QUANTITY OF MUNITIONS.

FRENCH TROOPS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN 30 PRISONERS IN MOPPING-UP AT HANOI'S PRINCIPAL AIRFIELD.

VS1124PES

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, JAN. 29--(AP)---NINE MEN AND A WOMAN WERE SENTENCED [redacted] TODAY TO DEATH ON CHARGES THAT THERE WERE MEMBERS OF A DANISH NAZI TERROR GANG DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK.

APR 111 LAUBS 01623 JRT 215PES

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

1947

ROME, JAN. 29--(AP)--THE CRISIS WITHIN THE CRISIS IN ITALY'S GOVERNMENT WAS SMOOTHED OVER TODAY WHEN PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, THE COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEFTAIN, WENT TO PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI AND INDICATED HE WAS SORRY FOR AN EDITORIAL WHICH IMPUGNED DE GASPERI'S MOTIVES IN PRECIPITATING THE [redacted] REORGANIZATION.

DE GASPERI'S CHANCES OF FORMING A GOVERNMENT WITH COMMUNIST SUPPORT APPEARED FOR A TIME TODAY TO HAVE GONE AGLIMMERING WHEN TOGLIATTI'S ARTICLE IN L'UNITA CHARGED THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE'S DECISION TO RESIGN AS PREMIER NINE DAYS AGO "IF NOT IMPOSED UPON HIM AT LEAST WAS INSISTENTLY SUGGESTED BY AMERICAN POLITICAL CIRCLES" DURING HIS DE GASPERI'S RECENT VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

LEFT WING [redacted] HAVE [redacted] DE GASPERI RESIGNED THREE DAYS AFTER HE RETURNED FROM THE TRIP IN ORDER TO SHAKE OUT SOME OF THE LEFTIST IN HIS GOVERNMENT.

THE EDITORIAL CAUSED THE DE GASPERI'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS TO CALL A MEETING FOR TOMORROW AT WHICH THEY WERE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO

ATTEMPT FURTHER COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS. THEY CHARGED THE

BUT TOGLIATTI

COMMUNISTS WERE MAKING A "DOUBLE PLAY" BY KNIFING THE PREMIER-DESIGNAT

JUST AFTER TOGLIATTI HAD HAD AN AMIABLE MEETING WITH DE GASPERI.

HAD

BUT TOGLIATTI HELD A SECOND 70-MINUTE TALK WITH DE GASPERI THIS

AFTERNOON, AND AT ITS END THE LATTER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT TOGLIATTI

HAD NOT MEANT TO IMPUGN THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER'S "CORRECTNESS

AND GOOD FAITH."

COMPOSITION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD

TOGLIATTI SAID HE THOUGHT THE CRISIS WOULD BE ENDED SHORTLY NOW

1947

BE DECIDED UPON SHORTLY NOW.

APR MCKNIGHTS 1315 CDC 435P

BERLIN ADD XX PARTY

THE LATEST SOVIET MOVE WAS MADE BY SOKOLOVSKY IN A MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL WHEN HE ACCUSED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF WITHHOLDING INFORMATION NEEDED TO MAKE JOINT RECOMMENDATION TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

MEETINGS OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL ARE SUPPOSED TO BE SECRET, BUT SOKOLOVSKY'S CHARGES WERE PUBLISHED BY MOSCOW ALMOST AS SOON AS THEY WERE MADE.

THE REPLY OF LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE; MADE IT PLAIN THAT THE WESTERN POWERS WOULD SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REQUESTED BUT IN RETURN THEY MUST RECEIVE SIMILAR INFORMATION FROM THE RUSSIANS. THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT THE RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE FOUR-POWER GOVERNING COUNCIL HAD DEMANDED ECONOMIC INFOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

FOUR-POWER GOVERNING COUNCIL HAD DEMANDED ECONOMIC INFORMATION BUT DECLINED TO GIVE ANY IN RETURN.

"I CAN'T SEE WHAT GOOD IS TO COME OUT OF ALL THIS," SAID ONE HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIAL. "IT JUST MAKES EVERY ONE ANGRY AND SUSPICIOUS ON THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE. FASHIONING COMPROMISES BECOMES MUCH MORE DIFFICULT. MORE IMPORTANT, IT GIVES THE GERMANS THE ALLIED SPLIT FOR WHICH THEY HOPE IN THE LONG RUN. IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT THE RUSSIANS CAN GAIN EXCEPT SAME HARD FEELING AND LACK OF PROGRESS WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE PARIS CONFERENCE (OF LAST SUMMER).

"IT MAY BE THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE PAVING THE WAY FOR A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN TO WIN THE UNITED GERMANY THEY SEE COMING OUT OF THE (MOSCOW CONFERENCE. I HATE TO THINK THEY ALREADY CONSIDER IT POSSIBLE THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL FAIL AND IT WILL BE EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF INSIDE GERMANY."

R1243PES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN 29-(AP)-THIRTEEN NEW TRANSLATERS, JUST ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE, WERE GIVEN THE STANDARD TRANSLATION TEST BY THE U.S. WAR CRIMES PROSECUTION STAFF.

ALL FAILED.

"WELL, IT WAS A NICE TRIP, ANYHOW," ONE OF THE 13 SAID TODAY.

(WX0 NUERNBERG--1ST ADD TRANSLATORS UNDER DASH

OFFICIALS OF THE OVERSEAS BRANCH OF THE ARMY'S CIVILIAN SECTION IN WASHINGTON EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE NUERNBERG DISPATCH.

THOSE OFFICIALS SAID TRANSLATORS ARE GIVEN TESTS IN NEW YORK BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE. THE TESTS, THEY SAID, INVOLVE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO GERMAN AND FROM GERMAN TO ENGLISH, BOTH WRITTEN AND ORAL, AND IN BOTH GENERAL AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS. ALL SIXTY ABROAD PASSED THESE TESTS, THE OFFICIALS SAID. THE MAJORITY OF THE TRANSLATORS HELD OF GERMAN DESCENT, IT WAS ADDED.

1D1332AES

DACHAU, GERMANY, JAN.29-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MILITARY COURT TODAY SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING THREE GERMANS WHO ADMITTED ON THE WITNESS STAND THAT THEY SHOT FIVE AMERICAN FLIERS IN THE BACK WHILE THE AIRMEN WERE BEING MARCHED AHEAD OF THEM AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE GERMANS, GUSTAV STORK, GUSTAV DEPPE AND FRANZ DURSCHKE--TWO FORMER POLICEMEN AND A CHIMNEY SWEEP--SAID THEY SHOT THE AMERICANS IN AUGUST, 1944, ON ORDER FROM A RURAL DISTRICT POLICE CHIEF.

SIX FLIERS HAD PARACHUTED TO EARTH NEAR HOHENHAUSEN. ONE WAS KILLED IN THE DROP. THE OTHER FIVE SURRENDERED.

STORK AND DEPPE TOOK TWO OF THE FLIERS TO A WOODED AREA AND SHOT THEM. THEY RETURNED TO TOWN AND, WITH DURSCHKE, TOOK THE OTHER THREE TO A HILLSIDE AND SHOT THEM.

ALL FIVE WERE BURIED IN A COMMON GRAVE WHICH WAS FOUND BY AMERICANS IN APRIL, 1945.

1J1939AES

PENICILLIN IS URGENTLY NEEDED HERE TO HALT THE SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG OCCUPATION TROOPS AND GERMAN WOMEN--GROWING MENACE WHICH UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVE FOUGHT BY SEEKING GERMAN COOPERATION.

FRANKFURT ADD XX here.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN TO BOOST PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN TO 15 BILLION UNITS A MONTH IN THE AMERICAN ZONE WAS DESIGNED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO ELIMINATE A FANTASTIC BLACK MARKET IN THE POWERFUL GERM-KILLING SUBSTANCE. THE PRESENT ZONAL PRODUCTION IS 50 MILLION UNITS A MONTH AT A FRANKFURT PLANT WHERE OLD METHODS ARE USED.

ONE SOURCE, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME, EXPLAINED THE CANCELLATION ORDER BY SAYING:

"COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES--QUITE JUSTIFIABLY--FEEL SINCE THEY HAVE INVESTED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN PENICILLIN RESEARCH THEY CANNOT SEE WHY GERMANS SHOULD CASH IN ON THE

30 24- 7619

DEVELOPMENTS."

"AT THE SAME TIME," HE ADDED, "MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS A JOB TO DO--STIMULATE GERMAN INDUSTRY, ELIMINATE DISEASE AND SAVE AMERICAN TAXPAYERS FROM AN UNFORTUNATE CIRCLE."

M647AES

MOSCOW, JAN.29-(AP)-PROF.EUGENE TARLE, RUSSIAN POLITICAL HISTORIAN, HAS SAID IN A PUBLIC LECTURE THAT SECRET DIPLOMACY STILL FLOURISHES IN COUNTRIES SUCH AS BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, AND TO A LESSER EXTENT, FRANCE.

TARLE DESCRIBED U.S.SENATOR ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH), AMERICAN ADVISER DURING THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AS "THE REAL MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES." HE CHARGED THAT IMPORTANT POLICY DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE MADE BEHIND THE SCENES BY POWERFUL CAPITALIST GROUPS.

QQ1045AES

MOSCOW, JAN.29-(AP)-IZVESTIA REPORTED TODAY THAT 807,000 NEW HOMES AND HOUSING PROJECTS HAD BEEN BUILT IN LIBERATED REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC SINCE THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT.

THE REPORT SAID 3,500,000 COLLECTIVE FARMERS HAD RECEIVED NEW HOUSING FACILITIES. IT SAID 134,000 NEW HOMES WERE TO BE BUILT IN THE REGIONS THIS YEAR.

QQ1043AES

MOSCOW ADD xv added.

"IT IS PERFECTLY EVIDENT THAT THERE IS NO QUESTION OF ANY KIND OF DEMOCRATIZATION OR DENAZIFICATION IN THE NEWLY UNIFIED ZONE. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT IS AIMED ACCORDINGLY NOT ONLY AGAINST THE ECONOMIC BUT ALSO THE POLITICAL UNITY OF GERMANY, WHICH CAN ONLY BE REALIZED ON THE BASIS OF DECISIONS ADOPTED AT POTSDAM." 1947

M722AES

ATHENS--1ST ADD GREEK (ASO) X X X HIGHER WAGES.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER SAID ROVING BANDS FORCIBLY WERE RECRUITING GUERRILLAS IN THE REGIONS OF NAOUSSA, GREVENA AND VERRIA, AND THAT OTHER GUERRILLA UNITS IN THE NORTH WERE CONDUCTING LARGE-SCALE LOOTING OPERATIONS.

PRESS REPORTS SAID 30 GUERRILLAS WERE KILLED IN THE AREA NORTHWEST OF ALEXANDROPOULIS YESTERDAY WHEN THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A CROSSFIRE DURING AN ATTACK ON A GENDARMERIE STATION. THE MINISTRY REPORTED AN ATTACK IN THE AREA YESTERDAY.

QQ959AES

ATHENS, JAN. 29--(AP)--A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY

COUNCIL COMMISSION ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE GREECE'S COMPLAINT

OF BORDER TROUBLE WITH HER NORTHERN NEIGHBORS ARRIVED

TODAY AT PIRAEUS, THE PORT OF ATHENS, ABOARD THE FRENCH

CRUISER GEORGES LEYGUES.

FIRST LEAD POLISH (400)

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JAN.29-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES CONTROLLING POLAND'S FIRST POSTWAR PARLIAMENT ISSUED A MANIFESTO TODAY PROMISING THE POLISH PEOPLE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY.

ALL THREE PRIVILEGES WERE CARDINAL ISSUES IN THE RECENT NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, DURING WHICH VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY BITTERLY ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF USING REPRESSIVE AND TERRORISTIC MEASURES TO INFLUENCE THE VOTERS.

THE FIRST TASK OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT WILL BE TO ELECT A PRESIDENT WHO WILL APPOINT A CABINET. THE PARLIAMENT WILL THEN PROCEED TO DRAFT A CONSTITUTION TO REPLACE THAT OF 1921.

"THE NEW CONSTITUTION," THE GOVERNMENT BLOC MANIFESTO SAID, "WILL GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS, PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS. IT WILL GUARANTEE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGIOUS TENETS, PARTICULARLY THE RIGHTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"THE CONSTITUTION ALSO WILL CREATE WIDE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVES AND WILL SAFEGUARD PRIVATE PROPERTY AS THE BASIS OF SOUND, PRIVATE INITIATIVE."

IN ADDITION THE MANIFESTO PROMISED INCREASED EMPLOYMENT, HIGHER SALARIES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, IMPROVED HOUSING, SCHOOL REFORMS AND FINANCIAL AID TO FARMERS.

OF MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY, THE MANIFESTO SAID:

"BY BECOMING THE LEGAL SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE REACTIONARY UNDERGROUND THE MOVEMENT HAS PUT ITSELF OUTSIDE SOUND SOCIAL FORCES AND HAS ELIMINATED ITSELF FROM THE LIST OF FORCES WHICH MAY CONTEND OVER POLAND'S FATE."

THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS TOWARD THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, BUT POLITICAL OBSERVERS EXPECTED THAT THE BLOC PARTIES WOULD ATTEMPT TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION BY A NEW AMNESTY OFFER TO RESISTANCE GROUPS WHICH LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS IN A SPECIFIED TIME.

DESPITE MIKOLAJCZYK'S APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT TO NULLIFY THE JAN.19 ELECTIONS ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD AND IRREGULARITIES, THE BLOC PARTIES WENT AHEAD WITH THE PRELIMINARY WORK OF ORGANIZING THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

A19

MIKOLAJCZYK, MEANWHILE, CALLED A MEETING OF HIS PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR FEB.1 TO DECIDE WHETHER ITS REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD BOYCOTT THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY CONFIRMATION OF FINAL ELECTION RETURNS SHOWING THAT THE BLOC PARTIES HAD WON 394 SEATS IN THE PARLIAMENT AND THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY ONLY 28.

THE LABOR X X X 3RD GRAF

MK317AES

CHINA (120)
SHANGHAI, JAN 29-(AP)-CHINESE STUDENT GROUPS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEMANDING AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL GREETED GLEEFULLY THE NEWS OF THE U.S. ABANDONING MEDIATION EFFORTS, BUT POLITICAL AND BUSINESS CIRCLES, FEARFUL OF A PROTRACTED CIVIL WAR, EXPRESSED NO GREAT ELATION.
BUSINESS ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE CLUNG TO HOPE AGAINST HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR AND THE BEGINNING OF A SOUND ECOMOMIC RECOVERY WERE NTT H
PPY TO SEE THE U.S.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR AND THE BEGINNING OF A SOUND ECOMOMIC RECOVERY WERE NOT HAPPY TO SEE THE U.S. ABANDON ITS EFFORTS AT MEDIATION, FRUITLESS AS THEY HAVE BEEN.
MANY EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE WAR SURELY WOULD ACCELERATE.
THE BRITISH-OWNED NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS CALLED THE MOVE A "NATURAL COROLLARY TO MARSHALL'S MEMORANDUM TO TRUMAN AND MARSHALL'S ASCENDANCE TO THE POST OF SECRETARY OF STATE."
CHINA, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, MUST NOW WORK OUT HER OWN SALVATION.
IN NO QUARTER WAS THE NEWS VIEWED AS A CONCESSION TO RUSSIA, NOR WAS ANY IMMEDIATE CHANGE EXPECTED IN SOVIET POLICY IN NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA AS A RESULT.
MH808APS NM

1947

CHINA (FOLO WASHN)
PEIPING, JAN. 29-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALVAN C. GILLEM, AMERICAN COMMISSIONER AT EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, INFORMED THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST BRANCHES TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS WITHDRAWING FROM THE TRUCE ORGANIZATION CONCEIVED BY GENERAL MARSHALL 13 MONTHS AGO.
HE ASSURED THE COMMUNISTS THAT "NECESSARY TIME" WOULD BE ALLOWED FOR THE RETURN OF COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL TO THEIR AREAS, AND AMERICAN AID WOULD BE GIVEN.
WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILIES WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY AND IS EXPECTED TO TAKE ABOUT A MONTH. APPROXIMATELY 1,000 OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN AND WOMEN ARE ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN BRANCH.
AMERICANS ON 24 FIELD TEAMS AND LIAISON GROUPS ARE SCATTERED OVER NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA BUT NO DIFFICULTY IS EXPECTED IN RETURNING THEM TO PEIPING. ALL ARE REACHABLE BY AIR.
THE WITHDRAWAL PLAN PROBABLY WILL INVOLVE THE SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL TO ARMY POSTS IN KOREA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, OTHER PACIFIC BASES AND THE UNITED STATES.
ALL EQUIPMENT WILL BE REMOVED.
X734APS

TIENTSIN, THURSDAY, JAN. 30-(AP)-STRONG CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES CUT THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY TODAY ALONG THE ROUTE WHICH AMERICAN ARMY PERSONNEL MUST USE IN WITHDRAWING FROM TRUCE HEADQUARTERS AT PEIPING.
(ONLY A SHORT TIME EARLIER AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN PEIPING SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE STRONG ENOUGH TO CUT THE RAILWAY, WHICH WOULD SLOW THE WITHDRAWAL, BUT LACKED THE STRENGTH TO TAKE EITHER PEIPING OR TIENTSIN.
REPORTS FROM THE FIELD SAID FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS AFTER THE COMMUNISTS BURNED THE RAILWAY STATION AT WEISHANCHUANG AND DESTROYED THE TRACK.
THE GOVERNMENT SENT AN ARMORED TRAIN TO THE SCENE FROM TIENTSIN. IT WAS THE FIRST SERIOUS COMMUNIST ATTACK ON THE RAILWAY.

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES
TOKYO, THURSDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION ARGUED TODAY IT HAD PROVED THAT HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS 25 COMPATRIOTS HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE CONSPIRACY TO RULE EAST ASIA WITH WHICH THEY ARE CHARGED.
ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR EUGENE WILLIAMS TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL THAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWED THAT EACH DEFENDANT WAS "IN HIS PLACE AND AT THE TIMES REQUIRED" TO PARTICIPATE.
AFTER WILLIAMS FINISHED HIS ANSWER TO THE DEFENSE MOTIONS TO DISMISS THE INDICTMENTS, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR A.COMMYNS CARR OF GREAT BRITAIN BEGAN SUMMARIZING THE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE ARGUMENT.
THE DEFENSE CONTENDS THAT THE EVIDENCE HAS FAILED TO LINK THE DEFENDANTS WITH THE WAR CRIMES OF WHICH THEY STAND ACCUSED.
JQ1040PCS

TOKYO, JAN.29-(AP)-CAPT.ROSELLA BROWNING, NEW YORK CITY ARMY NURSE WHO SPENT 58 MONTHS IN OVERSEAS SERVICE FOR A POSSIBLE RECORD, LEFT BY PLANE TONIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND A NEW ASSIGNMENT.
SHE WAS WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND FROM AUSTRALIA NORTHWARD TO JAPAN, LANDING IN THIS COUNTRY FROM A HOSPITAL SHIP THE SAME DAY MACARTHUR ARRIVED BY PLANE. SHE HAS THREE CAMPAIGN STARS, WAS UNDER FIRE IN NEW GUINEA AND THE PHILIPPINES AND HAS THE BRONZE STAR AND ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON.
FJ457ACS

NAGOYA, JAPAN, THURSDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SAID TODAY THAT CAPT.JOHN WIEDMANN, HAMDEN, CONN., WAS KILLED JAN. 20 IN THE CRASH OF HIS ATTACK BOMBER IN MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF HERE.
A SEARCH PARTY LED BY CAPT.ROBERT HOUSER, WASHINGTON, D.C., TOILED FOR THREE DAYS OVER SNOW AND ICE-COVERED MOUNTAINS TO THE SCENE ONLY 200 FEET FROM THE SUMMIT OF A 4,300 FOOT PEAK. PARTS OF THE PLANE WERE SCATTERED FOR 500 YARDS.
WIEDMANN, WHO WAS THE SOLE OCCUPANT OF THE PLANE, IS SURVIVED BY THE WIDOW, MRS.HELEN ANDERSON WIEDMANN OF MILLBROOK ROAD, HAMDEN.
JQ1112PCS

DUTCH SOURCES SAID THE NEW DECREES OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED REGULATIONS ALREADY BEING ENFORCED BY THE DUTCH NAVY, AND BECOME EFFECTIVE TODAY.
THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FROM THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO A DEGREE OF FREEDOM FOR THE INDONESIANS, BUT INTERMITTENT FIGHTING CONTINUES BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES.
ML634APS

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, JAN. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH WAS QUOTED BY THE CLANDESTINE VIET-NAM RADIO TODAY AS REPEATING DEMANDS UPON FRANCE FOR CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT STATE MADE UP OF "THE THREE ANAMITE COUNTRIES." PRESUMABLY, HE REFERRED TO TONKIN, ANNAM AND COCHIN-CHINA.
ADDRESSING HIS WORDS TO THE NEWLY-FORMED FRENCH CABINET HEADED BY SOCIALIST PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER, THE CHIEF OF THE SO-CALLED VIET-NAM REPUBLIC DECLARED THE VIET-NAMESE WANTED PEACE "AND FRIENDLY COLLABORATION WITH THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE."
BUT, HE SAID, THE VIET-NAMESE WERE "DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE FOR OUR COUNTRY."
"WHEN FRANCE HAS RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENCE AND UNION OF VIET-NAM," HO CHI MINH ADDED, "WE WILL RETIRE TO OUR VILLAGES BECAUSE WE HAVE NO AMBITIONS FOR POWER OR HONORS."
HJ1134PES

30.24-7621

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 29-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT SAID AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED IN COMMITTEE TO ESTABLISH A SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION OF 12 MEMBERS, INCLUDING TWO FROM THE UNITED STATES, TO ADVANCE THE WELFARE OF NATIVE PEOPLES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND HOLLAND ALSO WILL NAME TWO MEMBERS EACH TO THE COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION WILL CONCERN ITSELF WITH NON-SELF GOVERNING PACIFIC TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS IN THE AREA SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR AND EAST FROM, AND INCLUDING, DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

VS1130PES

WEST OUT

HONOLULU, JAN.29-(AP)-GEORGE C.ATCHESON, JR., GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DIPLOMATIC ADVISOR, URGED SPEEDY SETTLEMENT TODAY OF JAPAN'S REPARATIONS QUESTION TO EASE "AN INCREASINGLY CRITICAL--ALMOST DESPERATE ECONOMIC SITUATION."

ATCHESON, EN ROUTE FROM TOKYO TO WASHINTON FOR CONSULTATION, DECLARED THAT UNTIL REPARATIONS ARE SETTLED JAPAN CANNOT PRODUCE ENOUGH FOR HER OWN ESSENTIAL NEEDS.

JQ1045PCS

HONOLULU, JAN.29-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE J.FRANK MCLAUGHLIN TODAY RULED THAT THE PRESIDENT LACKS AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER OPA POWERS AND FUNCTIONS TO THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROL.

MCLAUGHLIN DISMISSED OTC SUITS AGAINST THREE LUMBER DEALERS IN WHICH THE OTC ASKED TRIPLE DAMAGES OF $13,880 FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF OPA CEILINGS.

DAVID R.CASTLEMAN, JR., OTC ATTORNEY, SAID HIS OFFICE WOULD APPEAL.

ATTORNEYS SAID THAT IF MCLAUGHLIN'S RULING IS UPHELD BY HIGHER COURTS, IT WOULD NULLIFY OTHER PENDING TRIPLE DAMAGE SUITS.

MCLAUGHLIN UPHELD THE MOTIONS OF THREE LUMBER DEALERS--DAN HIRAHARA, WILLIAM L.GOULDING AND S.KOIKE--SEEKING TO RESTRAIN THE GOVERNMENT FROM SUBSTITUTING THE NAME OF PHILIP B.FLEMING, TEMPORARY CONTROLS ADMNISTRATOR, FOR PAUL A.PORTER, FORMER ADMINISTRATOR OF OPA.

"THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT GAVE THE PRESIDENT NO AUTHORITY TO DO OTHER THAN REDISTRIBUTE THE FUNCTIONS AMONG EXISTING EXECUTIVE AGENCIES--NOT TO CREATE NEW AGENCIES TO RECEIVE DISTRIBUTED FUNCTIONS, THE JURIST RULED.

JQ755PCS

FOLLOW HONOLULU

WASHINGTON,JAN 29-(AP)-CARL AUERBACH, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR OPA, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL APPEAL FROM JUDGE J.FRANK MCLAUGHLIN'S RULING IN HONOLULU THAT THE AGENCY'S POWERS CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS.

THE WHOLE SHIFT WAS STUDIED VERY CLOSELY BY ATTORNEYS FOR THE WAR AGENCIES AND IN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE BEFORE IT WAS ORDERED, AUERBACH SAID, AND IT WAS AGREED THAT THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT GAVE THE PRESIDENT SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY.

RZ1039PES

OTTAWA, JAN. 29-(AP)-CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAVE ADJOURNED A MEETING HERE WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON A CANADIAN REQUEST FOR SO-CALLED "FIFTH FREEDOM" RIGHTS ON LINES OPERATING THROUGH THE UNITED STATES TO POINTS ABROAD.

THESE RIGHTS--THE PRIVILEGE OF TAKING ON AND DISCHARGING PASSENGERS AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS ON INTERNATIONAL ROUTES--WERE SOUGHT IN EASTERN U.S. POINTS ON A PROJECTED LINE FROM MONTREAL TO BERMUDA AND IN CALIFORNIA ON ROUTES PROJECTED FROM VANCOUVER TO MEXICO AND TO AUSTRALIA.

IN RETURN THE CANADIANS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE OFFERED SIMILAR RIGHTS IN CANADIAN CITIES WHICH THE AMERICANS DID NOT CONSIDER OF EQUAL VALUE. THE DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD IN SECRET AND THE EXACT NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS WAS UNDISCLOSED. THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE ADJOURNED UNTIL SOMETIME NEXT MONTH.

AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON SEVERAL MINOR POINTS. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE AMERICAN AIRLINE OPERATING FROM OTTAWA TO NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AND FROM MONTREAL TO THE SAME TWO CITIES COULD SERVE BOTH MONTREAL AND OTTAWA ON THE SAME FLIGHT. COLONIAL AIRLINES IS THE CARRIER AT PRESENT AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE THESE ROUTES.

IT WAS AGREED FURTHER THAT THE CANADIANS ON THEIR FLIGHTS FROM TORONTO TO WINNIPEG COULD OPERATE AT SAULT STE MARIE, MICH., AND THAT THEY COULD STOP AT WINDSOR, ONTARIO, ON FLIGHTS FROM TORONTO TO CHICAGO. THE WINDSOR STOP HAD NOT BEEN PERMITTED BEFORE UNDER AN AGREEMENT FORBIDDING SUCH STOPS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 40 MILES OF DETROIT.

HJ845PES

NIGHT LEAD CHINA

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON,JAN.29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SUDDENLY ENDED TODAY A YEAR'S EFFORT TO MEDIATE BETWEEN CHINA'S WARRING FACTIONS AND ANNOUNCED THAT MOST OF THE REMAINING MARINES AND ARMY FORCES WOULD BE PULLED OUT SHORTLY.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S ACTION WAS ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY HERE AND AT NANKING.

IT PUT SQUARELY UP TO THE CHINESE THEMSELVES THE TASK OF WORKING OUT THEIR SALVATION AND RAISED A BIG QUESTION MARK OVER FUTURE UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

BOTH AMONG DIPLOMATS HERE AND AT NANKING IT WAS VIEWED AS A LIKELY SIGNAL FOR THE START OF THE FULL SCALE CIVIL WAR LONG BREWING BETWEEN CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS IN NORTH CHINA.

NEVERTHELESS SOME HOPE REMAINED THAT THE MOVE WOULD SPUR THE NATIONALISTS INTO GIVING THEIR GOVERNMENT A BROAD BASE OF "LIBERAL" ELEMENTS, AS URGED BY MARSHALL UPON HIS RETURN THIS MONTH TO BECOME SECRETARY OF STATE.

"THE ASSUMPTION OF LEADERSHIP BY THE LIBERALS IN THE GOVERNMENT," MARSHALL SAID THEN, WOULD BE "THE SALVATION OF THE SITUATION."

THE SPECIFIC DECISIONS ANNOUNCED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN AN EARLY MORNING STATEMENT WERE:

1. ENDING AMERICAN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THREE SET UP UNDER MARSHALL'S CHAIRMANSHIP LAST FEBRUARY TO TRY TO END CHINA'S

INTERNAL STRIFE.

2. ENDING THIS GOVERNMENT'S CONNECTION WITH THE PEIPING EXECUTIVE OR "TRUCE" HEADQUARTERS WHICH SUPERVISED THE EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS TO CEASE FIGHTING AND DEMOBILIZE ARMED FORCES.

3. WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL CONNECTED WITH THE HEADQUARTERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE WINDUP OF THE MEDIATION EFFORT MEANS THE EVACUATION OF MORE THAN 1,000 ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN AT THE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS ALONG WITH AN ESTIMATED 8,000 MARINES WHO HAVE GUARDED AND SERVICED THE HEADQUARTERS AND ITS LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

A215WX

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA HAS BEEN URGED BY SOVIET RUSSIA AND AGITATED BY SOME CHINESE STUDENTS, BUT THERE WAS NO HINT AMONG DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES THAT THE AMERICAN ACTION WAS AIMED AT PLACATING EITHER.

WITH THE DEPARTURE OF THE 9,000 ARMY MEN AND MARINES ONLY A RELATIVE HANDFUL OF AMERICAN ARMED FORCES WILL REMAIN ON CHINESE SOIL. THESE INCLUDEE FEWER THAN 750 OFFICERS AND MEN WITH A MILITARY MISSION AT NANKING AND A SMALL GROUP OF MARINES ATTACHED TO THE U.S.SEVENTH FLEET WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINING CHINESE AT TSINGTAO.

NANKING HAS UNTIL JUNE 30 TO SUBMIT FOR APPROVAL A SPECIFIC LIST OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH THE MONEY WOULD BE SPENT.

CONGRESS MEMBERS VIEWED THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CHINA WITH MIXED REACTIONS.

SENATOR WHITE OF MAINE, REPUBLICAN LEADER AND A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SUGGESTED THAT THE ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TOO HASTY.

"I THINK IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR US TO HAVE KEPT OUR REPRESENTATIVES THERE, BUT I DOUBT THAT THE BULK OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AGREE WITH ME ON THAT POINT," WHITE TOLD A REPORTER. "I THINK MOST OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TIRED OF THE ETERNAL FIGHTING THERE AND THINK WE OUGHT TO GET OUT."

SENATOR WHERRY OF NEBRASKA, REPUBLICAN WHIP, SAID THAT "WHEN WE FIRST STARTED OUR POLICY OF APPEASEMENT IN CHINA" HE PREDICTED THAT "SOONER OR LATER WE WOULD BE FORCED TO PULL OUT. WE ARE GETTING REALISTIC."

REP.EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (R-MASS) TOLD THE HOUSE THAT THE MOVE LEAVES THE CHINESE MILLIONS "TO COMMUNISTIC CONTROL" AND SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

HOWEVER, CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE RESERVED COMMENT, SAYING HE FIRST WANTED "TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS."

IN THE HOUSE, CHAIRMAN EATON (R-NJ) OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID HE AND HIS GROUP WERE "100 PERCENT BEHIND GENERAL MARSHALL AND HAVE ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN HIS JUDGMENT." THE ACTION WAS SIMILARLY ENDORSED BY REP.BLOOM OF NEW YORK, THE COMMITTEE'S TOP RANKING DEMOCRAT.

THE SCRAPPED MEDIATION MACHINERY WAS SET UP BY MARSHALL HIMSELF WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN SENT HIM TO CHINA TO TRY TO MAKE PEACE IN DECEMBER, 1945, FOLLOWING HIS WARTIME SERVICE AS CHIEF OF STAFF.

ASIDE FROM THE "BIG THREE" TRUCE COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF MARSHALL AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS, IT INCLUDED THE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS AND THE TRUCE TEAMS WHICH WERE SENT OUT TO SUPERVISE PEACE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE HOSTILE FORCES.

FROM THE WORDING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE ARMY PERSONNEL AT PEIPING WOULD FIRST BE PULLED OUT, FOLLOWED BY THE MARINES IN THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN AREA.

ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL OF AMERICAN ARMED FORCES REMAINING IN CHINA FAILED TO AGREE. MR.TRUMAN IN HIS DECEMBER 18 STATEMENT ON CHINA SAID THEIR NUMBER WAS "BEING REDUCED TO LESS THAN 12,000, INCLUDING SOME 2,000 DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE OPERATIONS OF EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS." PEIPING DISPATCHES SAID TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT SOME 15,000 MARINES WERE STATIONED IN PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND TANGKU, PLUS 1,000 TO 2,000 TRAINING THE CHINESE AT THE TSINGTAO NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

THOUGH SMALL COMPARED WITH THE MILLIONS OF CHINESE UNDER ARMS, THE AMERICAN FORCES HAVE LONG BEEN REGARDED AS A BRAKE ON HOSTILITIES.

AT PEAK STRENGTH, AMERICAN FORCES OF ALL KINDS NUMBERED ABOUT 113,000 IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING V-J DAY. THEIR CHIEF RESPONSIBILITY WAS TO DIRECT AND ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION OF SURRENDERED JAPANESE.

FR359PES

(750)(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 1 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY,JAN.29)

BRIDGES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JAN.29-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH), CHARGING THAT RUSSIA'S AIM IS TO TURN GERMANY INTO A "SATELLITE AND ALLY," CALLED UPON SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TODAY TO STAND FIRM AT THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

"IF MOSCOW SUCCEEDS IN THE GREAT DESIGN OF MERGING RUSSIAN MANPOWER AND GERMAN TECHNICAL DISCIPLINE, THE LAST CHANCE OF SAVING DEMOCRATIC CIVILIZATION WILL BE LOST," BRIDGES DECLARED IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE SENATE.

"THAT IS WHY THE SCHEDULED BIG POWER CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW (MARCH 10) IS SO TERRIBLY IMPORTANT. IT IS THERE THAT OUR NEW SECRETARY OF STATE WILL HAVE HIS FIRST AND MOST DECISIVE TEST."

BRIDGES, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SPOKE ONLY TWO DAYS AFTER SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES HE SUSPECTED RUSSIA OF BUILDING AN ATOMIC PLANT IN THE URAL MOUNTAINS AND THAT THIS COUNTRY "MAY BE IN MORTAL DANGER."

SHARPLY CRITICAL BOTH OF AMERICA'S WARTIME DIPLOMATIC DEALINGS WITH RUSSIA AND OF THE SOVIET UNION'S POSTWAR ACTIVITIES, BRIDGES ASSERTED:

"WHATEVER ACCOMPLISHMENTS WE CAN CLAIM IN RECENT MONTHS, CAME AFTER WE STIFFENED OUR POLICY WITH AN INJECTION OF THE IRON OF SELF-RESPECT.

"LET'S NOT FORGET," HE CONTINUED, "THAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES TRAVELED A HARD ROAD, A HUMILIATING ROAD, BEFORE THEY REACHED, AT LONG LAST, A POLICY OF SO-CALLED 'PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS.'"

WHILE DECLARING THAT "THERE IS STILL A LOT MORE PATIENCE THAN FIRMNESS IN THE AMALGAM," THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN ADDED:

"WE COUNT ON SECRETARY MARSHALL TO RESIST THE EFFORTS OF A NOISY MINORITY, TYPIFIED BY HENRY WALLACE AND HIS FELLOW-TRAVELING ENTOURAGE, TO STEER AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY BACK INTO THE BLIND ALLEY FROM WHICH IT HAS ONLY RECENTLY EMERGED."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAST FALL FIRED WALLACE AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AFTER THE THEN CABINET OFFICER PUBLICLY CRITICIZED WHAT HE TERMED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' "GET TOUGH WITH RUSSIA" POLICY.

More

30. 24 - 7623

BRIDGES, RECALLING THE RINGING TRIBUTES PAID TO BYRNES UPON HIS RETIREMENT EARLIER THIS MONTH, SAID THEY SPRANG FROM A PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE "GREAT HANDICAPS UNDER WHICH HE STARTED HIS TERM AS SECRETARY."

"EVERYONE KNOWS," THE SENATOR CONTINUED, "THAT HE INHERITED A SORRY MESS OF APPEASEMENT AND POLITICAL MUDDLING FROM THE WAR YEARS." HE ADDED:

"THE POPULAR APPLAUSE--LET'S BE CANDID ABOUT IT--IS NOT FOR THE SECRETARY WHO WAS OBLIGED, IN THE FIRST STAGE OF HIS WORK, TO MAKE THE BEST OF SHABBY AND SHAMEFUL BARGAINS AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER PEOPLE'S FREEDOM.

"IT IS, RATHER, FOR THE SECRETARY--AIDED BY THE ABLE COUNSEL OF OUR TWO COLLEAGUES, SENATOR VANDENBERG AND SENATOR CONNALLY--WHO SHOWED HIMSELF FIRM, PERSISTENT AND CONSCIOUS OF PRINCIPLE IN THE LATTER STAGES OF HIS WORK."

VANDENBERG (R-MICH) SUCCEEDED CONNALLY (D-TEX) AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. BOTH SERVED AS FOREIGN POLICY ADVISERS TO BYRNES FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

LASHING OUT AT WHAT HE SAID HISTORIANS PROBABLY WILL CALL "THE GREAT AMERICAN SURRENDER AT YALTA," BRIDGES SAID THE UNITED STATES DISSIPATED ITS "MORAL PRESTIGE" AMONG PEOPLES OF THE WORLD" WHEN WE ALLOWED RUSSIA TO GRAB THE TERRITORIES OF ITS NEIGHBORS AND IMPOSE ITS CONTROL ON A HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE THROUGH THE OLD FAMILIAR STRONG-ARM METHODS X X X."

"FOR OUR GIFTS OF APPEASEMENT WE HAVE BEEN PAID OFF IN CONTEMPT, BROKEN PLEDGES, CALCULATED DELAY AND CONFUSION--ALL OF THIS AGAINST A BACKDROP OF WORLDWIDE ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA."

BRIDGES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "IT WILL NOT DO TO PUT ALL THE BLAME ON RUSSIA. WE CAN HARDLY SHRUG OFF OUR SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY."

HE ADDED THAT HE IS UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE "JOY" WITHIN THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE "MESSERS.STALIN, MOLOTOV AND VISHINSKY HAVE FINALLY DEIGNED TO SMILE ON US; BECAUSE AFTER GUMMING UP THE PEACE FOR A YEAR AND A HALF, AFTER LOOTING MANY AREAS OF FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE, THE KREMLIN HAS GENEROUSLY CONSENTED TO NEGOTIATE TREATIES."

THIS ATTITUDE OF GRATEFULNESS FOR SIGNS OF SOVIET COOPERATION, BRIDGES WENT ON, "IS BEHAVIOR UNWORTHY OF A FOURTH-RATE NATION UNDER THE SHADOW OF SOVIET AGGRESSION, LET ALONE THE WORLD'S GREATEST REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT."

"THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT FOR ALL THEIR SUPPOSED SOFTENING OF ATTITUDE, THE RUSSIAN RULERS HAVE GIVEN UP NOTHING ESSENTIAL. THEY HOLD WHAT THEY'VE GRABBED AND ARE PROCEEDING AT DOUBLE SPEED TO CONSOLIDATE THE EMPIRE THEY'VE CARVED FOR THEMSELVES."

ASSERTING THAT RUSSIA HAS NEVER HESITATED "TO THROW ITS FULL MORAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC WEIGHT INTO THE SCALES ON THE SIDE OF DICTATORSHIP, IN SUPPORT OF ITS SATELLITE GOVERNMENTS AND FIFTH COLUMNS EVERYWHERE," BRIDGES ADDED:

"I SUBMIT THAT WE SHOULD HAVE NO MORE SQUEAMISHNESS ABOUT THROWING OUR FULL WEIGHT AT ALL TIMES AND EVERYWHERE ON THE SIDE OF FREEDOM, DEMOCRATIC ASPIRATIONS, LIBERAL WORLD TRADE, AND ABOVE ALL, HUMAN RIGHTS."

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 1 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 29)

ER536AES

(550)

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY, JAN. 30)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN. 30-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER, IN A FIT OF ANGER, ORDERED THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET LAID UP IN JANUARY, 1943, ALMOST TWO YEARS BEFORE THE END OSALET LAID UP IN JANUARY, 1943, ALMOST TWO YE

ARS BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED IN SECRET NAZI DOCUMENTS MADE PUBLIC HERE AND IN LONDON TONIGHT.

A HEAVY FLEET OF BRITISH WARSHIPS, REINFORCED FROM TIME TO TIME BY AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, MAINTAINED CEASELESS PATROL IN THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN BRITAIN AND NORWAY, UNAWARE THAT THEIR QUARRY HAD BEEN IMMOBILIZED.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY DID NOT KNOW OF THE HITLER ORDER UNTIL LAST YEAR, FLEET ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, AND WOULD NOT HAVE DEPENDED ON IT, IF IT HAD KNOWN. FEWER SHIPS MIGHT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO SOME AREAS, BUT A WATCH WOULD STILL HAVE BEEN KEPT ON THE NORTH SEA, THE NORWEGIAN COAST AND APPROACHES TO GERMAN-HELD PORTS, THE ADMIRAL SAID.

AS LATE AS AUGUST, 1943, TWO NEW AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS, THE SOUTH DAKOTA AND ALABAMA WITH A GROUP OF DESTROYERS OPERATED WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, LED BY FOUR OR MORE POWERFUL BATTLESHIPS AND INCLUDING AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND SQUADRONS OF CRUISERS AND SMALLER SHIPS.

THAT THIS HEAVY FLEET WAS NOT ENTIRELY WASTED WATCHING THE DEAD LAID-UP GERMAN FLEET WAS SHOWN BY THE DESPERATE NORTHERN RAID OF THE SCHARNHORST IN DECEMBER, 1943. ALTHOUGH SCHEDULED TO BE DECOMMISSIONED BY HITLER JULY 1, NAVAL OFFICERS APPARENTLY SUCCEEDED IN POSTPONING THE END OF THEIR LAST CRACK FIGHTING SHIP. SHE WAS CAUGHT BY THE BRITISH AND DESTROYED WHILE RUNNING FOR HOME.

ANOTHER LONG-KEPT SECRET ALSO CAME TO LIGHT.

ADMIRAL KING, IN ANALYZING GERMANY'S NAVAL WEAKNESSES, CASUALLY REVEALED THAT THE UNITED STATES MADE PLANS BEFORE THE WAR TO SEIZE THE PORTUGUESE AZORES WITH THE UNOFFICIAL APPROVAL OF PORTUGAL.

ANTICIPATING A GERMAN GRAB FOR THE STRATEGIC ISLANDS LOCATED IN MID-ATLANTIC, THE UNITED STATES CONSIDERED EARLY IN 1941 AND THEN LAID ACTUAL PLANS FOR OCCUPYING THE AZORES, AS HAD BEEN DONE WITH ICELAND.

SINCE PORTUGAL WAS NEUTRAL "SUB-ROSA" CONVERSATIONS WITH U.S. REPRESENTATIVES AGREED TO THE OCCUPATION, BUT ARRANGED FOR AN OFFICIAL "PROTEST" TO HOODWINK THE GERMANS, KING RELATED.

THE NAZI DOCUMENTS SHOW A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT IN (JAN) 1943, AMONG THE AIR FORCE, ARMY AND NAVY ENDED WITH HITLER BERATING HIS NAVY CHIEFS FOR LEAVING THEIR SHIPS "IDLE IN THE FJORDS, UTTERLY USELESS LIKE SO MUCH OLD IRON."

HE TOPPED OFF A SERIES OF VIOLENT CONFERENCES WITH A FLAT ORDER THAT DECOMMISSIONED EVERY SHIP IN THE GERMAN NAVY LARGER THAN A DES-

TROYER.

THE DOCUMENTS WERE RELEASED FOUR YEARS AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER, WHICH SWIFTLY FOLLOWED HITLER'S DRASTIC ORDER. AMONG THEM WAS AN "ESSAY" BY ADMIRAL DOENITZ, THE SUBMARINE CHIEF WHO SUCCEEDED RAEDER, PRESENTING THE FIRST HIGH-COMMAND PICTURE OF THE SIX YEARS OF WAR. RAEDER WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, DOENITZ TO TEN YEARS, AT THE NUERNBERG TRIALS.

THE DOCUMENTS STRESSED THAT GERMANY DID NOT THINK SHE WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT ENGLAND, AT LEAST NOT FOR ABOUT FIVE YEARS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1939. A BIG GERMAN NAVY WAS PLANNED BUT WOULDN'T BE READY TO ATTACK THE BRITISH UNTIL 1944 OR 1945 RAEDER SAID.

INTERROGATION OF ADMIRAL DOENITZ BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES CONFIRMED THIS VIEW THAT GERMANY WAS NOT PREPARED FOR A NAVAL WAR. EVEN ON SEPT. 1, 1939, TWO DAYS BEFORE ENGLAND DECLARED WAR, HITLER WAS SURE SHE WOULD NOT.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE 7:30 P.M., THURSDAY JAN. 30)

GW112AES

TRUMAN (190)

WASHINGTON, JAN 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN EARLY IN MARCH WILL MAKE THE FIRST FLIGHT TO MEXICO CITY BY A WHITE HOUSE OCCUPANT FOR A THREE-DAY "GOOD WILL" VISIT WITH PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN.

HE WILL ENTERTAIN ALEMAN A LITTLE LATER IN A RETURN VISIT TO WASHINGTON BY THE HEAD OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS SAID DETAILS OF THE TRIPS ARE YET TO BE WORKED OUT. BUT DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS WERE QUICK TO SUGGEST THAT THE TWO PRESIDENTS WILL DISCUSS AMONG OTHER THINGS A U.S. LOAN TO SPEED MEXICAN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ROAD-BUILDING.

THEY SAID THE EXTENT OF HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AMONG MEXICAN CATTLE, WHICH HAS RESULTED IN A QUARANTINE AGAINST IMPORTING THE ANIMALS FROM SOUTH OF THE BORDER, IS ANOTHER LIKELY SUBJECT.

THE FLIGHT WILL BE MR.TRUMAN'S THIRD TRIP OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES SINCE HE BECAME PRESIDENT ON APRIL 12,1945. HE WENT TO POTSDAM BY CRUISER AND AIRPLANE FOR THE BIG THREE MEETING IN JULY, 1945, AND FLEW FROM THERE TO ENGLAND TO SEE KING GEORGE VI. LAST AUGUST HE VACATIONED IN BERMUDA WATERS.

THE LAST TIME A U.S.PRESIDENT WAS IN MEXICO WAS WHEN FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WENT TO MONTERREY BY TRAIN IN APRIL, 1943, TO MEET PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.

SUFR807AES

1947

A181WX

WASHINGTON, JAN.29-(AP)-GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF INDIA, SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CALL TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD EXPRESSED THE HOPE FOR EARLY INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA IN AN ORDERLY AND PEACEFUL MANNER.

THE INDIAN DIPLOMAT CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT TO SAY GOODBYE. HE IS LEAVING FOR HOME FEB.5.

FR116PES

NIGHT LEAD U.N.

BUDGET

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, NY., JAN 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SERVED OFFICIAL NOTICE TODAY TO A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION STUDYING WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION THAT ATOMIC ENERGY SECRETS MUST BE CAREFULLY GUARDED UNTIL ADEQUATE UNITED NATIONS CONTROLS ARE ESTABLISHED.

THE UNITED STATES, WITH ITS DELEGATE, MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, PRESENTING ITS PROPOSALS, OTHERWISE TOOK THE LEAD IN THE U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ATTACKING ALL BARRIERS TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE COMMISSION, BY A VOTE OF 10 TO 0 WITH EIGHT MEMBERS EITHER ABSENT OR NOT VOTING, APPROVED FORMATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND THE PRESS.

THEN, BY A VOTE OF 9 TO 2, WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA IN THE NEGATIVE, THE COMMISSION GAVE TO A TEMPORARY DRAFTING COMMITTEE THE TASK OF DEFINING THE DUTIES AND THE MAKE-UP OF THE INFORMATION BODY.

THE UNITED STATES SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION ITS SUGGESTIONS ON THE SUB-COMMISSION'S DUTIES AND MAKEUP AND SAID FORMALLY THAT THE SUB-COMMISSION "SHALL HAVE DUE RESPECT FOR THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION EXPLAINED OFF THE FLOOR THAT THIS MEANT THE UNITED STATES WAS RESERVING IN ANY DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ITS RIGHTS TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY SECRETS UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS HAS SET IN MOTION AN ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL SYSTEM TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA RENEWED AN EARLIER DISPUTE OVER WHETHER THE SUB-COMMISSION SHOULD HAVE GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES.

THE UNITED STATES FEELS THAT THE MEMBERS SHOULD BE ELEVEN INDIVIDUALS CHOSEN FROM NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE 18 NATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION. RUSSIA PROPOSED SEVEN GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES. THE MATTER WAS TURNED OVER TO THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE FOR ACTION. THE BATTLE GOES BACK TO THE FORMATIVE DAYS OF THE COMMISSION WHEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ORIGINALLY DISAGREED ON THE POINT OF INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATION.

1947

A217

THE UNITED STATES ALSO PROPOSED THAT THE SUB-COMMISSION FORMULATE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROGRAM OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED BEFORE THE END OF 1947 UNDER A RESOLUTION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST MONTH. UNDER THIS PROPOSAL, THE SUB-COMMISSION WOULD ASSIST IN PREPARATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, CONVENTIONS AND MODEL CLAUSES ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED THAT THE SUB-COMMISSION HAVE THE FOLLOWING BROAD CHARTER:

"1. TO EXAMINE AND DEFINE WHAT RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CONCEPT OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING EFFECTIVE RECOGNITION BY THE U.N. MEMBERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS OF SUCH RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICES.

"2. TO INITIATE STUDIES OF PTLITICAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER OBSTACLES TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS REGARDING MEASURES

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INCLUDING PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE OBSTACLES TO AND TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION;

"3. TO SUBMIT FROM TIME TO TIME REPORTS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH IN TURN MAY RECOMMEND TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL THE PUBLICATION OF SUCH REPORTS;

"4. TO PERFORM ANY OTHER SERVICES WHICH MAY BE ENTRUSTED TO IT BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS."

G323PES

PRESS FREEDOM 220

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN.29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE LEAD TODAY IN EFFORTS TO ENLIST THE UNITED NATIONS IN A CAMPAIGN FOR WORLDWIDE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS.

THE U.S.DELEGATION SUBMITTED PROPOSALS TO THE U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AIMED AT LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

THE PROPOSALS WERE SUBMITTED AFTER THE 18-MEMBER COMMISSION APPROVED THE CREATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION WHICH WILL PREPARE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRESS FREEDOM TO BE HELD BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

TEN MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION VOTED TO ESTABLISH THE SUB-COMMISSION WITH EIGHT MEMBERS EITHER NOT PRESENT OR NOT VOTING. RUSSIA WAS AMONG THOSE NOT VOTING BUT DID NOT REGISTER AN ABSTENTION.

THE U.S.PROPOSALS, SUBMITTED BY MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, ARE AN EXPANSION AND REVISION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE LAID DOWN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR THE SUB-COMMISSION.

THE U.S. PROPOSED THAT INFORMATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC CONTROLS HAVE BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT. THIS WAS THE ONLY RESERVATION THE U.S. MADE.

UNDER THE U.S. PROPOSALS, THE SUB-COMMISSION WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO EXAMINE AND DEFINE WHAT RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICES WOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CONCEPT OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING EFFECTIVE RECOGNITION BY U.N. MEMBERS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS OF SUCH RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICE.

B&G133PES

NEW YORK, JAN.29-(AP)-THE ATTORNEY FOR DR.KARL VON KLECZKOWSKI, FORMER GERMAN ESPIONAGE AGENT IN TURKEY, AND HIS WIFE, STELLA, SAID TODAY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON HAD DECLARED THEIR INTERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES RESULTED FROM THEIR FAILURE TO CONVINCE AUTHORITIES OF THE VALUE OF THEIR SERVICES TO THE ALLIES.

LOUIS WALDMAN, THE ATTORNEY, SAID THAT ACHESON HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT GIVING THAT REASON FOR THE ORDER TO DEPORT THE VON KLECZKOWSKIS EITHER TO TURKEY OR AUSTRIA.

THE TWO ARE FIGHTING THE DEPORTATION ORDER IN FEDERAL COURT ON THE GROUND THAT THEY WERE PROMISED A HAVEN HERE IN RETURN FOR SERVICES TO THE ALLIES AFTER THEIR DESERTION OF THE GERMAN CAUSE IN 1943.

A TRIAL ON ALL ISSUES IN THE CASE HAS BEEN FIXED FOR FEB.10 IN FEDERAL COURT.

WALDMAN SAID THAT ACHESON WROTE TO MRS.ROOSEVELT, IN REPLY TO HER QUERY:

"THEY (THE VON KLECZKOWSKIS) WERE EMPLOYED AS GERMAN AGENTS IN TURKEY WHEN THEY INDICATED THAT THEY MIGHT BE OF VALUE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE. THEY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY AFFORDED A SOMEWHAT UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE THE VALUE OF THEIR POSSIBLE SERVICES BUT FAILED TO CONVINCE THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED AND WERE CONSEQUENTLY INTERNED IN THIS COUNTRY AS DANGEROUS ENEMY ALIENS."

WALDMAN SAID HE HAD WRITTEN TO ACHESON FOR INFORMATION ON THE "AUTHORITIES" THE ALIENS "FAILED TO CONVINCE." THE ONLY AMERICAN OFFICIALS MENTIONED SO FAR HAVE BEEN FORMER GOVERNOR GEORGE H.EARLE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, FORMER PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY TO ISTANBUL, AND GEORGE W.H.BRITT, FORMER HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN TURKEY.

WALDMAN SAID HE WROTE ACHESON THAT BOTH HAVE TESTIFIED THAT "AMONG DR.VON KLECZKOWSKI'S SERVICES TO THE ALLIED CAUSE WAS ONE WHICH PRODUCED GREAT AND VALUABLE RESULTS BEYOND ANY QUESTIONS." THE LAWYER WROTE THAT IF OTHER OFFICIALS WERE INVOLVED HE INTENDED TO SUBPOENA THEM.

THE COUPLE ARRIVED IN BOSTON IN JANUARY, 1944. THEY WERE SENT TO AN INTERNMENT CAMP IN LOUISIANA AND RELEASED ON BAIL A YEAR LATER WHEN THE DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS WERE BEGUN. THEY HAVE DECLARED THEY ARE CERTAIN TO BE KILLED IF THEY ARE DEPORTED.

0025OAES

Mrs. Marshall Has 'Great Pride In And Great Pity For' General

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 29 (AP)—Most emphatically Mrs. George C. Marshall said today she "thoroughly agreed" with the General's decision that he is not and would not be a candidate for any public office—not even the presidency.

She has no ambition to change the family address to the White House. She much prefers their whitewashed brick late Eighteenth Century home, Dodona Manor, the original part of which was built by George Washington Ball, nephew of the first President, on the edge of Leesburg.

Commenting on General Marshall's appointment as Secretary of State, she said: "I feel great pride in him and great pity for him. He won't get the rest he wants."

Rest, Their Postwar Dream

It had been the Marshalls' hope that when he stepped out as chief of staff at the end of World War II they could live quietly in their home secluded behind a high picket fence amid four acres of huge trees and flowers. But President Truman sent him to China on a special mission.

During the war, the Marshalls drove down to the home they bought five years ago, 35 miles from Washington, as often as they could over week ends. Leesburg folks accepted the military celebrity among them and respected his desire for privacy—that is the grownups did. Not so the neighborhood children.

Astonished parents learned that the man with whom their children were playing "soldier" and games was the army chief of staff. Friends suggested the Marshalls lock their gates, but the General would have none of it, and the gates stand open to the children.

Going To North Carolina

Mrs. Marshall said she is leaving next week for Pinehurst, N.C., where they have a cottage. The climate there gives her relief for her sinus trouble. She expects to be back in the Leesburg house when the General returns from the Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow, "and as the best way to help him in his new responsibilities, keep the place going so he can bring folks home with him."

Italy Asks Role In Making Of Reich Treaty

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Italy asked today for a share in the writing of the German peace treaty.

"The Italian nation, which sided first with Germany and then the Allies in six years of war, said the request was morally justified by 'contributions to the victory of the United Nations.'"

Ambassador Nicolo Carandini, Italian representative in London, entered the plea in a note to the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers, who are deliberating here on German treaty problems.

American sources said the note was likely to receive favorable consideration by the United States delegation. The attitude of Britain, France and the Soviet Union was not immediately determined, but some Western officials suggested that Russia, firm with Italy during the Paris Peace Conference, was not likely to approve without a fight.

War Sacrifice Cited

Carandini's note said the request was justified by the fact that Italy had been in a state of war with Germany since October 13, 1943, by "sacrifices borne by the Italian people" during the war and by their contributions to the Allied cause.

It observed that the preamble of Italy's own peace treaty recognized her war contributions and her status as a cobelligerent.

As further justification, the memorandum cited the importance of the treaty in the rehabilitation of Europe, a problem in which, it said, Italy was vitally interested because of her geographical and

political positions.

Carandini said Italy would make known her views on the treaty in due course.

Political Clauses

Deputies drafting an Austrian treaty resumed discussion of political clauses and deputies for Germany called a meeting this afternoon to hear Czechoslovakia's views.

Authoritative sources said the German section gave some consideration yesterday to a Chinese request for participation in the work.

The Netherlands Government sent a note to the Austrian section asking that the treaty bind the United Nations, "in consultation with Austria," to determine and carry out the measures which would enable Austria "to achieve gradually a satisfactory level of prosperity."

Danube Navigation

The note also asked treaty guarantees for free navigation on the Danube.

"The Netherlands Government does not desire to lay claim to reparations from the state of Austria," the memorandum added, but "reserves the right to demand compensation for all losses, damages and expenses which Netherlands subjects and Netherlands institutions have had to bear as a result of the *Anschluss* and in the course of the war."

Small-Nation Role

Meanwhile, the United States, Britain and France appeared to be lined up together today in opposing the Soviet Russia's contention that the smaller nations should be allotted strictly secondary roles in drafting the German peace treaty.

American sources said that Robert Murphy, speaking for the United States, had criticized Russia last night for a "rather grudging attitude" toward small Allied states.

Both the British and French deputies were said to have supported Murphy in opposing the idea that the Big Four should virtually dictate the peace terms.

British Position

Britain's Sir William Strang declared that nations that fought Germany should have the right to participate in all stages of negotiations concerning the treaty. He advocated small-nation membership on committees for study of aspects of the German treaty.

Deputies Hear Pleas

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Two former combatant nations on the Axis side entered pleas with the Deputy Foreign Ministers Council today for consideration in the drafting of peace treaties and one of them, Austria, encountered a formal Yugoslav protest against the appearance of its representatives.

Italy, in a note presented by Nicolo Carandini, Italian Ambassador in London, asked for a share in writing the peace terms for Germany, her Axis partner through three years of war, on grounds of Italian cobelligerency with the Allies during the last two years of the conflict.

Austria, through her Chancellor, Dr. Loepold Figl, appeared before the deputies to ask that the Austrian treaty be the "Magna Carta" of a new and independent Austria and not an instrument of punishment.

Nazi Connections Charged

Austria had been invited by the deputies to present her case, but the presence before the deputies of Dr. Hans Piesch, an Austrian representative, drew a protest from Yugoslavia who charged him with having Nazi connections.

The deputies took no action to exclude Piesch, however. The Yugoslavs said he took over the rule of the Austrian province of Carinthia in a clear succession of authority from the hands of the last Nazi governor. Piesch, answering pointed Russian and Yugoslav questions at a later news conference, denied any Nazi connections. He did not participate in the presentation of Austria's plea.

Carandini's note said Italy's plea was justified by "contributions to the victory of the United Nations," and pointed out that the preamble of the Italian peace treaty, already completed, recognized Italy's contribution to the Allied war effort and her status as a cobelligerent.

Reception Called Lukewarm

It pointed out that Italy had been in a state of war with Germany since October 13, 1943.

The Italian plea received a lukewarm reception in American quarters and some officials at the conference said Russia was likely to maintain her stern attitude toward the former Axis member. No immediate reaction was forthcoming from Britain or France.

Chancellor Figl, appearing as the representative of the "first victim of Nazi aggression," said Austria wanted a democratic constitution, membership in the United Nations, early withdrawal of occupation troops, re-establishment of her boundaries exactly as they were before the *anschluss*, and wanted to be excused from paying any reparations.

Opposes Yugoslav Demands

He thus opposed Yugoslav demands for a part of Carinthia and Styria and payment of any part of the huge Yugoslav demand for $11,000,000,000 reparations from Germany and Austria.

"The Austrian nation has learned from bitter experience," he said, "and is resolved that Nazism in all its variations must be destroyed."

He recalled the provisional government's declaration of April 27, 1945, proclaiming the *anschluss* null and void, and said Austria wanted the "means of defense" of her separate existence.

The Netherlands and Belgium, in notes to the deputies, withheld claims for reparations against Austria and proposed that the United Nations carry out measures to lift the level of economy in Austria, but asked treaty guarantees for free navigation of the Danube.

YUGOSLAVS ACCUSE AUSTRIAN LEADER

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia protested to the Austrian division of the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers' Conference today against the appearance at the meeting of an Austrian whom the Yugoslavs accused of having Nazi connections. The man in question is Dr. Hans Piesch, Governor of the Austrian province of Carinthia. Yugoslavia has demanded territory belonging to Carinthia.

Piesch was already in Lancaster House when the protest was filed, and the deputies, the American, Gen. Mark W. Clark, presiding, took no action to exclude him. There were indications that the Yugoslavs, with Russian support, would object strenuously if Piesch came again.

Meanwhile today Austria appealed to the conference to draft a peace treaty that could be the Magna Carta of the Austrian people rather than a burden. Italy also presented an appeal to the deputies, asking for a share in the writing of the German treaty in view of Italy's co-belligerency in the war. And the representatives of the United States, Britain and France appeared to be lined up against the Soviet Union's delegate, who seeks to relegate the small Powers to secondary roles in the drafting of the German peace treaty.

Canada Presents Claims For Part In Treaty Talks

Ottawa, Jan. 30 (AP)—Canada wants full participation in the making of a peace treaty with Germany because she went all-out to defeat Nazi aggression and because the Dominion has "no escape from the consequences of a bad peace," Parliament was told tonight.

Louis St. Laurent, External Affairs Minister, made public the text of a statement submitted yesterday to the London conference of the four-power Foreign Ministers' deputies protesting against the procedure, spearheaded by Russia, now being followed in London and which Canada interprets as denying her the desired full participation in shaping the peace with the Reich. H. T. MONTGOMERY

Gave Without Reserve

"In the waging of war," St. Laurent declared, "Canada contributed her resources of men and material without reserve. No question of partial participation arose.

"It should be possible, therefore, to insure for Canada an opportunity to contribute to the negotiation of peace on the same basis of honorable partnership that characterized her contribution to the war."

The Canadian statement to the London deputies said "the Canadian people, even if they so desire, cannot isolate themselves from this question of a German peace settlement. . . ."

Canada suggested reaching a setlement with Germany by stages.

No Government At Present

"The settlement need not result immediately in a formal peace treaty," the statement said, adding that "there is at present no German Government to sign such a treaty, nor is it clear that any such government will exist in the near future . . . .

"It might indeed be preferable to regard the present negotiations as the preparation of an international statute constituting a new German state and governing the relations of that state with its neighbors and with other parts of the world until it can be replaced by a permanent treaty."

The suggested procedure, Canada pointed out, would not "saddle" a successor German government with the "formidable initial responsibility of accepting voluntarily an imposed treaty settlement."

As Preliminary Views

The Canadian statement, 4,000 words long, was submitted as an exposition of preliminary views which it was hoped would not prejudice full Canadian discussion at later stages.

It suggested a federal German state, decentralized economically as well as politically, with political authority of the various German states developed and with economic ties of these states linking them with neighboring countries of Europe.

"In particular," the statement said, "the constitution should so circumscribe the financial and military powers of the central government as to make it legally impossible for the reconstituted German state to build up the resources necessary to make war."

A Democratic Government, "genuinely subject to the control of the German people," was proposed, along with drawing of German boundaries on an ethnic basis to the fullest extent possible, with transfers of populations where necessary.

For Industry Control

"A measure of international control" was proposed as necessary "in German industrial areas."

"Those nations which are charged with the responsibility of drawing up the peace settlement with Germany cannot hope by themselves to settle the German problem," the statement said. "In the long run to settle the German problem, and other world problems we must build the United Nations into an effective instrument for the preservation of the peace."

Canada Renews Demand

Ottawa, Jan. 30 (AP)—Canada has sent to the Foreign Minister's deputies in London a new statement of her position as a small power demanding a voice in the shaping of the peace treaties with Austria and Germany, it was learned today.

Hitler's Atlantic Base Dreams Doused By Navy

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's dream of German naval bases in the Azores or Iceland got a dousing from Nazi naval bigwigs, leaving these islands free to contribute to the smashing British-American victory in the "Battle of the Atlantic."

This disclosure—together with details of Germany's bold U-boat successes against America and the inability of the German Navy to face or invade Britain—was made today in three lengthy captured German naval documents released by the British Admiralty.

Hitler talked down his Navy's pleas for more big battleships because Germany had no foreign bases to maintain or support them, according to the private papers of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, who served for a time during the war as German naval commander in chief.

Every Available U-Boat

A report by Doenitz said that Germany threw "every U-boat available" into American waters where the "traffic was heavy and consequently the results were good."

Oil-soaked Atlantic beaches marked the Nazi successes and, the document said, the wide area of operations allowed U-boats to cruise off the shores of South America "when operations off Cape Hatteras became too difficult as a result of strong defenses."

Doenitz—now serving a ten-year sentence imposed by the Allied Military Tribunal after his conviction as a war criminal—bragged in in his essay of "exceptionally experienced" Nazi submarine commanders' triumphs over "inexperienced" American defenses.

Nazi Navy Failure Is Explained

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—The failure of the German Navy to make good use of its heavy ships was due to lack of the "sea-going habit," the wartime leader of the United States Navy said today.

Discussing secret Nazi documents now on file here and in London, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King disclosed a few United States secrets of the war.

The United States feared another raid by German war ships such as that the Bismarck and the Prince Eugen undertook in 1941, so a "heavy detachment" of ships was stationed at Argentina, New Foundland, he said at a news conference.

Hood Sinking Main Result

[The principal result of the 1941 raid was the sinking of the British battle cruiser Hood. Later the German ship fled homeward but the Bismarck was sunk.]

The plan called for these ships to put to sea instantly in case German ships broke loose again and, under direction of the British forces, head the enemy off in the North Atlantic.

Details of Hitler's angry decision to scrap his "battleship admirals" and their high-seas fleet in January, 1943, were contained in the German documents, which were made public here and in London tonight (some contents of these documents had been disclosed previously, however).

Hitler's secret order officially terminated the fighting life of every German warship larger than a destroyer more than two years before V-E day.

Heavy Fleet Patrol

A heavy fleet of British warships, reinforced from time to time by American battleships, cruisers and destroyers, maintained ceaseless patrol in the North Sea between Britain and Norway, unaware that their quarry had been immobilized.

The United States Navy did not know of the Hitler order until last year, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King said in an interview, and would not have depended on it, if it had known. Fewer ships might have been assigned to some areas, but a watch would still have been kept on the North Sea, the Norwegian coast and approaches to German-held ports, the Admiral said.

As late as August, 1943, two new American battleships, the South Dakota and Alabama with a group of destroyers operated with the British home fleet, led by four or more powerful battleships and including aircraft carriers and squadrons of cruisers and smaller ships.

Scharnhorst Raid

That his heavy fleet was not entirely wasted watching the dead laid-up German fleet was shown by the desperate northern raid of the Scharnhorst in December, 1943. Although scheduled to be decommissioned by Hitler July 1, naval officers apparently succeeded in postponing the end of their last crack fighting ship. She was caught by the British and destroyed while running for home.

Another long-kept secret also came to light.

Admiral King, in analyzing Germany's naval weaknesses, casually revealed that the United States made plans before the war to seize the Portuguese Azores with the unofficial approval of Portugal.

[Naval evidence introduced in the congressional Pearl Harbor investigation disclosed that the high command had drawn up a plan for occupying the Azores if necessary.]

U.S. Would Take Azores

Anticipating a German grab for the strategic islands located in mid-Atlantic, the United States considered early in 1941 and then laid actual plans for occupying the Azores, as had been done with Iceland.

Since Portugal was neutral, *sub rosa* conversations with United States representatives agreed to the occupation, but arranged for an official "protest" to hoodwink the Germans, King related.

The Nazi documents show a three-cornered fight in January, 1943, among the Air Force, Army and Navy ended with Hitler berating his navy chiefs for leaving their ships "idle in the Fjords, utterly useless like so much old iron."

He topped off a series of violent conferences with a flat order that decommissioned every ship in the German Navy larger than a destroyer.

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Jews Opposing Sending Issue To The U.N.

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Seven members of the Jewish Agency Executive told Foreign Secretary Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones they would oppose any British move to place the Palestine problem before the General Assembly of the United Nations, an agency spokesman disclosed today.

He said the agency view expressed during an Anglo-Jewish conference yesterday was that reference of the Palestine problem to the United Nations would create "a void in a policy for the Holy Land for six months."

Urgency Stressed

The spokesman added:

"This prospect is untenable because it is essential that immediate steps be taken to relieve the present situation."

Yesterday a Government source disclosed that the British Cabinet might refer the Palestine problem to the United Nations General Assembly, having decided partition was necessary as a basis for a settlement.

Asked to amplify the agency's interpretation of the "immediate steps" required to relieve the tension in Palestine, the spokesman said:

"The steps we have in mind short of a solution would take the form of a really substantial move relating to the transfer of displaced persons from Europe to Palestine and, secondly, in the Holy Land itself, a radical change in the laws would be necessary."

Talks Not Part Of Parley

The spokesman emphasized that the present discussions with the Government were "outside the formal conference on Palestine" and were accepted as such by British representatives who are meeting in formal conference with Arab representatives.

He said the agency executive members who saw Bevin and Creech Jones were "dubious" about the prospects of an agreed solution emerging from "talks alone."

Elaborating, he declared:

"In addition to the talks, we require some gesture or action."

BRITISH PLANNING BILL WINS VOTE

ROBT WEIL

Conservative Challenge Beaten On Second Reading Stage

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—The House of Commons approved tonight the transfer of control of all future real estate development from private hands to state-appointed planning authorities.

The far-reaching town and country planning bill—establishing Government control over the future improvement of every acre of Welsh and English soil—passed its decisive second reading without a record vote after the Labor majority defeated, 342 to 150, a Conservative party motion to reject the measure. A similar bill relating to Scotland will be introduced in the House of Commons soon.

Toward Nationalism

"We are moving toward the nationalization of land, and not by slow steps," Hugh Dalton, chancellor of the exchequer, declared in a temperate debate preceding the planning bill's approval.

Conservative critics centered their fire on the possible inadequacy of the $1,200,000,000 sum established to compensate landlords for "hardships" suffered under the bill. Several Labor party back benchers, on the other hand, considered the sum too high and abstained from voting.

Unlike most of the major proposals of Prime Minister Attlee's Government, the bill faced only mild Conservative opposition because its origins lay in earlier reports, recommending similar land reforms, which were issued by Conservative and coalition governments.

No landlord may develop or change the character of his property without Government consent under the bill's terms. If consent is granted he must pay a development fee covering the increased value of the land.

Dalton said "we are getting a very good bargain indeed in obtaining for the community, for all time, all development values, present and future, for the payment in five years" of $1,200,000,000.

While the second reading is the important one in the British Parliament, the bill still must go through committees, where the Conservatives intend to try to load it with amendments; receive final passage in the House of Commons, and approval in the House of Lords.

Labor Party Split Seen On Conscription Issue

London, Jan. 30—The possibility of a new division in the Labor party on the question of peacetime conscription materialized in Parliament today after the Government had expressed hope of cutting Britain's regular army to "substantially" less than 1,000,000 men.

One segment of the party decided last night to press for an end to conscription when Prime Minister Attlee presents the Government's new peacetime draft bill in the House of Commons, probably in about six weeks.

Another group of Laborites is known to favor sharp reductions in the military forces in view of the nation's grave manpower shortage.

Report To Lords

Whether the Government's statement of a planned army cut would be sufficient to allay the concern of many Laborites traditionally opposed to peacetime conscription remains to be seen when the bill is presented.

Viscount Addison, labor leader in the House of Lords, told the lords last night that the Government expected the future size of the Army would be "very much less" than 1,000,000 men, but he did not give detailed figures.

New Palace Bomb Scare

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Police searched Buckingham Palace for a bomb early today after a "warning" telephoned from a public booth, but nothing suspicious was found.

Scotland Yard said an unknown person called a London telephone exchange and shouted: "Clear Buckingham Palace because bombs have been placed there to go off on Saturday."

Similar warnings, all of which proved to be false, were reported more than a month ago. Some newspapers suggested that the warnings were linked with attacks on Government installations in Palestine.

Normal security precautions were in force today at Buckingham Palace, where the King, Queen and Princesses are in residence.

British 'Promote' Envoy In Warsaw

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Victor F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, British Ambassador to Poland, will be "promoted" soon to another post. In Warsaw an informant close to the Polish Government said it considered the ambassador "recalled" because of embarrassing testimony at the treason trial of Count Kawery Grocholski.

The Foreign Office refused to connect the withdrawal with Britain's protests over the conduct of recent Polish elections. A spokesman would only say that Cavendish-Bentinck's name in the diplomatic list had been reviewed and that "he has been promoted" to an undisclosed post.

Named By Witness

The Ambassador was named by a witness in the recent Warsaw trial of Count Grocholski as the recipient of state secrets supplied by a member of a Polish underground organization. The Foreign Office here denied any implication that Cavendish-Bentinck had plotted against the present Communist-dominated Warsaw regime.

Grocholski, sentenced to death, appealed the verdict to the supreme military tribunal, as did several others convicted with him.

The trial was held prior to the January 19 elections in which the Communist-supported government bloc parties defeated the opposition Polish Peasant Party (PSL) headed by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. The Vice Premier charged coercion of his party members by the Government which in turn accused PSL members of anti-government activities.

The United States and Britain protested that guarantees for "free and unfettered" elections, stipulated in the Yalta and Potsdam agreements of the Big Three had not been carried out.

Known First In Warsaw

News of the Ambassador's withdrawal became known in Warsaw before it was announced in London.

The Polish Foreign Ministry said it had been advised that Cavendish-Bentinck was leaving the capital shortly. Previously a source close to the Polish Government had said the Warsaw regime had made plain that Cavendish-Bentinck was regarded as *persona nongrata*.

The British foreign office refused to disclose the nature or place of Cavendish-Bentinck's new assignment.

The 49-year-old diplomat had been Ambassador to Poland since 1945. He served in the British legation in Warsaw in 1919, and has been attached to embassies in Paris, Athens and Santiago.

British Embassy Employe Arrested In Warsaw

Warsaw, Jan. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Marie Marynowska, translator of the Polish press for the British Embassy in Warsaw and affectionately known as "Contessa" by foreign newspapermen in Poland, was arrested today by security police.

Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, British Ambassador, immediately protested to the Foreign Ministry, demanding that Polish Vice Foreign Minister Zygmunt Modzellewski disclose the reason for her arrest and her whereabouts.

Later, Brig. Gen. Wiktor Grosz, director of the press and foreign propaganda department of the Foreign Ministry, informed the British Embassy's press attaché that "Mrs. Marynowska is held on a serious charge."

SPAIN RECALLS TROOPS FROM FRENCH BORDER

MADRID, Jan. 30 — (AP) A spokesman for the foreign ministry said today that Spanish troop contingents on the Franco-Spanish border had been reduced to the normal number because of the stability which had existed in the area for some time.

He did not reveal the number of troops withdrawn from the border and refused to comment on a report that the retirement of the troops was a move to influence France to reopen the border.

Reports of the withdrawal of troops from the border to what is called the "Ebro River line" had been current here recently but could not be confirmed. These rumors said that deep snow and intense cold in the Pyrenees made garrisons unnecessary in the mountain area.

Spain Move To Reopen Border Denied In Paris

Paris, Jan. 30 (AP)—Reports that Spanish Generalissimo Francisco Franco had made overtures through London for a reopening of the French-Spanish frontier were described as "fantastic" today by authoritative sources in the French Foreign Ministry.

The border has been closed almost a year to all commercial traffice and to nationals of both countries. However, nationals of other countries and shipments in transit to and from Portugal are permitted to cross.

According to one story, denied in Foreign Ministry circles, Franco offered to withdraw all troops from the Spanish side of the border if France would order all Spanish refugees on French soil to withdraw at least 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) from the frontier.

Officials denied reports that the border question had been discussed in London by France's interim President-Premier, Leon Blum, and Prime Minister Clement Attlee last month.

Jewish Refugee Ship Impounded At Le Havre

Le Havre, France, Jan. 30 (AP)—Port authorities here impounded an 800-ton Honduran vessel bearing 600 Jewish refugees bound for Palestine today and refused to permit it to continue its voyage.

There were 200 women among the passengers. Harbor police armed with machine guns guarded the ship to prevent illegal departure.

THE VESSEL, THE ULNA, ARRVD FEW DAYS AGO FROM SWEDEN BEFORE GOING TO MEDITERRAN.

FRANCO REPORTED WOUNDED; STORY DENIED BY SPAIN

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Paris newspaper French Soir said yesterday that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had been wounded slightly in the left shoulder, but in Madrid a spokesman for the Spanish foreign ministry denied that the generalissimo had been wounded or that an attempt had been made on his life.

According to the informant in Madrid, Franco has returned to the Spanish capital from a two-day hunting trip in Toledo Province. The source added that the generalissimo was enjoying perfect health and had not been the object of any attack.

French Soir's dispatch from Madrid said Franco was wounded slightly in the left shoulder on Jan. 9 by a Spanish army colonel who fired three shots as the generalissimo walked down the steps of the palace.

The dispatch added that the colonel told police he "did not want to kill Franco" but had intended to fire into the air to protest against the exiling of Gen. Antonio Aranda Mata, Spanish monarchist leader.

With the dispatch French Soir carried a note saying the story was being "published with all the reserves it needs owning to the fact that it has been impossible to check it for obvious reasons."

Von Papen Trial In Disorder

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 30 (AP). The de-Nazification trial of Franz von Papen was thrown into an uproar during quarreling between defense and prosecution counsel. Order was restored only after the court president threatened noisy gallery spectators with arrest.

Attorneys wrangled for the third day over the authenticity of the purported will of former President Paul von Hindenburg, which Hitler used as an instrument to seize power. The prosecution contends the will was a forgery and that von Papen, who was one of Hitler's leading diplomats, had a part in the deception.

Two Envelopes

Von Papen testified yesterday that he had drafted a proposed will for the German President. After von Hindenberg's death, he said, he asked the President's son, Oskar, for the testament and was handed two envelopes, both of which, he said, he handed to Hitler unopened. He said he did not know the contents. He said in the will he had drafted the President had urged Chancellor Hitler to restore the Hohenzollern monarchy.

The prosecution calle Franz Seldte, Hitler's First Minister of Labor, to testify against von Papen, who was acquitted by the International Military Tribunal last November of war-crime charges. Seldte was excused shortly after when a loud argument developed over his own status. Seldte himself is being held in the Nuernberg jail pending trial in new war-crime proceedings.

HEARINGS OPEN ON GREEK CHARGES

U.S. CHARGES

ATHENS, Jan. 30—(AP) Hearings on Greek charges that pro-Soviet neighbors inspired border strife which has taken thousands of lives and provoked near civil war opened today before the Balkan inquiry commission of the United Nations Security Council in the bullet-marked Acropole Hotel.

Yugoslavia, named by the Greeks with Albania and Bulgaria as aiding guerrilla bands in the north, immediately presented a formal protest against alleged delay by the Greeks in issuing visas to the Yugoslav liaison delegation and accompanying news correspondents.

The Greek foreign ministry said it had offered to issue visas to newsmen on a reciprocity basis, but that while Yugoslavia had asked for visas for six correspondents she had granted only one visa to a Greek juornalist seeking to enter Yugoslavia when the commission goes there.

The 11-member commission approved unanimously a motion by Soviet representative A. A. Lavrischev that the commission delay work on "substantive" matters until liaison officers arrive from all four of the nations involved in the controversy. Col. A. Roscher Lund of Norway, principal secretary of the 11-man commission, was instructed to investigate the delay and expedite arrival of the liaison officers.

The Yugoslav and Bulgarian delegations orrived tonight. The Albanians were reported en route by automobile from Tirana.

Col. Lund presided at the initial session, held in the dining room of the hotel.

Approximately 100 newsmen and photographers have been issued official accreditation to the commission's hearings.

Island Claimed

Athens, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Greece, in signing the Albanian and Bulgarian peace treaties next month, will reserve the right to claim the small island of Saseno at the entrance of the Albanian harbor of Valona and will offer the island for United Nations control.

The spokesman said the right to claim the island would be among treaty reservations, including possession of northern Epirus and fortification of the Bulgarian border, which now are being drafted.

He said the Ministry had confirmed reports that fortifications were being constructed on Saseno and that Albania had secretly ceded the island to Russia during the tension over the status of Trieste.

"Greece is basing her claim to Saseno on the Treaty of 1864 whereby the Ionian Islands—in which Saseno is included—were transferred to Greece by Great Britain, in whose possession they had been since 1815," he said.

British Holding Six Jews In Kidnapping

CARTER DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, Jan. 30 (AP)—British troops swooped down on the Montefiore quarter of Jerusalem today and began a house-to-house search for the kidnappers of a British banker who stumbled into a clinic, dazed and bleeding, last night after being held prisoner for 78 hours.

The section—an ancient Jewish quarter outside the old city walls—was cordoned off and several hundred persons were herded into hastily erected screening pens for questioning. At midmorning it was announced that six had been detained for further examination.

Police also closed off and searched the Jewish industrial suburb of Givat Shaul.

The second kidnapped Briton to regain his freedom was H. A. L. Collins, a banker and retired army major, whose head and eyes were injured by blows and chloroform burns. Previously, Judge Ralph Windham had been released.

Police Tells Of His Experience

Police gave this version of Collins's experiences:

He was chloroformed when kidnapped and when the drug wore off, he found himself blindfolded, gagged and his head covered with a sack. He was being marched over rough ground. After a distance Collins estimated at some kilometers, he found himself in a cave having an iron door, a clay floor and a stone shelf on which there was a mattress.

Next morning a doctor came to attend him and he was informed the doctor had been delayed the previous night because of the curfew. Collins could not describe his guards, of whom he had three a day.

Release Details Not Clear

The account was not clear as to how Collins actually was released at Hadassah Clinic. The police version said:

"Just before his release, the same doctor who previously attended him advised him the best thing he could do was to go as fast as possible to a doctor. The guards then blindfolded and gagged him and put a sack over his head. He then was walked about for more than an hour, twisting and turning over extremely rough road with ditches. The last thing his escort told him was to remove his bandages when he heard a car coming along."

Condition Not Serious

The clinic first reported Collins was in a "serious" condition but announced later he was "recovering from the ordeal and should not be disturbed."

The hospital said he received a severe blow on the head "which had been stitched in the cave. He also is suffering bad burns on the face and neck caused by chloroform. His eyes are in bad condition due to the effect of chloroform and to the fact that he was without spectacles."

An official announcement said "plans for the transfer of certain areas of Palestine to military control are ready for immediate introduction, but are not being brought into effect at once since the conditions of the ultimatum for the release of Windham and Collins have been fulfilled. This does not imply any cessation of the activities of the security policy, which are continuing."

Martial Law Suspended

British orders clamping martial law on Tel Aviv, Petah Tikvah and Ramat Gan were reliably reported rescinded early today. The British had issued an ultimatum invoking martial law if Collins was not released by 5 P.M. yesterday. He was released about five hours after the deadline.

Found in a dazed condition, he first told police:

"I was treated badly and had to fight my way out."

Tombs Area Searched

Judge Windham was freed unharmed Tuesday night.

One of the areas in which police were looking for the cave in which Collins said he had been held was around the ancient tombs of Sanhedrin, at the edge of the city, where presumably lie buried judges who were officials in Israel 2,000 year ago.

Also searched today was the house of Rabbi G. L. Fishman, 72-year-old vice chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. A Jewish Agency spokesman declared, "Nothing suspicious was found but an old copy of a Hebrew newspaper." Rabbi Fishman's home was the only one of a Jewish leader to be searched and the spokesman said Jewish officialdom was "furious" and had protested both here and by telephone to London.

BRITISH HUNT KIDNAPPERS

Question Hundreds Of Jews In Palestine Kidnappings

CARTER DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, Jan. 30 (AP)—British soldiers and police rounded up several hundred Jews in hastily erected screening pens in the Montefiore Quarter of Jerusalem and combed through ancient Jewish tombs today in a relentless hunt for kidnappers who seized two English hostages then set them free.

All the Jews were soon released.

The British rescinded an order for clamping martial law on three Jewish cities, Tel Aviv, Petah Tikvah and Ramat Gan, however, and tension eased somewhat throughout the Holy Land.

78 Hours In Barred Cave

H. A. L. Collins, banker and retired army major, who was seized on Sunday, was released late last night. He spent 78 hours in a yet unlocated iron-barred cave where a doctor "stitched" his head wounds. A Government report said he was recovering from his ordeal. Previously the abductors released Judge Ralph Windham, who was taken from his courtroom on Monday.

Authorities attributed both kidnappings to Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground group, which held the two men as hostages for the death sentence on Dov Bela Gruner, alleged Irgun member. Gruner's execution for his part in an attack on a police station was stayed, pending an appeal to a higher court.

Ultimatum Given Monday

Release of Collins was said to have prompted the British to withdraw the order for martial law, which was in line with an ultimatum given Jewish leaders Monday saying that unless the two men were set free martial rule would be imposed. Today's announcement said:

"Plans prepared for the transfer of certain areas of Palestine to military control are ready for immediate introduction, but are not being brought into effect at once, since conditions of the ultimatum for the release of Windham and Collins have been fulfilled. This does not imply any cessation of activities of security forces which are continuing."

Tombs On Sanhedrin

British troops swooped down on the Montefiore Quarter of Jerusalem and the Jewish industrial suburb of Vivat Shaul in their hunt for the kidnappers. Police combed through the tombs of the Sanhedrin, where the bodies of Jewish judges who ruled in Israel 2,000 years ago presumably are buried.

The authorities detained for a time six Jews in the Montefiore Quarter, an ancient Jewish section outside the Old City walls, and seized pamphlets issued by Irgun Zvai Leumi. Several hundred persons were questioned in an attempt to learn the location of the cave in which Collins was held.

Police searched the home of Rabbi J. L. Fishman, 72-year-old vice chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, in the Givat Shaul district. The search caused vigorous protests from Jewish Agency leaders, and the army apologized later, saying the home had been entered by error.

Suffered Head Wound

Collins suffered a head wound and severe burns on the face and neck caused by chloroform, which also affected his eyes. Although the hospital report said he was recovering, police banned all interviews and limited their interrogation of him to brief periods.

Police quoted him as saying that after the effects of the chloroform wore off he found himself bound, blindfolded and gagged and covered by a sack. He was marched over rough ground to a cave guarded by an iron door. It had a mud floor and a stone shelf on which a mattress had been placed for him.

His head wound was "stitched" in the cave by a doctor, who saw him again in the morning and advised him that he should seek additional medical attention "as fast as possible," the police said. His guards blindfolded and gagged him, put a sack over his head, then walked him about for more than an hour "twisting and turning over an extremely rough road with ditches," the police said.

It was not clear how Collins's release was accomplished at the Hadassah Clinic where he showed up, but his abductors told him at the last moment to remove his bandages when he heard an automobile approach, police said.

REDS CUT MARINES EVACUATION ROUTE

Rail Attacks in China Threaten to Delay Withdrawal of U. S. Personnel

TOM WHITE AP

PEIPING, Jan. 30—(AP) Violent Communist attacks on the Peiping-Tientsin railway and freezing up of the Tangku and Chinwangtao harbors threatened tonight to delay the withdrawal of American personnel from China.

The Communists, in their most serious assault in weeks, burned stations and tore out rails a score of miles southeast of Peiping on the route to the sea.

The highway presumably remained open but it has been cut often in the past and is a poor road at best.

Evacuation Mapped

American members of the disbanding executive (truce) headquarters in Peiping completed a series of alternative plans for evacuation of nearly 2,000 Americans and dependents there.

Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., U. S. commissioner, declined to estimate the time necessary for the evacuation, saying "it will depend on the ships and air lifts made available."

Still awaiting explicit orders from Washington following the American decision to abandon China, Gillem said that despite the conflict he anticipated no difficulties in removing either the Americans in Peiping or those attached to 32 field teams scattered over north China and Manchuria.

"Extraordinary precautions appear unnecessary," Gillem said, explaining he believed the Communists would not actually attack Peiping or Tientsin before the Americans pulled out.

Headquarters personnel in Peiping includes 581 army officers and men, 78 WACS, 134 civilian employes and about 1,000 wives and children.

(The number of U. S. Marines to be withdrawn from China is uncertain. Peiping dispatches mention 15,000; Washington estimates are 8,000. Withdrawal would leave the navy's training school at Tsingtao and the military advisory group in Nanking as the only American forces in the country. The advisory group has not been approved by Congress, so its future is uncertain.)

Seek to Reopen Rail Line

Chinese government troops set out in an armored train to attempt to clear and restore the railway.

The Communists at truce headquarters said they would be ready to leave Peiping within a week, transferring their 70 men and women to Yenan and Hantan and their 13 representatives in Changchun to Harbin.

Under the agreement which established the headquarters last year, General Marshall, now secretary of state, pledged that the United States would return the Communists to their own territory if the truce effort failed.

A spokesman for the government said today the Communists would be guaranteed safe conduct, but bad weather and a shortage of planes may delay their departure.

Even though executive headquarters failed to halt the civil war, some Chinese military quarters predicted an explosion of total war now that the mediation definitely was ended.

Late field reports said that besides the Peiping-Tientsin railway battles, Communists had captured Tinghsien, on the Peiping-Hankow railway 125 miles southwest of Peiping, and were hitting that important north-south artery along an 80-mile stretch between Paoting and Shihchiachuang. Government sourced estimated the Communist strength there at 70,000 to 80,000 men.

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that it was a "matter for regret" that the United States had decided to end its efforts to reconcile the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communists.

Hopeful Waiting On U.S. Policy On China Seen

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Any positive new American policy toward China appears certain today to be delayed until officials here can see what the Chinese themselves do about restoring unity to their own badly divided nation.

Ambassador John Leighton Stuart at Nanking has the authority to do whatever he can to help the Communists and the Chiang Kai-shek Government come to terms, but he has to wait until the Chinese themselves ask him to help.

Authorities here discount any suggestion that the United States is following a negative policy now that American-sponsored peace machinery in China has been scrapped.

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by Secretary of State Marshall.

"Wait-And-See" Policy

Rather, the policy is described as a more-or-less passive one—a "wait-and-see" attitude based on hope.

This hope is twofold: First, that the Communists and Nationalists will not come to a final showdown struggle in an all-out civil war and, second, that in the interest of China itself they will make some moves toward unity on their own initiative.

The United States is continuing, meanwhile, to hold available a $500,000,000 Export-Import Bank fund from which the Chinese may borrow for economically sound projects if and when conditions in China improve.

Relief Needs Watched

Officials also predict that the American Government will "not ignore China" in making relief funds available to various countries to carry on some of the work which UNRRA formerly did.

The implication of much that is being said here about the China situation seems to be that if the Communists do not finally agree to take part in a reorganized national government, the United States at some point will give much stronger support to the Chinese Government than it has heretofore.

Again, however, authorities say that a great deal depends on the reorganization.

Marshall, in leaving China early this month, called for Chiang to shift the controlling power of the Government out of the hands of his Kuomintang party leaders into the hands of "liberals."

Action Not "Punitive"

Officials here stress that there was nothing "punitive" in Marshall's action yesterday in ending American participation in the Communist-Nationalist-American Executive Headquarters.

The failure of the most positive effort the United States ever has made to convert China into a strong and peaceful nation actually was symbolized by Marshall's withdrawal from China just before he became Secretary of State earlier this month.

This recognition of failure was made more definite, however, by his decision not to send someone else to keep the headquarters running but to withdraw from it completely.

China Reds Cut Yank Route Of Withdrawal

SPENCER MOOSA

Shanghai, Jan. 30 (AP)—Communist forces in North China cut the vital Peiping-Tientsin Railway today, shortly after the announcement that American military units are being withdrawn from China.

The Communists severed, temporarily at least, the route over which United States forces must withdraw from Peiping, site of the truce headquarters that will be abandoned with the end of America's long but futile peace efforts.

John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Tientsin that the railway link was cut at Weishanchuang, about midway between Tientsin and Peiping. Fighting still raged there.

Quick Repairs Possible

Before the Communists attacked the Government's rail artery, American authorities in Peiping discredited reports that the Communists might attack the city before United States personnel left.

They asserted that the Communists were too weak to take either Peiping or Tientsin, although they could delay or imperil the American withdrawal by damaging the railway—which is just what they did. However, such disruptions ordinarily can be quickly repaired.

It was the first serious Communist attack on the railway, which once was guarded by United States Marines, and was different from the sniping and ambushes in which Marines were caught several times.

Armored Train Dispatched

Roderick said that Weishanchuang railway station was burned, a section of track "destroyed," and the attackers were in such force that the Government sent up an armored train from Tientsin.

The countryside along the route teems with bands of Communist guerrillas, but they are not equipped or organized for any major offensive.

Link May Be Retained

Observers in Peiping, in common with many in other Chinese cities, were convinced, however, that the withdrawal of all American mediators would invite heavier fighting. They predicted that both the Government and the Communists would try to make drives in Manchuria and North China.

While both Government and Communist leaders speculated over the effects of the Americans' departure, informed sources in Nanking predicted that all Communist liaison offices in Government territory would be closed.

However, Nanking quarters said the Communists might be able to retain their Nanking office because Government officials were anxious to keep open the door to any possible resumption of peace talks.

Under the terms of last year's agreement establishing mediation machinery, Secretary of State Marshall, then special United States envoy, pledged that the United States would return Communists from executive headquarters at Peiping, as well as liaison officers, to Communist territory.

Transport Big Job

Transportation will be a big job for the thin United States Air Forces remaining in China. The task probably will be turned over to pilots of the United States 332d Troop Squadron, plus crews from the Air Advisory Group in Nanking.

Withdrawal of the United States Marines, which American sources in Peiping said would follow the departure of the 1,000 army and civilian personnel from Peiping headquarters, will leave few American military forces in China.

There still will remain the Navy's training school in Tsingtao and the Military Advisory Group in China, both small. Either could pull out easily on orders from Washington.

The American withdrawal was expected here to meet not only the wishes of Yenan but a fairly large section of public opinion in Government China.

Some elements of the Kuomintang favor unrestricted warfare against the Communists, and they have resented the hampering presence of the Americans.

One opinion is that the withdrawal also would put Marshall in a better position at Moscow to ask about evacuation of Russian troops from the great Manchurian port of Dairen.

Friend Didn't Touch Girl, Marine Testifies

Peiping, Jan. 30 (AP)—Marine Corporal William G. Pierson, who has been convicted of raping a Chinese coed, testified today at the court-martial of Marine Pfc. Warren Thomas Pritchard that the defendant did not at any time touch the girl.

Pritchard is charged with assaulting Shen Chung, 19, and "failing to use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend and bring (Pierson) to punishment."

Pierson, who did not testify in his own defense, told the naval court that Pritchard went to a nearby polo field with him and the girl last Christmas Eve, but stayed around only twenty minutes. The girl testified at Pierson's trial that "a second Marine" helped drag her to the field.

Lieut. Richard C. Odown, of Kingston, N.C., who investigated the case for the Marine Corps, testified that when he questioned Pritchard four days after the incident the defendant claimed the girl had gone to the polo field willingly with the two men.

Jap Coalition Hits New Snags

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Government today officially announced the failure of its third attempt to bring the Socialists into a coalition Cabinet to meet mounting economic problems.

Japanese observers considered it likely that Phemier Shigeru Yoshida now would attempt to reshuffle the Cabinet, relying mainly upon the two Government parties—the Liberals and the Progressives—and nonparty men.

"Complicated Reasons"

The announcement said the latest coalition failure was due to "complicated reasons." The main barrier was a dispute over continuance in office of Finance Minister Tanzan Ishibashi. The Social Democratic party had insisted upon his resignation before it would accept four proffered portfolios in the proposed coalition Government.

This actually revolved around the deep divergence between the Socialist economic philosophy and industrial liberalism advocated by Ishibashi, who was supported by the Liberal party and key industrialists.

The current negotiations were the second in two weeks conducted by Yoshida in an attempt to strengthen his Conservative Cabinet and silence labor unions by giving a prospective labor portfolio to the Socialists.

Japs Fear They Can't Avert Banned Strike

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (AP)—Fear of a crippling general strike by 2,400,000 Government employés spread today although Allied headquarters in behind-the-scenes negotiations have ordered it canceled.

Japanese labor-union officials have been "advised" that the walkout, scheduled for next Wednesday, would violate General MacArthur's directive prohibiting labor disputes which interfere with the purposes and conduct of the occupation.

Now officials of the government unions are striving desperately to find a face-saving formula for calling off the walkout and applying the brakes to their more excitable followers.

A general strike would halt railways, streetcars, mail, light, power, gas and water service, the government administration and even schools.

Plans for the strike were drawn by a labor committee which has proclaimed itself leftwing and which includes Kyichi Tokuda, secretary general of the Communist party.

Its announced purpose is to win pay increases amounting to triple the present scales and to bring pressure for the overthrow of Premier Shigeru Yoshida's cabinet. Government mediators have offered to double present wages.

Potsdam Pact Cited At Jap War Trial

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (AP)—Japan fully understood before signing the surrender terms that the Potsdam declaration on the punishment of war criminals included those responsible for the war, the prosecution argued before the International War Crimes Tribunal today.

Assistant Prosecutor A. Coymns Carr, of Britain, thus answered defense motions seeking the dismissal of charges against former Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 other Japanese leaders.

The defense had contended that only commanders of the Japanese army and navy units in the field were responsible under international law for alleged murders and violations of the Geneva conventions of warfare in regard to the treatment of prisoners.

...avy to Decorate Gen. Eichelberger

Yokohama, Jan. 30 (A. P.)—Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, United States Eighth Army commander, is to receive the United States Navy's Distinguished Service Medal tomorrow for "professional skill, resolute leadership and brilliant military tactics" against Japan during the Papuan campaign in New Guinea in late 1942 and early 1943. Vice Admiral Robert Griffin will make the presentation aboard the cruiser Fall River.

Saigon Paper Suspended For Ramadier Article

Saigon, Indo-China, Jan. 30 (AP)—The daily newspaper *Thoi Bai* has been suspended by the Cochin-China Ministry of Information for publication of a front-page box headlined "Ramadier (French Premier Paul Ramadier) denies independence and unity to Viet Nam."

The paper is known as an organ of ultra-Nationalistic groups hostile to President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet Nam Republic.

Borneo Town Overrun By Indonesians

Batavia, Java, Jan. 30 (AP)—Indonesian Nationalists operating from jungle hideouts overran the Dutch garrison at the east Borneo oil center of Sangasanga and held the town for two days before being driven out, a Netherlands army spokesman said today.

It was the first serious fighting reported from Borneo in months and tended to confirm Indonesian reports that there was a widespread guerrilla movement in Borneo favoring the incorporation of Borneo into the Indonesian republic with Java and Sumatra.

Dispersal Of Huks Near Manila Ordered

Manila, Jan. 30 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Jose Zulueta ordered military police today to disperse Hukbalahap bands in six provinces around Manila after President Roxas's charge that the armed Peasants had marked him and other leaders for assassination.

Roxas told the Philippine Congress in his message Monday that "by documents captured in headquarters of these organizations (Hukbalahaps) we ascertained that plots were laid to murder prominent citizens and leaders of the Government, including the President."

Zulueta told newsmen that he acted under the President's own directive in instructing military police to intensify their campaign against the dissident peasants.

Zulueta asserted that others who were objects of the purported assassination plot were Defense Secretary Ruperto Kangleon, Maj. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni, Philippine Army chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Mariano Castaneda, head of the military police.

Health Study Urged Among Pacific Natives

Canberra, Jan. 30 (AP)—A subcommittee of the South Pacific Regional Conference recommended today the early inauguration of surveys of the health problems of the natives of dependent territories.

The committee urged that the work be given priority by a permanent twelve-member commission that the conference voted to establish yesterday. It was agreed that the commission hold two regular meetings annually and special sessions as dictated by circumstances.

Represented at the conference are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Australia and the Netherlands.

Rio Grande Do Norte Censorship Protested

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30 (AP)—Djalma Maranhao, Associated Press correspondent at Natal, reported today that his telegrams on the recent election in the state of Rio Grande do Norte still were held by censorship and that he had been arrested and held for six hours on a charge of attempting to send a "tendentious and alarming" dispatch.

State deputies have protested censorship of telegrams and mail in the state to the electoral tribunal, accusing Gen. Orestes Rocha Lima, Federal interventor (governor) for the state and military commander of the region, of responsibility.

'Let 400,000 Refugees In'

Philadelphia, Jan. 30 (AP)—Urging immediate easing of United States immigration laws, Earl G. Harrison, America's representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, declared today that "this country can easily absorb 100,000 European displaced persons a year for four years."

Harrison, dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school, chairman of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons and former United States Commissioner of Immigration, said in a statement "there seems to have been launched a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion concerning immigration into the United States."

"Inspired falsifications from several sources seek to create the impression that a regular swarm of persons from Europe has been and is now coming into this country," Harrison asserted.

Harrison said the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France are on record against compelling people "to return to their homelands against their will."

Chile To Get 6 LCI's

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States Navy will transfer six LCI's (landing craft, infantry) to the Chilean Government next month, Fifth Naval District headquarters announced today. Four of the landing ships are here and two are at Charleston, S.C. Date of the transfer has not been fixed.

Newsmen 'Stranded' in Alaska Find 'Banana Belt' Not So Bad

By CLARKE BEACH

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 29—(Delayed)—(AP) We were set to take off for the Aleutians about 11 a.m. when a couple of engines developed a cough. It's a bit chilly here—about eighteen below zero—even though it is called the "Banana Belt" of Alaska. The party of newsmen and photographers who are making this tour of our military establishments in this area figure that it must be frozen bananas or banana splits they are talking about. If engines get bronchitis we don't blame them.

The army ground forces gave us a trip to a local resort, Fire Lake Lodge, to kill time. It's in the Chugach mountains, 17 miles from Anchorage where Myron "Pete" Merriman has a year 'round hunting and fishing lodge. Pete highly recommended the fishing right now. All you do is carve yourself a hole in the ice of Fire Lake, let down a line and draw up a rainbow trout or silver salmon.

The skating is nice, he said, but he has trouble keeping the snow swept off the lake. Pete deplores the weather with all these newspaper men around. From his description Anchorage is normally about like Atlanta and it's seldom as cold as Chicago.

The photographers had a field day. The dismal ice fog of Fairbanks stymied them but the sunny snow scenes of Anchorage set them crazy. When you get outside of Fort Richardson, you wind through a crystal forest. The condensation of ice particles makes every twig round and thick and heavy. They all curve down with the weight, looking like a forest of white plumes and feathers. It's a Garden of Eden place.

(Pete has a gray moustache and goatee like nearly every man here in Anchorage. He talked about his years in New York, 1914-1916, when he was apprentice chef of the Waldorf. His specialty up there in his tiny mountain hostelry is lobster thermidor—Atlantic ocean lobster.)

While he was talking his wife was busy on the two-way radio set—rural Alaska's equivalent to the telephone. A couple of men concluded a business deal reading letters and documents back and forth; a woman reminded her husband 20 miles from her cabin to bring home some eggs. The two-way radio is like a party line—you can just keep the receiver on and learn all about your neighbors' affairs. A man came in to use the radio and he paid $1.50 just like a pay station in the states.

Pete isn't troubled with animals up there any more but for the first two years the black bears were a nuisance.

"They were all over the front porch and the back porch," he related. "One day in the summer I went into the back yard to spill a bucket of hot ashes from the stove and I poured them in the bushes. It just happened there was a black bear there and I poured them on his back. He ran off howling. I froze stiff in my tracks, even if it was in the middle of summer."

Seat Declared Vacant

Ottawa, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King today moved in the House of Commons that the seat of Fred Rose, Labor-Progressive member convicted of espionage and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, be declared vacant. The motion was adopted without discussion.

Bricker Raises Objections To Sharing Atomic Secrets

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) raised strong objection today to sharing the secret of the atomic bomb even with an internationally policed organization.

Bricker contended, in questioning one of President Truman's appointees to the new domestic Atomic Control Commission, that any move to deliver the atomic bomb to a world organization might "head us right into the holocaust we're trying to prevent."

As an alternative, he suggested an international agreement to outlaw the bomb as a weapon of war.

Editor Before Committee

William W. Waymack, Des Moines (Iowa) editor whose nomination was before the Senate Atomic Committee, replied that he was not prepared to "favor outlawry of the bomb as an answer, standing alone."

Waymack mentioned that Bricker's idea paralleled in some major respects the Russian proposals for outlawing the bomb.

He said he would not be satisfied with anything less than the "real" inspection and control system proposed in the plan submitted by Bernard M. Baruch and adopted by the United Nations Atomic Commission in a vote in which Russia and Poland did not participate.

Objective To Stop Use

Bricker said after the hearing that, as a supporter of the Baruch plan, he was not offering the Russian proposal as an alternative.

"My objective is to stop the use of this atomic bomb in war and I want to do it any way we can," he said.

Bricker told the committee that he thinks the delivery of the atomic secret to an international organization would be equivalent to delivering it "to the whole world."

"Wouldn't that be a step in the direction of world government?" he asked Waymack.

"It certainly moves in the direction of world government," the witness replied.

To Get Major Emphasis

Under further questioning by Bricker, Waymack said there is no doubt that the major emphasis of the control commission is going to have to be on the development of military aspects of atomic energy for some time to come.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) brought up the question whether some of the operations of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) atomic plant might be obsolete.

"I challenge anybody to go to Oak Ridge and not see where millions and millions of dollars have been wasted and are being wasted," he declared.

Waymack said there had been some waste in the wartime effort to develop the bomb, but added that the commission is going to watch its spending. He said some operations at Oak Ridge were being curtailed.

Quizzed On Experience

When Carroll L. Wilson, named as business manager for the commission, came before the committee, Johnson asked the 36-year-old former Government official bluntly whether he had "ever met a pay roll."

Wilson replied that he was in charge of the finances for the National Research Corporation, of Boston, a firm which he said employs upward of 200 persons, from April to November of last year.

Some members developed through questions to Wilson that many of the key employés of the new commission had been in Government service for several years. Several previously had been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, formerly headed by David E. Lilienthal, nominated for commission chairman.

World Atom Power Agreement Needed, Senator McMahon Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—International agreement on atomic energy must be reached as quickly as possible in order that "its blessings may be spread," U. S. Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) declared tonight over the Connecticut state network.

Appearing with Senator McMahon was Congressman Chet Holifield, (D-Calif.) a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, who discussed the experimental use of the atomic bomb at Bikini last July. More ships were sunk in the first explosion, he said, than in a major naval engagement.

Speaking of the need for "moral leadership" by America in striving for international control of atomic energy, Senator McMahon said:

"At long last, man has learned the prime secret of nature, but, alas, he cannot use it to enrich and ennoble his life because he has not yet learned how to keep it from destroying him. What a commentary on mankind's wisdom and sagacity it would be if our very failure to put this energy to work for our benefit were to result in our annihilation from this earth!"

Discussing the future benefits, Senator McMahon said:

"The scientists inform us that present developments indicate that the greatest promise of atomic energy in biology and medicine is in the use of intense radiations and radioactive isotopes, the radioactive species of elements. How does a plant use solar energy to turn carbon dioxide into food and how does man reverse the process and convert plant food into life-giving energy? What is the nature of cancer? How does radiation cause genetic changes to produce new animal and plant species? The scientist's hope today is fired by his belief that clues to the secrets of these and other questions may emerge from research with radiation and radioisotopes.

"There will be many, many uses by which radioactive iodine, phosphorus, carbon and other elements will be invaluable as tracers to tell us the cause of diseases. We must make these great new tools available to medicine, to all humanity. But we cannot as long as we are the creatures of fear, creatures of the terror that what we have made may destroy us."

Lilienthal Gets Vandenberg Backing On Atom Stand

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal's firm stand for keeping atomic secrets appears today to have won him the powerful support of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) in the controversy over President Truman's Atomic Commission nominations.

Vandenberg said he is "very much impressed" by the stand Lilienthal took in advocating even greater precautions against leaks than had been taken under military control of the A-bomb project.

After a review of further testimony by Lilienthal, named as chairman of the commission, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) said he thinks "the battle is over" and the five commission nominees, as well as the general manager, "will be confirmed without serious opposition."

Constant Information

In this testimony, Lilienthal promised that Congress and a military liaison committee will be kept constantly advised of what is going on in the atomic setup.

Johnson's observation seemed to discount the fight Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) has planned to make on Lilienthal. That fight hasn't really got under way, however, because McKellar has been too busy opposing the appointment of Gordon R. Clapp to the place on the TVA board Lilienthal vacated.

McKellar's Inning

But McKellar will have his inning tomorrow.

The committee called William W. Waymack, of Iowa, commission nominee, and Carroll L. Wilson, of Massachusetts, named for general manager, for public testimony today. It had previously heard from Robert F. Bacher, of New York, Sumner T. Pike, of Maine, and Lewis L. Strauss, of Virginia, other commission nominees.

Chairman Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said the committee will close its doors next week to hear Lilienthal talk about the spy menace and other security problems.

TRUMAN MAPS MEXICAN AND FLEET VISITS

President Also Will Receive Degree From Baptist Institution

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Truman mapped out a travel program today that will take him to Mexico, Texas and Puerto Rico and cover an inspection of Atlantic Fleet maneuvers during the first two weeks in March.

The President will visit Waco, Texas, to receive an honorary degree from Baylor University where a similar invitation stirred up a fiery Baptist controversy over bourbon and poker in 1945.

The original invitation prompted the Baptist convention of Texas to adopt a resolution asking Baylor, a Baptist school, to withhold the degree because of Mr. Truman's "reported attitude" toward "gambling and drinking."

Assailed By Committee Head

The Rev. W. L. Shuttlesworth, of Houston, chairman of the convention's civic righteousness committee, took the floor to say that no Baptist school should confer a degree on any man who liked poker and drank bourbon.

Not even the President of the United States, Mr. Shuttlesworth asserted, "could be a good Baptist and drink his liquor."

Nevertheless, Baylor University went ahead with plans to award the degree until developments on the labor-management front led Mr. Truman to call off all travel plans. He was vigorously upheld by the Washington District Baptist Conference which assured him of its "earnest and continuous prayers."

To Leave March 3

At the White House today, Charles G. Ross, press secretary, outlined the President's itinerary as follows:

March 3—By plane to Mexico City, where Mr. Truman will confer with President Miguel Aleman during a three-day stay. Side visits to points of interest are likely.

March 6—By plane to Waco, where Mr. Truman will receive his doctor of laws degree, make a brief speech and take off after lunch on a nonstop flight to Washington.

To Set Off Again

Within a day or so—the exact date has not yet been set—the Chief Executive will set off again, bound for San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he is due March 10 to board his yacht, the U.S.S. Williamsburg, to witness part of the Atlantic Fleet maneuvers.

Ross said Mr. Truman will leave Washington on the ten-hour flight to Mexico City in time to reach the Mexican capital in midmorning of March 3.

He said the President may stop overnight at the Key West (Fla.) Naval Base en route to San Juan. Mr. Truman recently spent several days at the Key West station and subsequently expressed a desire for further swimming, walking and sun bathing on the Florida sands.

U.S. Seeks Boost In Sugar Quota

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States has asked for sufficient sugar from this year's world supply to allow an average of 95.1 pounds per person. Consumption last year averaged about 73 pounds.

This quantity would be divided among individual consumers and industrial users. Last year individuals got ration allowances of 25 pounds. The rest went to industrial users, such as candy makers, soft drink bottlers and bakers.

The American request has been laid before the International Food Emergency Council, an inter-governmental agency which recommends division of export supplies of foods in short supply among importing nations.

In a report issued today, the council estimated the 1947 world sugar supply at 30,100,000 short tons, raw value. This compares with a world consumption of 26,700,000 last year and with a pre-war average consumption of 32,500,000 tons.

Demands of all countries participating in commercial markets were reported at 1,200,000 tons in excess of the supply.

The United States estimated its total 1947 requirements at 6,800,000 tons. It said domestic production and stocks from last year would supply 1,785,000 tons, leaving an import requirement of 5,015,000 tons.

The bulk of the imported sugar

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would come from Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Prewar consumption in this country averaged 103.2 pounds a year.

The American request for a 1947 per capita supply of 95.1 pounds compares with requests of 92.3 for the United Kingdom, 95.3 for Canada, 70 for Belgium, 15.5 for Italy, 62 for the Netherlands, 56.4 for Finland, 125 for Sweden, 19.9 for Greece, 40 for France and 13 for Austria.

G.O.P. STILL SEEKS 20 P.C. INCOME TAX CUT, SAYS MARTIN

Party Not Committed to an 'Across the Board' Slash, Speaker Admits.

TAX TEMPERS FLARE

Knutson and Engel Near Blows After Heated Exchange Over Levies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Speaker Martin (R-Mass) reasserted today the Republican objective of cutting individual income taxes 20 per cent but added that the GOP is not committed to an "across the board" slash.

He made the statement at a news conference after a Republican family fight over the method of cutting taxes flared to the verge of fisticuffs in a capitol cafeteria.

Rep. Knutson of Minnesota, advocate of a 20 percent slash for virtually all taxpayers, and Rep. Engel of Michigan, who says that would benefit the rich and be little help to the small fellow, shouted angrily at each other, but colleagues stepped in before any punches were tossed.

20 P.C. Is Objective

"A 20 percent tax cut is definitely and positively our objective," Martin said. "I think every Republican I know is for a 20 percent tax cut."

"We have a three-way objective: 1. Balance the budget; 2. Make a payment on the national debt; and 3. A 20 percent cut in taxes."

Martin had just emerged from a closed door session with Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Asked whether his party is committed to the "across the board idea," he replied, "No."

Knutson later issued a statement quoting Martin as saying "we have got to know how much money can be saved to be distributed before we can decide on the specific details of the tax cut." The statement added: "Mr. Knutson concurs in the above, as do the overwhelming majority of the membership."

Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic whip, recalled to reporters that the Republican slogan last fall was "had enough?" and added:

"I think the people have had enough of the consistent shifts in Republican promises."

After a meeting of the House Republican steering committee Nov. 14, the week after the election, a statement was issued from Martin's office saying:

"The committee was a unit in the view that there can be a 20 per cent reduction across the board in personal income taxes."

Martin said today the method of trimming taxes will be determined when the Ways and Means committee goes into the subject, but reemphasized the objective is an overall 20 per cent cut.

Engel commented later that he agreed with Martin that there is no party commitment on "across the board" tax reduction, and added "I didn't know there was a 20 per cent commitment of any kind. Nobody has committed me. Knutson has been doing all the talking and he certainly isn't speaking for me."

Engel, 59, and Knutson, 66, shouted angrily at each other in the cafeteria at breakfast time until colleagues intervened.

Peacemakers Intervene

The peacemakers were Reps. Hoffman (R-Mich) and Mason (R-Ill).

The incident was a repercussion to the attack launched by Engel in the house yesterday against the "across the board" bill by Knutson, chairman of the tax-framing ways and means committee. Engel accused Knutson of trying to help the rich and not the poor.

Knutson was seated at breakfast when Engel entered the cafeteria this morning.

Mason said that when Engel passed the table Knutson started "ribbing" him about the speech against Knutson's bill. This went along lightly, the witnesses said, until Knutson told Engel he must have "joined up with the CIO."

Engel flared back with something like this: "Your bill would give a $12-a-week man tax relief of only two cents a week; it would give a $300,000 man a cut of $50,000 a year. If I were the little man I'd tell you to take the two cents and go to hell."

Engel, who has his own tax bill proposing largest relief for small income groups, told the house yesterday Knutson's bill looks after the big fellow and might "spell defeat" for the Republican party in 1948.

In the cafeteria encounter, Knutson said Engel's bill would cost the government $8,000,000,000 a year.

Engel told reporters that when Knutson "made the crack about the CIO he started to run. I wouldn't let him run, but I wouldn't hit the old man for the world."

Almost a Fight

With the breakfast crowd looking on as the two came to close quarters, one shouted: "Don't you take hold of me!" the other roared: "Don't you take hold of me, either!"

At this point the other members intervened, and the two men subsided, Knutson leaving the room and Engel finishing his coffee and bun.

On an elevator a few minutes later a friend of Engle, knowing nothing of the incident, asked: 'How are you this morning, congressman?" Engle responded: "Well I guess I am holding my own."

Knutson declined to discuss the encounter.

Engel earlier had told reporters he is confident there are enough votes in the house to kill Knutson's bill, and, if there is to be tax relief, put the most emphasis on easing the burden of small income groups.

Incidentally, Mason announced later he would address the house Monday, answering Engel's attack on Knutson's bill.

The actual showdown on the income tax issue will not occur for a month or more, after congress has put its own ceiling on federal spending.

Arms-Procedure Accord Seen

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States was believed ready today to agree conditionally that the United Nations Security Council consider simultaneously international atomic control and world disarmament.

This appeared to be the decision reached by Warren R. Austin, the American representative to the United Nations, in talks with Secretary of State George C. Marshall and President Truman. MARRIS

Fresh from the Washington talks, Austin began private consultations today with members of the Security Council in an effort to break the deadlock on priorities in the international disarmament discussions, which will be resumed next Tuesday by the eleven-nation peacekeeping body..

Interpretation Of Move

The fact that Austin initiated these consultations was interpreted as implying that the United States would be willing to withdraw its demand that the matter of atomic control be given priority if the Council members agree that the United Nations atomic-energy report will be given immediate or prompt consideration.

It was understood that Austin would also attempt to discover to what extent the other members of the Council are in unanimous agreement on the atomic-energy report, which includes America's plan for international controls.

Although Austin appeared ready to agree to concurrent discussion of atomic energy and disarmament, American sources emphasized that the United States would not change its basic policy on the atomic issue.

Control Machinery

United States willingness for concurrent discussion was believed to be based on the condition that effective and enforcible machinery for atomic control be established before any final action is taken on general disarmament.

Meanwhile, the United States served official notice to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights studying world freedom of information that atomic-energy secrets must be carefully guarded until adequate international controls are established.

At the same time, the United States took the lead in the commission in attacking all barriers to the free flow of information throughout the world. The commission, by a vote of 10 to 0, with eight members either absent or not voting, approved formation of a subcommission on freedom of information and the press.

Then, by a vote of 9 to 2, with Russia and Australia joining in the negative, the commission gave a subcommittee the task of defining the duties and makeup of the information body.

UN COUNCIL ACTS TODAY ON BRITISH COMPLAINT

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—The United Nations announced tonight that the Security Council would meet tomorrow at 3 p.m. to take up Great Britain's mine-laying complaint against Albania.

The case has been pending more than a week, with Russia insisting that discussions be held up pending arrival of an Albanian representative. The Albanian government so far has made no report of an envoy being enroute.

Two British destroyers struck mines off Albania last Oct. 22 with 44 casualties and the British charged the Albanian government with responsibility for sowing the mines.

1947

SECOND LEAD DEPUTIES

BY ROBERT HEWETT

LONDON, JAN.30--(AP)--AUSTRIA ASKED THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS TODAY TO DRAFT FOR HER A PEACE TREATY WHICH COULD BECOME A "MAGNA CARTA" FOR AUSTRIANS RATHER THAN A BURDEN. ITALY ALSO PRESENTED AN APPEAL TO THE DEPUTIES, ASKING FOR A SHARE IN THE WRITING OF THE GERMAN TREATY IN VIEW OF ITALY'S CO-BELLIGERENCY LATE IN THE WAR.

DEPUTIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, MEANWHILE, APPEARED TO BE LINED UP AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION'S DELEGATE, WHO SEEKS TO ALLOT STRICTLY SECONDARY ROLES TO SMALLER NATIONS IN DRAFTING THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID AUSTRIA PUT HERSELF FORMALLY ON THE RECORD AGAINST YUGOSLAV CLAIMS TO THE PROVINCE OF CARINTHIA BY ASKING THE DEPUTIES FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION, MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS AND RESTABLISHMENT OF PRE-WAR BOUNDARIES.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL TOLD THE DEPUTIES, NOW DRAFTING TREATIES FOR THE MARCH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW, THAT HE ASSUMED NO REPARATIONS WOULD BE IMPOSED UPON AUSTRIA BECAUSE THAT NATION WAS "THE FIRST VICTIM OF NAZI AGGRESSION."

"THE AUSTRIAN NATION HAS LEARNED FROM BITTER EXPERIENCE, AND IS RESOLVED THAT NAZISM IN ALL ITS VARIATIONS MUST BE DESTROYED," FIGL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "THE NATION WILL OPPOSE ANY KIND OF REVIVAL OF NAZISM OR IDEOLOGIES BASED ON NATIONALISM, INTOLERANCE, MATERIALISM, ACQUISITIVENESS, OR THE DOMINATION OF OTHER NATIONS."

FIGL SAID HE CONFIRMED IN THE NAME OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE AND PARLIAMENT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION OF APRIL 27, 1945 PROCLAIMING SEPARATION FROM THE GERMAN REICH AND DECLARING THE ANSCHLUSS WELL AND VOID.

AUSTRIA EXPECTED THAT "THE MEANS OF DEFENSE" WOULD NOT BE WITHHELD FROM HER AND HOPED THAT ALL AUSTRIAN PRISONERS, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, WOULD BE RETURNED, HE SAID.

ITALY'S PLEA FOR A PART IN THE WRITING OF THE GERMAN PEACE, WAS MORALLY JUSTIFIED, HER REPRESENTATIVE TOLD THE DEPUTIES, BY "CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

AMBASSADOR NICOLO X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH FIRST LEAD. (A76).

BY ROBERT REUTT

LONDON, JAN.30-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE APPEARED TO BE LINED UP TOGETHER TODAY IN OPPOSING SOVIET RUSSIA'S CONTENTION THAT THE SMALLER NATIONS SHOULD BE ALLOTTED STRICTLY SECONDARY ROLES IN DRAFTING THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THAT ROBERT MURPHY, SPEAKING FOR THE UNITED STATES, HAD CRITICIZED RUSSIA IN THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL LAST NIGHT FOR A "RATHER GRUDGING ATTITUDE" TOWARD SMALL ALLIED STATES WHO, MURPHY DECLARED, HAD EARNED "THE RIGHT AND DIGNITY" TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE PEACE MAKING.

BOTH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DEPUTIES WERE SAID TO HAVE SUPPORTED MURPHY IN OPPOSING THE IDEA THAT THE BIG FOUR SHOULD VIRTUALLY DICTATE THE PEACE TERMS -- A PROCEDURE THAT DREW THE BITTER CONDEMNATION OF SMALL BELLIGERENTS WHEN THE TREATIES FOR GERMANY'S SATELLITES WERE DISCUSSED IN PARIS LAST YEAR.

BRITAIN'S SIR WILLIAM STRANG DECLARED THAT NATIONS WHICH FOUGHT GERMANY SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL STAGES OF NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE TREATY. HE ADVOCATED SMALL NATION MEMBERSHIP ON COMMITTEES CREATED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL FOR STUDY OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN TREATY.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED ON THE ISSUE. SOME OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, SAW A HINT OF CONCESSION BY THE RUSSIANS WHEN SOVIET DEPUTY FEODOR T.GOUSEV REPORTEDLY SUGGESTED THAT COMMITTEES SET UP BY THE DEPUTIES OR BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THEIR MARCH MEETING IN MOSCOW MIGHT BE INSTRUCTED TO RECEIVE DATA FROM THE SMALLER NATIONS.

THE LESSER NATIONS, LED BY AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND BRAZIL HAVE MADE STRONG REPRESENTATIONS TO THE DEPUTIES IN SUPPORT OF THEIR CONTENTION THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD AT ALL STAGES OF NEGOTIATION ON BOTH THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATIES.

BD434AES

LONDON ADD WW

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BD434AES

LONDON ADD WW

"A REDUCTION IN THESE GREAT SUCCESSES WAS EXPECTED TO SET IN AFTER A FEW MONTHS," HE WROTE. "SUCH, HOWEVER, WAS NOT THE CASE. UNTIL THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1942 SUCH OPERATIONS WERE WORTHWHILE."

THOUGH THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE DECIDED HITLER TO ABANDON HIS BRITISH INVASION PLANS WHILE MAINTAINING AN APPARENT THREAT OF INVADING, DOENITZ WROTE: "FROM THE BEGINNING IT WAS CLEAR TO THE LEADERS THAT THE INVASION COULD SUCCEED ONLY IN CERTAIN PARTICULAR CONDITIONS.

"THE (GERMAN) NAVY CERTAINLY WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO PROTECT LANDING FORCES AGAINST THE ENGLISH FLEET WHOSE FULL WEIGHT WOULD HAVE TO BE RECKONED WITH IN SUCH A SITUATION."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 30).

SW601PES

LONDON, JAN.30-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAS LOANED, SOLD OR ARRANGED TO SELL 420 NAVAL VESSELS TO SIX DOMINION AND 13 FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

LARGEST OF THE CRAFT, THE 28,150-TON BATTLESHIP ROYAL SOVEREIGN, WAS LOANED TO RUSSIA IN 1944 AND HAS NOT BEEN RETURNED.

AMONG THE WELL-KNOWN SHIPS YET TO CHANGE HANDS ARE THE CRUISERS ACHILLES AND AJAX-- WHICH FOUGHT THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE IN THE BATTLE OF THE RIVER PLATE-- AND THEIR SISTER SHIP, THE LEANDER, ALL TO BE SOLD TO INDIA.

DURING 1947, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED, THE 14,000-TON LIGHT FLEET CARRIER MAGNIFICENT WILL BE LOANED TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH ALREADY HAS ON LOAN THE MAGNIFICENT'S SISTER SHIP, WARRIOR.

OTHER SHIPS TRANSFERRED TO CANADA INCLUDE SIX ESCORT DESTROYERS LOANED IN 1943 AND 1944, THE 8,000- TON CRUISERS ONTARIO AND UGANDA, GIVEN TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN 1944 AND 1945, AND THE DESTROYERS CRESCENT AND CRUSADER, MADE PART OF THE CANADIAN NAVY IN 1945.

MOST OF THE SHIPS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSFERS ARE SMALL CRAFT, A STATEMENT BY VISCOUNT HALL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, EXPLAINED, ADDING:

"THEIR TRANSFER WILL NOT IN ANY WAY IMPAIR THE STRENGTH OF THE ROYAL NAVY."

FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS AND GREECE OBTAINED THE LION'S SHARE OF THE CRAFT, RECEIVING 79, 76 AND 62, RESPECTIVELY. THE 14 TRANSFERRED TO RUSSIA INCLUDED NINE DESTROYERS AND FOUR SUBMARINES.

OTHER COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE EXCHANGE WERE BELGIUM, CHINA, DENMARK, GREECE, ITALY, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, YUGOSLAVIA, SIAM, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BD811AES

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JAN 30-(AP)-OPPONENTS OF BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT HAVE FOUGHT BITTERLY THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALIZATION BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO CRITICISM OF PRICES PAID FOR HOLDINGS TAKEN OVER IN THE FIRST FOUR MOVES ON THE SOCIALIST CHECKERBOARD.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO CRIES OF EXPROPRIATION FROM PRIVATE OWNERS AFFECTED IN THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CIVIL

30. 24- 7633

AIRLINES, THE COAL MINES AND THE COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF CABLES AND WIRELESS, EVEN THOUGH THE COAL MINE OWNERS AND CABLE AND WIRELESS STOCKHOLDERS WILL NOT RECEIVE FINAL SETTLEMENT FOR ANOTHER TWO YEARS.

SQUAWKS ARE RISING, HOWEVER, AS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT ASCENDS THE NEXT RUNG OF ITS NATIONALIZATION LADDER. RAILWAY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS ARE FIGHTING A BILL TO BRING INLAND TRANSPORT UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT IS UNDER ATTACK OF PHYSICIANS.

A BILL TO NATIONALIZE ELECTRIC UTILITIES WAS PUBLISHED JANUARY 10 FOR ACTION BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND A BOARD TO SUPERVISE AND CONTROL THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY HAS BEEN CREATED, BUT A MEASURE TO NATIONALIZE IS IMPROBABLE FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

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1947

MEASURE TO NATIONALIZE IS IMPROBABLE FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

THESE NATIONALIZATION PROJECTS PROBABLY WILL COMPLETE THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S FIRST "FIVE-YEAR" PLAN. THEIR REALIZATION IN 1948 WOULD GIVE THE SOCIALISTS TWO YEARS TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR LINES BEFORE SEEKING ANOTHER FIVE YEARS IN OFFICE IN THE 1950 ELECTIONS.

COMPLETE NATIONALIZATION OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND THE LAND--EVENTUAL GOAL OF THE PARTY--MAY TAKE 10 TO 25 YEARS, IF THE SOCIALISTS CAN STAY IN POWER THAT LONG.

IN THE FINANCIAL PAYOFFS TO DATE, PRIVATE OWNERS HAVE FARED AS WELL--AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT--UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AS THEY DID BEFORE.

BANK OF ENGLAND STOCKHOLDERS, FIRST TO SURRENDER THEIR SECURITIES

CH 1, 1946, WILL RECEIVE FOR THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS THE SAME RETURN ON THEIR INVESTMENTS THEY DID IN THE PREVIOUS TWO DECADES.

IN CIVIL AVIATION, NATIONALIZED LAST YEAR, BRITAIN SIMPLY AUTHORIZED THE THREE COMPANIES IT FORMED TO ISSUE STOCK AND BORROW NECESSARY FUNDS TO OPERATE. THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS PRIVATE OWNERS SINCE THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY WAS IN THE AIRLINE BUSINESS WITH BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION FORMED IN 1939.

BRITAIN DEPARTED FROM THE STOCK VALUE METHOD IN PLANNING COMPENSATION FOR COAL MINE OWNERS. THE ENTIRE HOLDINGS--EQUIPMENT AND COAL YET TO BE MINED--WERE ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH $638,640,000. ONE PUBLISHED ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL STOCK OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES TAKEN OVER WAS $800,000,000.

AN INDEPENDENT TRIBUNAL DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS WILL DECIDE WHICH PART OF THE TOTAL EACH OF THE MINING COMPANIES RECEIVES AND IN THE INTERIM THE GOVERNMENT WILL PUT UP CASH TO CONTINUE EXISTING DIVIDENDS.

1947

IT IS TOO EARLY YET TO MEASURE THE COMPENSATION A STOCKHOLDER WILL RECEIVE, BUT IT IS SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT THE COAL MINE OWNERS ACQUIESCED WITHOUT PRICE ARGUMENT. THE GOVERNMENT STOCK ISSUED FOR THE PAYOFF WILL YIELD ABOUT 2 1/2 PER CENT INTEREST BUT WILL BE NONNEGOTIABLE.

BOTH THE COAL MINES AND CABLE AND WIRELESS CAME UNDER THE GOVERNMENT THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR. ANOTHER TRIBUNAL WILL DECIDE HOW MUCH CABLE AND WIRELESS STOCKHOLDERS WILL GET FOR THEIR TOTAL STOCK OF SOME $120,000,000. CABLE AND WIRELESS PAID A 5 PER CENT DIVIDEND

LAST YEAR. THE DECISIONS WILL BE REACHED ON A "WILLING-SELLER WILLING-BUYER" BASIS WITH CONSIDERATION TO NET MAINTAINABLE REVENUE WHICH MEANS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL STOCKHOLDER'S RETURN ON HIS INVESTMENT SHOULD REMAIN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME.

THE INLAND TRANSPORT BILL TO NATIONALIZE RAILROADS, CANALS, HARBORS AND A LARGE SHARE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT THE FIRST OF NEXT YEAR IS THE MOST COSTLY VENTURE TO DATE: THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY AN ESTIMATED $4,260,000,000. IN NEGOTIABLE STOCKS TO PRIVATE OWNERS ACCORDING TO STOCK MARKET QUOTATIONS ON THEIR HOLDINGS DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS OF NOVEMBER, 1946.

1947

THE OWNERS, PARTICULARLY OF THE FOUR MAJOR RAILROADS WHICH ARE TO RECEIVE $3,600,000, HAVE COMPLAINED THAT THE TOCK QUOTATIONS DID NOT SHOW THE REAL VALUE.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT CHIEFS COUNTERED WITH AN ARGUMENT THAT THE HOLDERS WOULD RECEIVE A SMALLER, BUT RISKLESS, REVENUE.

TO COMPENSATE OWNERS UNDER THE NEW ELECTRICITY BILL, THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO FIX AN AVERAGE BASED ON MARKET PRICES ON CERTAIN DATES YET TO BE SPECIFIED. PAYMENT IN GOVERNMENT STOCK WILL BE AT A RATE OF VALUE EQUAL TO THE WORTH OF THE SECURITIES REPLACED. BEST ESTIMATES WERE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD PAY OUT $1,400,000,000 FOR THE HOLDINGS.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, PASSED IN 1946 AND SCHEDULED FOR IMPLEMENTATION THIS YEAR, PROVIDES FREE MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT FOR 40,000,000 PEOPLE. IT ALSO PROVIDES FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO BUY UP DOCTORS' PRACTICES, AND THIS IS ONE OF THE BIG BONES OF CONTENTION. HERETOFORE, DOCTORS IN ENGLAND HAVE BOUGHT PRACTICES FROM RETIRING PHYSICIANS AND THIS REMUNERATION TO OWNERS STILL IS BEING ARGUED. #

PARIS, JAN 30-(AP)-FRENCH SOCIALISTS TODAY SUGGESTED QUARTERING TROOPS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMED FORCES IN THE RUHR.

THE IDEA WAS PUT FORWARD IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SOCIALIST ORGAN "LE POPULAIRE," BY PIERRE LAPIE, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE DURING LEON BLUM'S RECENT TENURE AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

HE SAID IT WAS FRANCE'S DESIRE TO HAVE THE RUHR'S INDUSTRY PUT UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SO THAT THE AREA'S RAW MATERIALS WOULD BELONG "NEITHER TO PRIVATE CAPITALISM NOR AGGRESSIVE CAPITALISM."

FRANCE WILL ARGUE AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN MOSCOW FOR CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY UNDER A HIGH COMMISSIONER TO BE NAMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO CONTROL THE RUHR'S INDUSTRIES, HE SAID.

SOME SORT OF POLICE FORCE WOULD BE NEEDED, HE SAID, "AND IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE RUHR BECOME A PLACE FOR BILLETING MILITARY UNITS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

M742AES

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, JAN.30-(AP)-MAGDA CORABEUF FONTAGES, 37, ONCE BEAUTIFUL SWEETHEART OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO SERVE 15 YEARS IN PRISON FOR COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMAN GESTAPO.

A MILITARY TRIBUNAL COMPOSED OF THREE CIVILIANS AND NINE OFFICERS CONVICTED HER AFTER AN HOUR OF DELIBERATION DESPITE A PLEA BY HER DEFENSE COUNSEL, RENE FLORIOT, WHO DECLARED:

"LET'S GET THIS THING IN ITS PROPER PERSPECTIVE. IF THIS DEFENDANT WERE NOT NAMED MAGDA FONTAGES, IF SHE DID NOT HAVE THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE MISTRESS OF MUSSOLINI, IF SHE HAD NOT SHOT THE COUNT DE CHAMBRUN 10 YEARS AGO, YOU WOULD NOT HAVE ALL THESE NEWSPAPERMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS HERE AND THERE WOULD BE NO QUESTION OF ACCUSING HER OF TREASON."

MAGDA FIRED TWO SHOTS AT COUNT CHARLES DE CHAMBRUN, THEN FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, IN A PARIS RAILWAY STATION IN 1937, BLAMING HIM BECAUSE HER ROMANCE WITH IL DUCE HAD SOURED. THE SHOOTING CAUSED A SENSATION, BUT THERE NEVER WAS A TRIAL.

SHE WAS CHARGED HERE WITH HIRING HERSELF OUT TO THE NAZIS FOR $42.90 A MONTH, PLUS EXPENSES, AS A SPY. MAGDA CLAIMED SHE WAS A NEWSPAPERWOMAN WHO GAVE THE GERMANS USELESS INFORMATION WHICH MISGUIDED THEM.

1947

MK429AES

THE HAGUE ADD

THE SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED THE EXPERIMENT KLM MIGHT MAKE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT AVIATION AUTHORITIES IN THESE WORDS:

"WHEN THE DAKOTA (DC-3) IS ON THE RUNWAY WITH A LOCKED RUDDER, THE EXACT POSITION OF THE CONTROL LEVER WILL BE MARKED. THEN THE PLANE WILL TAKE OFF NORMALLY AFTER THE WEDGE HAS BEEN TAKEN AWAY. AT AN ALTITUDE OF 6,000 FEET THE CONTROL LEVER WILL BE BROUGHT IN ITS MARKED POSITION AND, AFTER REDUCING VELOCITY, A TAKE OFF WILL BE IMITATED."

A WEDGE FOUND AT KASTRUP AIRFIELD, COPENHAGEN, SCENE OF THE CRASH, GAVE RISE TO A THEORY THAT THE ELEVATORS OF THE DAKOTA PLANE WERE LOCKED WHEN THE PILOT ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OFF. EYE WITNESSE ACCOUNTS GIVEN TO AN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION HAVE DIFFERED, SOME SAYING THEY SAW THE ELEVATORS LOCKED WHEN IT WAS ON THE RUNWAY, OTHERS THAT THE PILOT TESTED THE CONTROLS BEFORE HE TOOK OFF. DANISH AIRPORT WORKERS DECLARED THEY DID NOT LOCK THE CONTROLS.

R0614PES

30. 24-7635

ITALIAN (1ST)

ROME, JAN.30-(AP)-PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI WAS EXPECTED TO GO TODAY BEFORE A MEETING OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO SEEK HIS PARTY'S APPROVAL OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT LIKELY DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE WHOSE RESIGNATION HE SUBMITTED ON JAN.28.

BECAUSE OF ITALY'S URGENT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION -- COMPLICATED BY THE IMMINENT NECESSITY OF SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY -- IT WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WOULD GIVE THEIR APPROVAL. 1947

DE GASPERI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE OFFERED THE IMPORTANT MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO COUNT CARLO SFORZA AND TO HAVE RECEIVED HIS VIRTUAL ACCEPTANCE. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT SFORZA WOULD ACCEPT THE PORTFOLIO AS AN INDEPENDENT RATHER THAN AS A MEMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, WHICH LAST NIGHT REAFFIRMED ITS STAND NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

FORMER PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI MEANWHILE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECLINED FOR REASONS OF HEALTH TO SERVE AS MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

BOTH THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS WERE EXPECTED TO RECEIVE THREE PORTFOLIOS IN THE NEW CABINET.

RB904AES

ROME, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE STATEMENT THAT LETTERS AND THE PASSPORT OF SLAIN SOCIALIST DEPUTY GIACOMO MATTEOTTI WERE HANDED TO BENITO MUSSOLINI AS PROOF OF THE DEATH OF HIS FOE WAS READ TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF EIGHT FASCISTS FOR THE 1924 MURDER.

THE ACCUSATION CAME FROM THE DEPOSITION OF FILIPPO FILIPPELI, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS WHO IS BEING TRIED IN ABSENTIA. FILIPPELI, A FORMER BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE NEWSPAPER CORRIERE D'ITALIA WHERE MEMBERS OF THE MURDER GANG MET, GAVE HIS EVIDENCE DURING AN EARLIER INVESTIGATION. FILIPPELI SAID MUSSOLINI'S PRESS CHIEF TOLD HIM THE DAY AFTER THE CRIME THAT IL DUCE "KNEW ALL ABOUT IT."

SN917PES

MADRID ADDED

SOME REPORTS FROM THE NORTH SAID APPROXIMATELY TWO-THIRDS OF THE BORDER GARRISONS HAD RETIRED TO THE EBRO RIVER. THE BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER ALONG THE BORDER BEFORE WITHDRAWAL WAS 150,000.

SW652PES

1947

A82

WARSAW, JAN.30-(AP)-POLAND'S RIGIDLY CONTROLLED PRESS PUBLISHED NOTHING TODAY ON THE UNITED STATES' DECLARATION THAT THE POLISH ELECTIONS OF JAN. 19 VIOLATED THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

RB944PES

WARSAW, JAN. 30-(AP)-VICTOR F.W.CAVENDISH BENTINCK, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, WAS ADVISED TODAY HE HAD BEEN "PROMOTED AND TRANSFERRED" TO ANOTHER, UNDISCLOSED POST.

CAVENDISH BENTINCK RECENTLY WAS NAMED BY A WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF A GROUP ACCUSED OF LEADING AN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION WHICH PLOTTED THE OVERTHROW OF THE PROVISIONAL WARSAW REGIME. THE WITNESS SAID CAVENDISH BENTINCK HAD RECEIVED STATE SECRETS FROM MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION, BUT IN LONDON THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DENIED ANY IMPLICATION THAT BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR PLOTTED AGAINST THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT THE AMBASSADOR WILL LEAVE SOON.

RQ226PES

MIGHT LEAD

ROME, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENTARY BLOC LATE TONIGHT VOTED CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER-DESIGNATE ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S EFFORTS TO FORM AN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE BASIS OF COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

THE ACTION, FOLLOWING DEBATE IN WHICH COMMUNISTS' CHARGES THAT DE GASPERI WAS MOTIVATED BY PRESSURE FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE CRITICIZED, CONSTITUTED A FURTHER STEP TOWARDS SOLUTION OF ITALY'S 11-DAY-OLD POLITICAL CRISIS.

TA835PES

NUERNBERG, JAN. 30-(AP)-A GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT TODAY WAS ASKED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TO SENTENCE HANS FRITZSCHE, NAZI PROPAGANDA BROADCASTER, TO 10 YEARS IN JAIL.

THE GERMAN COURT, TRYING FRITZSCHE AS A MAJOR NAZI OFFENDER, WILL HAND DOWN ITS VERDICT LATER TODAY.

PROSECUTOR BERNHARD MUELLER REQUESTED THE COURT TO SEND THE NAZI APOLOGIST, WHO WAS FREED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL ONLY TO BE ARRESTED AND TRIED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN, TO A GERMAN HARD-LABOR CAMP.

FRITZSCHE, WHO HAS PUBLICLY EXPRESSED FEAR HE WILL GET THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF 10 YEARS, WILL MAKE HIS LAST SPEECH IN HIS OWN DEFENSE BEFORE THE COURT ANNOUNCES ITS VERDICT.

JR752AES

NUERNBERG JAN.30-(AP)-THE GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT TRYING FORMER NAZI BROADCSTER HANS FRITZSCHE SAID TONIGHT IT WOULD HAND DOWN ITS VERDICT TOMORROW.

RB941PES

Dublin, Eire, Jan. 30--(ap)--Sean Lemass, minister of industry and commerce, held out a promise to the Irish people tonight that 1947 would see the abolition of bread rationing and increased supplies of clothing, household utensils and industrial materials.

1947

Speaking at the annual dinner of the society of incorporated accountants, Lemass said the Eire government also hoped to raise the butter, soap and sugar rations.

Eire's coal problem, the minister said, would persist for many years and probably supplies never would return to [redacted] prewar standards. The Irish burn peat for domestic use and import British coal for industry.

ap1/ 02200/thc/616p

Bucharest, Romania, Jan. 30-(ap)- [redacted] Gerald P. O'Hara, [redacted] from Vienna of [redacted] Savannah-Atlanta, arrived here by plane yesterday to take over the post of regent of the apostolic nunciature in Romania.

Msgr. O'Hara had waited [redacted] more than six months for the allied control russian-dominated

so that he could take over the post assigned him by the vatican commission in bucharest to grant him an entry permit, his plane was given clearance yesterday after correspondents had been told by British and American officers that none had been issued.

Msgr. O'Hara said he had no comment to make at present.

x 585-41

wr GILMORE 01235 1078

Moscow, Jan. 30-(AP)-The newspaper Komsomol Pravda asserted today that the United States press was inspired, if not supervised, by the national association of manufacturers.

"Certain papers at rare intervals print objective materials about progressive movements and countries' new democracy in southeastern Europe and even about the U.S.S.R.,"the lengthy commentary in the communist party youth paper said.

Komsomol Pravda asserted that this was done "to cover daily lies and slander against everything progressive with a halo of incorruptibility and impartiality."

1947

FW Gilmore 01235 rm 1033

30.24-7637

MOSCOW, JAN.30-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "UNITED EUROPE COMMITTEE" HEADED BY FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A BLOC AIMED AT THE SOVIET UNION.

THE PAPER DECLARED THAT FASCISTS AND REACTIONARIES IN GERMANY AND ITALY HAD "TAKEN WINGS AT THE IDEA," SEEING IN IT A CHANCE FOR "A RETURN TO THE OLD TIMES."

(IN LONDON THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID EDITORIALLY THAT THE COMMITTEE WAS "PRIMARILY AN ATTEMPT TO PLAY POWER POLITICS AGAINST RUSSIA."

(THE COMMITTEE, ORGANIZED EARLIER THIS MONTH IN LONDON WITH CHURCHILL AS CHAIRMAN, FAVORS ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL ORGANIZATION IN EUROPE SIMILAR TO THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION. THE COMMITTEE, OUTLINING ITS AIMS, SAID THAT ONLY CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF WORLD GOVERNMENT COULD ASSURE AN END TO WAR AND DECLARED THAT "APPROPRIATE NATIONS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO GROUP THEMSELVES TOGETHER IN LARGER UNITS" AS A STEP IN THIS DIRECTION.)

RDA57AES

MOSCOW,JAN.30-(AP)-STORIES SENT FROM THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL DEALING WITH THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL NOT BE CENSORED, V.M.ZONOV, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INFORMED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION TODAY.

RB946PES 1947

MOSCOW, JAN 30-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER TRUD TODAY QUOTED LOUIS SAILLANT OF FRANCE, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, AS SAYING THE WFTU PLANNED TO PRESENT PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO PROTECT TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND COMBAT UNEMPLOYMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

THE PROPOSALS WILL BE SUBMITTED WHEN THE COUNCIL MEETS IN MARCH, SAID SAILLANT, WHO HAS BEEN VISITING MOSCOW.

TRUD ALSO QUOTED SAILLANT AS SAYING THE WFTU WAS DISSATISFIED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS' RESOLUTION ON FRANCO SPAIN AND "WILL SEEK FURTHER MEASURES TO UNSEAT THE FRANCO REGIME."

(THE U.N. RESOLUTION CALLED UPON MEMBER NATIONS TO WITHDRAW THEIR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES FROM MADRID.)

MZ40AES

MOSCOW, JAN.30-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS REPORTED TODAY THAT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV HAD SIGNED THE PEACE TREATIES WITH FIVE GERMAN SATELLITE NATIONS -- ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND.

(THE TREATIES PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN SIGNED BY FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES AND WILL BE SIGNED BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN SOME TIME BEFORE THE CEREMONIAL SIGNING IN PARIS ON FEB.10).

NKA49AES

SHANGHAI,JAN.31-(AP)-CHINESE CURRENCY HIT A RECORD LOW OF 7,600 CHINESE DOLLAR TO ONE U.S. DOLLAR TODAY, AND THE SLUMP WAS ATTRIBUTED IN PART TO AMERICA'S DECISION TO END MEDIATION EFFORTS IN CHINA. THE PRICE YESTERDAY WAS 6,800 TO ONE.

UM1232APS NM

TOKYO,JAN.31-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDERED JAPAN'S LABOR LEADERS TODAY TO DESIST FROM A GENERAL STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS SCHEDULED FOR MIDNIGHT TONIGHT.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER DECLARED HE COULD NOT PERMIT THE USE OF "SO DEADLY A SOCIAL WEAPON" AS A GENERAL STRIKE IN THE PRESENT "IMPOVERISHED AND EMACIATED CONDITION OF JAPAN."

"IT IS WITH THE GREATEST RELUCTANCE," HE ADDED, "THAT I HAVE DEEMED IT NECESSARY TO INTERVENE."

APPROXIMATELY 2,400,000 WORKERS IN TRANSPORTATION, LIGHT, GAS, WATER AND POSTAL SERVICES WERE SCHEDULED TO WALK OUT IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS FOR TRIPLED WAGES AND THE RESIGNATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA.

MACARTHUR SAID HE WAS TAKING A HAND "ONLY TO FORESTALL THE FATAL IMPACT UPON AN ALREADY GRAVELY-THREATENED PUBLIC WELFARE."

A13FX 1947

"THE PARALYSIS MIGHT REDUCE LARGE MASSES OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO THE POINT OF ACTUAL STARVATION AND WOULD PRODUCE DREADFUL CONSEQUENCES UPON EVERY JAPANESE HOME."

THE GENERAL ASSERTED THAT PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE THREATENED STRIKE WERE "BUT A SMALL MINORITY" WHICH "MIGHT WELL PLUNGE THE GREAT MASSES INTO A DISASTER NOT UNLIKE THAT PRODUCED IN THE IMMEDIATE PAST BY THE MINORITY WHICH LED JAPAN INTO THE DESTRUCTION OF WAR."

IN CONCLUSION HE SAID: "I DO NOT INTEND OTHERWISE TO RESTRICT THE FREEDOM OF ACTI[illegible] HERETOFORE GIVEN LABOR IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF LEGITIMATE OBJE[illegible]VES."

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM LABOR CIRCLES, BUT THE MAJORITY OF UNION MEMBERS WERE EXPECTED TO OBEY THIS INJUNCTION.

THE STRIKE HAD BEEN CALLED TO SUPPORT EXTENSIVE DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES, TO PROTEST THE CONTINUANCE OF PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA IN OFFICE AND APPARENTLY ALSO AS A TEST OF THE FIRMNESS OF OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

MACARTHUR'S BAN WAS THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S FIRST DIRECT INTERVENTION IN THE JAPANESE LABOR SITUATION. PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED STRIKES AFFECTING THE OCCUPATION HAD BEEN CALLED OFF BEFORE THE STRIKE DEADLINE AFTER SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD "ADVISED" WITH LABOR LEADERS.

UM1231APS

TOKYO,JAN.30-(AP)-THE IMPORTATION OF 1,600,000 METRIC TONS OF FOOD WILL BE NECESSARY THIS YEAR TO AVERT ANOTHER FOOD CRISIS IN JAPAN, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

LAST YEAR 700,000 METRIC TONS WERE IMPORTED, MAINLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

JW536ACS NM

KURE,JAPAN,JAN.30-(AP)-COL.S.B.ABBOTT, HEAD OF THE AUSTRALIAN REPARATIONS MISSION IN JAPAN, ARRIVED FROM AUSTRALIA TODAY ABOARD THE VESSEL TAIPING. IT WAS HIS FIRST VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.

JW936ACS

TOKYO,FRIDAY,JAN.31-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY SAYING A NEWSWEEK ARTICLE CRITICAL OF HIS PURGE OF JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN, FINANCIERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS "REFLECTS A COMPLETE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING."

THE MAGAZINE IN ITS JAN.27 ISSUE SAID UPWARD OF 30,000 JAPANESE FACED REMOVAL FROM THEIR JOBS, WHICH WOULD CUT OFF "THE MOST ACTIVE, EFFICIENT, EXPERIENCED, CULTURED AND COSMOPOLITAN SECTION OF THE NATION."

MACARTHUR DECLARED THAT "IT WAS THESE VERY PERSONS, BORN AND BRED AS FEUDALISTIC OVERLORDERS" WHO HAD HELD THE MAJORITY OF JAPAN'S PEOPLE IN ECONOMIC BONDAGE AND WORKED WITH THE MILITARY TO GEAR THE NATION FOR WAR.

HIS STATEMENT SAID THE PURGE PROGRAM HAD BEEN "CAREFULLY EVOLVED SO AS NOT TO DISTURB THE ORDINARY BUSINESSMAN NOR TECHNICIANS WHOSE SKILL AND BRAINS DID NOT INFLUENCE THE FORMULATION OF POLICY WHICH DIRECTED JAPAN'S COURSE TOWARD AGGRESSIVE WAR."

MACARTHUR SAID THAT EVEN IF, AS NEWSWEEK AVERRED, THE PURGE MADE INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY SUFFER THEN "THE INTERESTS OF THOSE OTHER HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHO WANT AND SEEK PEACE LEAVE NO ALTERNATIVE THAN THAT JAPAN MUST BEAR AND SUSTAIN THE CONSEQUENCES."

MACARTHUR TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH THAT PART OF THE ARTICLE, ENTITLED "BEHIND THE JAPANESE PURGE--AMERICAN MILITARY RIVALRIES", WHICH SAID THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN FOUR SECTIONS OF HIS MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAD "PROGRESSIVELY DEGENERATED AS THEIR AIMS AND METHODS DIVERGED."

MACARTHUR REPLIED THAT "WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN NATURAL DIFFERENCES OF VIEWS ON DETAIL, THERE HAS BEEN COMPLETE UNITY OF PURPOSE BY THE STAFF SECTIONS CONCERNED AND EVERY DECISION HAS BEEN PERSONALLY MADE BY ME."

THIS LAST APPEARED TO BE AN ALLUSION TO NEWSWEEK'S REMARK THAT "IT IS AN OPEN QUESTION AS TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR IS AWARE OF THE IDEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTIONS OF HIS MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

PY1102PPS NM 1947

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (150)
BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,~~NX~~ FRIDAY,JAN.31-(AP)PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA DROPPED FIVE OF HIS MINISTERS TODAY AS LEFT WING LABOR LEADERS WHO OPPOSE HIM TALKED OF GOING AHEAD WITH TOMORROW'S GENERAL STRIKE IN DEFIANCE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

YOSHIDA'S CABINET SHUFFLE, WHICH TIGHTENED THE CONSERVATIVES' HOLD ON THE CABINET, WAS HARDLY DESIGNED TO SATISFY THE LEFTWING UNION BOSSES, WHO ARE AIMING THE STRIKE PRIMARILY AT HIS GOVERNMENT.

ALTHOUGH UNION OFFICIALS INSISTED THE WALKOUT OF 2,400,000 WORKERS ~~WOULD GO OFF ON SCHEDULE, MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVED THEY WOULD CANCEL IT~~ AT THE LAST MINUTE RATHER THAN RISK A DISASTROUS CLASH WITH MACARTHUR.

OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE DRASTIC ACTION IF THE WORKERS QUIT.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED A UNION PLAN YESTERDAY FOR MEDIATION, BUT AT 2 A.M. TODAY UNION OFFICIALS INFORMED THE CENTRAL LABOR MEDIATION COMMITTEE THEY WOULD WALK OUT ANYWAY.

FJ1251ACS

TOKYO AND ~~XX~~ Yokohama

CARR TOLD THE COURT THAT DEFENDANT MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO IN HIS DAIRY UNDER THE DATE AUGUST 9, 1945, REVEALED THAT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HEADS DISCUSSED THE POTSDAM TERMS AND AGREED TO ACCEPT THEM AS THE BASIS FOR SURRENDER ON THE CONDITION THAT THE EMPEROR REMAIN AS HEAD OF THE NATION.

X815APS

HONOLULU, JAN. 30-(AP)-SOME OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES THAT BURNED JAPAN'S WAR INDUSTRY AND DELIVERED THE ATOMIC BOMBS WILL BE USED IN THE ARMY'S TRANS-PACIFIC TRANSPORT SERVICE.

BRIG.GEN.ROBERT E.NOWLAND, PACIFIC DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, SAYS TWO OF THE SKY GIANTS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO HIS DIVISION FOR SERVICE TESTING WITHIN TWO MONTHS AND ANOTHER FIVE BY SEPTEMBER.

CONVERTED TO CARGO CARRIERS, NOWLAND SAID, THE B-29'S WILL BE RE-DESIGNATED AS C-97'S AND WILL CARRY NEARLY AS MUCH FREIGHT AS TWO RAILROAD BOXCARS.

THE PLANES WILL OPERATE AT FIRST BETWEEN FAIRFIELD-SUISON, THE DIVISION'S CALIFORNIA BASE (NEAR OAKLAND) AND POINTS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES TO DETERMINE ANY OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES, NOWLAND SAID.

THE PLANES WILL DEVELOP A SPEED WELL OVER 300 MILES AN HOUR, AND HAVE A RANGE OF ABOUT 4,000 MILES. THEY WILL BE ABLE TO CARRY 134 COMBAT TROOPS, OR 88 LITTER PATIENTS WHEN USED AS CARRIERS.

X30CAPS

BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, JAN.30-(AP)-A 46-YEAR-OLD BRITISH BANKER, KIDNAPED AS HOSTAGE FOR A CONDEMNED MEMBER OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND, LAY IN A JERUSALEM HOSPITAL A FREE MAN BUT IN "DANGEROUS" CONDITION TODAY AS PALESTINE POLICE GRIMLY SEARCHED FOR HIS ABDUCTORS.

THE BANKER, M.A.I. COLLINS, A FORMER BRITISH MAJOR, STUMBLED INTO A CLINIC IN THE HEART OF JERUSALEM LAST NIGHT, AFTER BEING HELD PRISONER BY THE UNDERGROUND FOR 78 HOURS. TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEAVILY GUARDED GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, COLLINS WAS IN DAZED CONDITION

30.24-7639

AND HIS FACE WAS BLOODY.

"I WAS BADLY TREATED AND HARD TO FIGHT MY WAY OUT," HE TOLD POLICE.

HE WAS THE SECOND ABDUCTED BRITON TO REGAIN HIS FREEDOM IN 24 HOURS. JUDGE RALPH WINDHAM, SEIZED FROM HIS COURTROOM IN TEL AVIV MONDAY, WAS FREED UNHARMED TUESDAY NIGHT.

BOTH MEN APPARENTLY WERE KIDNAPED TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF DOV BELA GRUNER, A 33-YEAR-OLD JEW, CONVICTED FOR HIS PART IN THE ATTACK ON A PALESTINE POLICE STATION AND SENTENCED TO HANG. THE SENTENCE HAS BEEN STAYED TO PERMIT AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL, BRITAIN'S SUPREME COURT.

COLLINS WAS CHLOROFORMED AND BATTED ON THE HEAD WITH AN AXE HANDLE SUNDAY NIGHT WHEN UNDERGROUND MEMBERS SPIRITED HIM AWAY FROM HIS HOME. HIS HEAD STILL WAS BANDAGED WHEN HE REGAINED HIS FREEDOM LAST NIGHT.

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN HELD IN JERUSALEM IN "SOMETHING RESEMBLING A CAVE." AN EYE WITNESS SAID THE KIDNAPERS SPIRITED HIM INTO AN ANCIENT MOSLEM CEMETERY.

POLICE, ACTING ON THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES TO BOTH ABDUCTIONS, SOUGHT A TALL, BLOND JEW NAMED SHAPIRO AS THE LEADER OF THE GANGS WHICH ABDUCTED BOTH COLLINS AND WINDHAM.

HK350AES

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL DISCUSS "RECENT OUTRAGES" IN PALESTINE TOMORROW, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED. WINSTON CHURCHILL ASKED FOR THE DISCUSSION.

LONDON ADD x x action 1947

GH1245PES

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (130)

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN MADE AN URGENT CALL UPON ARAB DELEGATES TO THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE TODAY TO REVISE THEIR PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND, BUT APPARENTLY GOT NOWHERE.

AT THE SAME TIME, JEWISH SPOKESMEN ANNOUNCED THEY HAD MADE KNOWN TO BEVIN THAT THEY DEFINITELY WERE OPPOSED TO PLACING THE PALESTINE PROBLEM BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IN WHICH ARAB STATES HAVE SIX MEMBERS.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID BEVIN, IN ADDRESSING THE ARABS, "REVIEWED THE SOLUTIONS WHICH HAD BEEN SUBMITTED FOR THE PALESTINE PROBLEM AND DESCRIBED THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONTED THE UNITED KINGDOM IN ADOPTING ANY OF THEM."

A SPOKESMAN SAID SEVERAL OF THE ARABS, IN REPLY, HAD STRESSED THE "SUITABILITY AND JUSTICE" OF THEIR OWN SUGGESTION PRESENTED LAST OCTOBER CALLING FOR AN INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE IN PALESTINE IN WHICH JEWS WOULD BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN THE MINORITY.

TA838PES

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA, JAN 30-(AP)-DETAILED PLANS FOR THE UNITED STATES VISIT OF CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND VISCOUNTESS ALEXANDER WERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON TUESDAY, FEB. 4, THEY WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND, FOLLOWING DINNER, WILL ATTEND AN ARMY AND NAVY RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. TRUMAN.

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY THE VICE-REGAL PARTY WILL VISIT MOUNT VERNON AND ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AND LAY WREATHS ON WASHINGTON'S TOMB, THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, THE CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS, AND THE GRAVE OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL.

AFTER TOURING THE PENTAGON BUILDING, LORD AND LADY ALEXANDER WILL ATTEND A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND IN THE AFTERNOON WILL VISIT THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART AND ATTEND A RECEPTION GIVEN BY HUME WRONG, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., AND MRS.WRONG.

THAT EVENING THEY WILL DINE WITH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, LORD INVERCHAPEL.

A VISIT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, HAS BEEN PLANNED FOR LORD AND LADY ALEXANDER THURSDAY, FEB. 6. FOLLOWING DINNER IN THE EVENING WITH THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR AND MRS.WRONG, THEY WILL LEAVE WASHINGTON FOR NEW YORK, WHERE THEY WILL RECEIVE A CIVIC WELCOME FROM MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

THAT AFTERNOON THEY WILL VISIT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART AND WILL ATTEND THE METROPOLITAN OPERA THAT NIGHT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 8, THEY WILL VISIT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY BEFORE PROCEEDING IN THE EVENING TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE CANADIAN CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS.SCULLY HAVE PLANNED A TEA SUNDAY FOR THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

MONDAY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, AND IN THE EVENING WILL BE GUEST OF HONOR AT A DINNER GIVEN BY THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. THAT NIGHT AT 11:15 P.M. THE VICE-REGAL PARTY WILL ENTRAIN FOR OTTAWA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:40 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 30)

1947

MT955AES

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

(ADVANCE) MONTREAL, JAN. 30-(AP)-ELEVEN OF THE WORLD'S LEADING OIL PRODUCING COUNTRIES WILL BE REPRESENTED AT A MEETING OPENING IN LOS ANGELES MONDAY TO DISCUSS THE OIL INDUSTRY'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

THE DELEGATES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION'S INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND REFINING, ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET UNTIL FEB. 12. AFTER DISCUSSING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON SOCIAL POLICY AND ITS ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS IN THE OIL INDUSTRY, THE DELEGATES ARE TO FORWARD CONCLUSIONS TO BE EMBODIED IN RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE ILO.

THE PARTICIPANTS ARE THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRAN, MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS, PERU AND VENEZUELA.

U.S. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE JOHN H.Q.PIERSON, ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, AND JOHN A.LOFTUS, CHIEF OF THE PETROLEUM DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

U.S. EMPLOYERS ARE TO BE REPRESENTED BY CHARLES SHAW OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY AND JAMES TANHAM, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE TEXAS COMPANY. AMERICAN LABOR SPOKESMEN WILL BE HERBERT WOODS AND H.M.MCNEIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATING ENGINEERS.

DR.LUIS ALVARADO, PERUVIAN MINISTER TO CANADA AND A MEMBER OF THE ILO GOVERNING BODY, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING. OTHER GOVERNING BODY REPRESENTATIVES ARE J.DAVID ZELLERBACH, PRESIDENT OF THE CROWN-ZELLERBACH CORPORATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS.

MARANHAO TELEGRAPHED RIO DE JANEIRO TODAY: RIO ADD KV

"MY TELEGRAM HELD BY CENSORSHIP CONTAINED NOTHING ALARMING OR TENDENTIOUS, REFLECTING PURELY FACTS DEVELOPED BY THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL AS YOU CAN ASCERTAIN BY DEMANDING COPY OF SAME FROM WESTERN TELEGRAPH. AS CONSEQUENCE TELEGRAM I WAS IMPRISONED INCOMMUNICADO SIX HOURS. CENSORSHIP ORDER STILL STANDS REFERRING MY TELEGRAMS."

THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT RIO DE JANEIRO ADVISED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT IT HAD RECEIVED NO TELEGRAMS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM NATAL SINCE JAN. 1.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAN 30-(AP)-THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO DOMINGO, THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE'S OLDEST UNIVERSITY, CONFERRED AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE YESTERDAY UPON TRYGVE LIE, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE AWARD WAS MADE BY DR.ORTEGA FRIER OF THE UNIVERSITY WHO NEXT WEEK BECOMES THE DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

AFTER THE CEREMONY, LIE WAS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT RAFAEL TRUJILLO.

MT919AES

MONTEVIDEO, URGUAY, JAN 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT-ELECT TOMAS BERRETA SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES THAT THE DATE ON WHICH THE U.S. ENTERED THE WAR "SHOULD BE CELEBRATED AS THE ANNIVERSARY OF AN ACT MARKING THE DECISIVE HOUR FOR CIVILIZATION."

"THE UNITED STATES SAVED THE WORLD FROM NAZISM AND FASCISIM," BERRETA DECLARED, "AND HER SACRIFICES ARE WHAT PERMIT US TO CONTINUE LIVING IN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY."

BERRETA IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HERE TOMORROW AND TO ARRIVE IN MIAMI ON FEB.4 AFTER A SHORT STOP IN RIO DE JANEIRO. AFTER ONE DAY IN MIAMI HE WILL VISIT NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, HYDE PARK AND PHILADELPHIA, FINALLY ARRIVING ON FEB.11 IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WILL BE THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

BERRETA SAID THAT WHILE IN WASHINGTON HE WOULD ASK MR. TRUMAN'S AID IN THE REHABILITATION OF URUGUAY'S FARM MACHINERY, WHICH HE SAID WAS LARGELY OBSOLETE.

M735AES

PUNJAB

LAHORE, INDIA, JAN.30-(AP)-ARRESTS CONTINUED ALL OVER THE PUNJAB TODAY AS PROCESSIONS, LARGE AND SMALL, DEMONSTRATED MOSLEM DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PRESENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

AT LEAST 70 ARRESTS WERE MADE BY LAHORE POLICE, AND MOSLEM LEAGUE REPORTS SAID 117 WERE JAILED IN LUDHIANA. AMONG THOSE REPORTED ARRESTED WAS MUMTAZ TIWANA, AN UNCLE OF THE PUNJAB PREMIER, SIR KHIZR HYAT KHAN TIWANA.

N142PES

TEHRAN, JAN. 30--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER ETTELLAAT SAID TONIGHT THAT THE IRANIAN CABINET HAD APPROVED A PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTER OF WAR TO IMPOSE MARTIAL LAW AND CURFEW ON GORGAN, IN MAZANDARIAN PROVINCE WHICH BORDERS ON THE CASPIAN SEA, AND IN THE SHAHSOVAR REGION. NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN BY THE NEWSPAPER AND CROWNED HEADS WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR

1947

WASHINGTON, JAN.30-(AP)-THE 40-NATION WORLD BANK, WHICH HAS YET TO MAKE ANY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT LOANS FOR WHICH IT WAS ORGANIZED LAST YEAR, REPORTED TODAY IT HAD AN OPERATING LOSS OF $432,022.03 FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1946.

A BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE BANK SHOWED THAT ITS INCOME FOR THE PERIOD WAS $289,889.57, EARNED FROM INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS, WHILE ITS EXPENSES AMOUNTED TO $721,911.60.

THE STATEMENT SHOWED THE TOTAL ASSETS OF THE BANK WILL BE $7,790,172,628 IN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK BY MEMBER COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH ONLY A FIFTH OF THAT IS TO BE PAID IN UNLESS LOSSES SHOULD REQUIRE FURTHER CALLS UPON MEMBERS FOR PAYMENTS.

SALARIES CONSTITUTED THE BIGGEST ITEM OF EXPENSE, TOTALLING $361,226. THE TWELVE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND THEIR TWELVE ALTERNATES WHO RECEIVE $17,500 A YEAR EACH, DREW $128,020 WHILE $233,206 WENT TO OTHER STAFF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS INCLUDING A PRESIDENT.

THE BANK IS NOW SEEKING A PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED EUGENE MYER, WHO RESIGNED DEC. 18 AFTER SIX MONTHS AS THE FIRST HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION, AND A VICE PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED HAROLD D. SMITH, WHO DIED LAST WEEK AFTER SUBMITTING A RESIGNATION EFFECTIVE UPON ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT.

AB1106PES

RIO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON--MILITARY OFFICIALS ARE PRESSING TO HAVE THE OFT-DELAYED RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE HELD BY THE END OF THIS YEAR SO THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS CAN GET DOWN TO BUSINESS ON HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PLANS. THE RIO CONFERENCE IS SUPPOSED TO DRAW UP A MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY FEB. 2; SENT JAN.30)

AB1224AES

30.24-7641

EDITORS:
WASHINGTON--THE GERMAN SECRETS STORY, MOVED IN ADVANCE LAST NIGHT, IS BEING SUB INTROED BECAUSE PARTS OF IT WERE COVERED IN AN AP NEWS-FEATURE STORY LAST MARCH 3.

--DASH--

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. (EST TONIGHT THURSDAY, JAN.30)

SUB INTRO GERMAN

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JAN.30-(AP)-THE FAILURE OF THE GERMAN NAVY TO MAKE GOOD USE OF ITS HEAVY SHIPS WAS DUE TO LACK OF THE "SEA-GOING HABIT," THE WARTIME LEADER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY SAID TODAY.

DISCUSSING SECRET NAZI DOCUMENTS NOW ON FILE HERE AND IN LONDON, FLEET ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING DISCLOSED A FEW U.S. SECRETS OF THE WAR.

THE UNITED STATES FEARED ANOTHER RAID BY GERMAN WAR SHIPS SUCH AS THAT THE BISMARCK AND THE PRINCE EUGEN UNDERTOOK IN 1941, SO A "HEAVY DETACHMENT" OF SHIPS WAS STATIONED AT ARGENTIA, NEW FOUNDLAND, HE TOLD REPORTERS.

THE PLAN CALLED FOR THESE SHIPS TO PUT TO SEA INSTANTLY I[illegible]ASE GERMAN SHIPS BROKE LOOSE AGAIN AND, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE BRITISH FORCES, HEAD THE ENEMY OFF IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

DETAILS OF HITLER'S ANGRY DECISION TO SCRAP HIS "BATTLESHIP ADMIRALS" AND THEIR HIGH SEAS FLEET IN JANUARY, 1943 WERE CONTAINED IN THE GERMAN DOCUMENTS, WHICH WERE MADE PUBLIC HERE AND IN LONDON TONIGHT (SOME CONTENTS OF THESE DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN DISCLOSED PREVIOUSLY, HOWEVER).

HITLER'S SECRET ORDER OFFICIALLY TERMINATED THE FIGHTING LIFE OF EVERY GERMAN WARSHIP LARGER THAN A DESTROYER MORE THAN TWO YEARS BEFORE V-E DAY.

A HEAVY FLEET, ETC., PREVIOUS (MOVED IN ADVANCE LAST NIGHT (A155-156) AT THIRD GRAF.

-DASH-

1947

EDITORS:
THE LONDON STORY ON THE GERMAN NAVAL DOCUMENTS WAS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME. WASHINGTON OFFICIALS HAVE MADE THE SAME REPORT AVAILABLE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME. REQUESTS THAT THE WASHINGTON RELEASE TIME BE CHANGED TO CONFORM WITH LONDON WERE NOT GRANTED.

THE AP, JAN 3

SW553PES

(ADVANCE)

WASHINGTON,JAN.30-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER SAID TODAY HE WILL LEAVE SUNDAY BY PLANE TO BEGIN HIS SURVEY OF FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT DISCUSSED HIS PLANS WITH REPORTERS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AFTER CONFERRING WITH SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL. IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, HOOVER SAID THAT DURING HIS TALK WITH MARSHALL THERE WERE "NO DISCUSSIONS THAT INVOLVED THE FATE OF ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY."

HE DESCRIBED HIS VISIT AS A COURTESY CALL AND SAID IT WAS MARKED BY "EXPRESSION OF GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ASKED HOOVER TO EXAMINE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACCOMPANYING PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED ZONES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

EG1143AES

(ADVANCE)

COLUMBUS, O., JAN.30-(AP)-PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER SAID TODAY HE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE GERMAN NAVY IN THE FALL OF 1939 TO GAIN FREEDOM FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP SO HE COULD WORK TO "OVERTHROW THE HITLER REGIME AND COME, THROUGH A NEW SELF-GOVERNMENT, TO A NEGOTIATED PEACE."

NIEMOELLER, HERE FOR ADDRESSES AT THE OHIO PASTORS' CONVENTION, ISSUED A STATEMENT EXPLAINING WHAT WAS "REALLY MEANT" BY HIS OFFER TO FIGHT FOR THE NAZIS.

THE WORLD WAR I U-BOAT COMMANDER, WHO SPENT EIGHT YEARS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR LEADING CHURCH OPPOSITION TO NAZI DOMINATION, SAIDI SENT A LETTEG

CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR LEADING CHURCH OPPOSITION TO NAZI DOMINATION, SAID:

"I SENT A LETTER TO ADMIRAL (ERICH) RAEDER IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, ANNOUNCING THAT I WAS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP BUT ABLE TO DO MILITARY SERVICE. MY INTENTION WAS TO GET OUT OF PRISON FOR THE TIME BEING. X X X

"IF HITLER WON THE WAR, GERMANY WOULD BE DESTROYED BY THIS ANTI-CHRISTIAN TRYANT WHO WOULD BE ABLE TO PERFORM HIS AIM OF DOING AWAY WITH ANY RELIGION NOT NAZI CONTROLLED. X X X IF HITLER LOST THE WAR, GERMANY WOULD BE LOST ALSO, AS IT WAS NOT TO BE HOPED THAT THE VICTORIOUS NATIONS WOULD GRANT THE GERMAN NATION ANY CHANCE OF A NEW BEGINNING.

"THE ONE THING FOR A GERMAN MAN, LOVING HIS PEOPLE AND HIS COUNTRY, COULD NOT BE ANYTHING ELSE THAN THAT DURING THE WAR--AND BEFORE IT WOULD BE EITHER GAINED OR LOST--TO HELP MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO OVERTHROW THE HITLER REGIME AND COME THROUGH A NEW SELF-GOVERNMENT TO A NEGOTIATED PEACE. I INTENDED TO ACT IN THIS DIRECTION, AND TO DO SO, I HAD TO BE FREE. X X X."

NIEMOELLER SAID HIS LETTER OFFERING TO ENLIST "WAS ANSWERED MONTHS LATER BY (FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM VON) KEITEL, WHO REFUSED TO HAVE ME BACK IN THE WEHRMACHT."

RS1051PES NM

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,JAN.30-(AP)-COMMUNISTS OR THEIR FELLOW TRAVELERS INFILTRATED INTO THE STAFFS OF AT LEAST FIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, SAYS ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

IN A SIGNED ARTICLE IN THE CURRENT COLLIER'S MAGAZINE, THE FORMER U.S. SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN ASSERTED THAT BY GETTING ON CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE STAFFS, COMMUNISTS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS HAD "ACCESS TO COMMITTEE FILES" AND SAT IN ON EXECUTIVE MEETINGS. THUS, LA FOLLETTE SAID, THEY OBTAINED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION WHICH THEY WERE ABLE TO USE "AS A PRIVATE SPYING SYSTEM AGAINST THEIR ENEMIES."

THE FORMER SENATOR NAMED THE FIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AS: THE SENATE CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, THE PEPPER SUBCOMMITTEE ON WARTIME HEALTH AND EDUCATION, THE KILGORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAR MOBILIZATION, AND THE MURRAY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.

HE SAID THAT ONE SOURCE OF COMMITTEE "INFILTRATION" WAS THE BORROWING OF 'DOWNTOWN PERSONNEL' FROM THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT IN STAFFING COMMITTEES." THIS PRACTICE HAS BEEN "CURBED" BY THE SENATE, LA FOLLETE SAID.

LAKE SUCCESS ADD XX ISSUE.

U.S. WILLINGNESS FOR CONCURRENT DISCUSSION WAS BELIEVED TO BE BASED ON THE CONDITION THAT EFFECTIVE AND ENFORCEABLE MACHINERY FOR ATOMIC CONTROL BE ESTABLISHED BEFORE ANY FINAL ACTION IS TAKEN ON GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

THE U.S. HAS BEEN INSISTING THAT ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BE CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL BEFORE GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

THE RUSSIANS ARE INSISTING THAT THE COUNCIL BEGIN IMMEDIATE DISCUSSIONS ON GENERAL DISARMAMENT. THEY ARGUE THAT THE ATOMIC PROBLEM CAN BE CONSIDERED DURING THE DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS AND HAVE PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL ESTABLISH A DISARMAMENT COMMISSION IMMEDIATELY.

THE U.S. HAS FELT THAT IF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL WERE ACCEPTED THE ATOMIC PROBLEM WOULD BE LOST IN THE SHUFFLE, THAT GENERAL DISARMAMENT QUESTIONS WOULD OVERSHADOW AND MINIMIZE ATOMIC CONTROL.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS APPEAR TO FAVOR CONCURRENT DISCUSSION, IT WAS BELIEVED THE U.S. COULD OBTAIN MAJORITY SUPPORT FOR PROMPT AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE ATOMIC QUESTION.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THERE IS SO MUCH WORK TO DO IN BOTH THE ATOMIC AND DISARMAMENT FIELDS THAT HE SAW NO OBJECTION IN SETTING UP THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION PROVIDED IT DID NOT INTERFERE WITH THE WORK OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

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THE U.S. DELEGATION HAS TAKEN THE LONG-TERM VIEW THAT THERE CANNOT BE DISARMAMENT WITHOUT COLLECTIVE SECURITY. AND AT THE HEART OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY, THE U.S. HAS ARGUED, THERE MUST BE A SYSTEM OF GENUINE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC AND ALL OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS WELL AS ARMAMENTS GENERALLY.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT, THE U.S. CONTENDS, WILL FLOW OUT OF A SYSTEM OF CONTROL.

RIGHT NOW AUSTIN WANTS TO SEE IN HIS TALKS WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL JUST HOW FAR UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT CAN BE ATTAINED ON THE ATOMIC ISSUE BEFORE IMPLEMENTING THE REST OF THE DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE U.S. DELEGATION CONSIDERS THAT IT WOULD BE RECOMPENSED IN WITHDRAWING ITS PROPOSAL FOR ATOMIC PRIORITY IF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS AGREE TO IMMEDIATE OR PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY REPORT AND OPEN THE WAY FOR SETTING UP AN ATOMIC TREATY WHICH WOULD HAVE THE NECESSARY CONTROLS.

AMERICAN SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT UNDER THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF CONGRESS, THE U.S. COULD NOT RATIFY AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC TREATY UNLESS THERE WERE ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED STATES SERVED OFFICIAL NOTICE TO THE U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS STUDYING WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION THAT ATOMIC ENERGY SECRETS MUST BE CAREFULLY GUARDED UNTIL ADEQUATE INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS ARE ESTABLISHED.

AT THE SAME TIME THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE LEAD IN THE COMMISSION IN ATTACKING ALL BARRIERS TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE COMMISSION BY A VOTE OF 10 TO 0, WITH EIGHT MEMBERS EITHER ABSENT OR NOT VOTING, APPROVED FORMATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND THE PRESS.

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THEN, BY A VOTE OF 9 TO 2, WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA JOINING IN THE NEGATIVE, THE COMMISSION GAVE TO A SUB-COMMITTEE THE TASK OF DEFINING THE DUTIES AND THE MAKE-UP OF THE INFORMATION BODY.

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U.N. NOTES (550)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JAN 30-(AP)-THERE IS A $22,000 UNITED NATIONS JOB GOING BEGGING BECAUSE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE CAN'T FIND AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN WHO WANTS TO CUT NATIONAL TIES AND PLUNGE INTO THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD.

THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN B. HUTSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS, RESTS ON LIE'S DESK, EFFECTIVE WITH APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR, AND THE PICKING OF A NEW MAN IS A MAJOR TASK FACING LIE ON HIS RETURN FROM A CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR TOMORROW.

THE POST, WHICH PAYS $13,500 PLUS $8,500 ALLOWANCES (ALL TAX FREE), MUST GO TO AN AMERICAN UNDER THE U.N. SETUP PROVIDING LIE WITH EIGHT ASSISTANTS FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES: RUSSIA, UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE NETHERLANDS AND CHILE. THE OTHER SEVEN JOBS ARE FILLED, APPARENTLY SATISFACTORILY.

LIE HAS A LONG LIST OF PROSPECTS BUT MANY OF THE OUTSTANDING ONES HAVE BEEN SCRATCHED BECAUSE OF RELUCTANCE TO DIVORCE THEMSELVES FROM NATIONAL AFFAIRS TO TAKE A JOB IN AN ORGANIZATION WHICH MUST REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL IN DEALING WITH ALL COUNTRIES. FOR THOSE HAVING POLITICAL AMBITIONS AT HOME, EMPLOYMENT IN THE U.N. WOULD SERVE AS A STRICT DAMPER.

IN HIS SEARCH LIE HAS CONSIDERED SUCH PERSONS AS MILTON EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT OF KANSAS STATE COLLEGE; WILSON WYATT, FORMER FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR; AND JULIUS C. HOLMES, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE HUNT EVEN HAS DIPPED INTO THE PRESENT STAFF WITH CONSIDERATION OF DAVID B. VAUGHAN, FORMERLY OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT AND NOW DIRECTOR OF CONFERENCES AND GENERAL SERVICES FOR THE U.N. VAUGHAN IS BEST KNOWN HERE FOR HIS EFFICIENT JOB IN ORGANIZING THE PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SETTING UP THE PEACE AGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DR. OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, DECIDED TO ENTERTAIN REPORTERS COVERING THE U.N. IN HIS FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENT. WITH THE ACTIVE LIST RUNNING NEAR 100, LANGE SCHEDULED THREE SEPARATE PARTIES AND SPLIT THE GUEST LIST.

LANGE REVEALED THAT HE WOULD LEAVE FOR POLAND NEXT SUNDAY, BUT SPIKED RUMORS THAT HE WOULD BECOME FOREIGN MINISTER.

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ONE OF THE TOP MEN IN THE U.N. PRIVATELY ESTIMATES THAT THE FIRST BUILDINGS IN THE NEW MANHATTAN SKYSCRAPER HEADQUARTERS WILL BE READY IN FOUR YEARS. HE ENVISIONS THE DEVELOPMENT COMPLETED WITHIN SIX YEARS.

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U.N. ACTIVITIES NOW ARE COVERED BY ALL THE WORLD'S IMPORTANT NEWS SERVICES, PLUS REPRESENTATIVES FROM INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS IN 30 COUNTRIES. RUSSIA IS THE ONLY MAJOR POWER WHICH DOES NOT HAVE REGULARLY-ASSIGNED WRITERS HERE FOR ITS BIG NEWSPAPERS, ALL THE SOVIET COVERAGE COMING THROUGH TASS, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY.

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M. F. LANGENHOVE, BELGIAN DELEGATE, WILL TAKE OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SATURDAY UNDER THE MONTHLY ROTATION PLAN. HE SUCCEEDS NORMAN J. O. MAKIN OF AUSTRALIA.

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UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT EMPLOYES SOON WILL BEGIN BALLOTING ON AN 18-MAN COMMITTEE TO DRAFT FINAL PLANS FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS (CAPS). THE ORGANIZATION, WHICH HAS BEEN LOOSELY DESCRIBED AS A UNION, WAS FORMED AS THE OUTGROWTH OF A SERIES OF COMPLAINTS OVER WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

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WITH THE SELECTION OF FRANCIS BIDDLE, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL, AS UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE. LATER JOHN HANCOCK, TOP ADVISER TO BERNARD M. BARUCH DURING THE LATTER'S TERM ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, IS EXPECTED TO BE DRAFTED TO ASSIST CHIEF DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN IN HANDLING ATOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE COMMISSION AND ON THE COUNCIL.

M645AES

Churchill Pleads For U.S.-British Palestine Rule (2)

ED CREAGH

London, Jan. 31 (AP) — Winston Churchill today called on Britain to produce at once a workable Palestine solution, with United States aid—or to surrender the mandate to the United Nations.

Characterizing the present situation as one of "blood and shame," Churchill said the likelihood of civil war should not deter Britain from giving up the mandate if she cannot resolve the problem.

The wartime Prime Minister addressed the House of Commons as the Government, in an apparent prelude to an all-out onslaught against the Palestine underground, ordered the evacuation of women, children and "unessential" civilian men from Palestine by next Tuesday.

Pledges Broken, Charge

Asserting that Britain had broken her pledges to the Jews and now had no reason to stay in Palestine, Churchill referred fleetingly to the current London talks between British officials and Arab Government representatives, and then declared:

"Unless that conference produces a solution which it is in our power to enforce effectively, we should definitely give notice that unless the United States will come in with us on a fifty-fifty basis on an agreed policy—on all the bloodshed, odium and trouble and work—we will lay our mandate at the feet of the international organization.

"Blood And Shame"

"I earnestly trust that the Government at the earliest possible moment, unless we have the aid of the United States, will give due notice to divest ourselves of a responsibility which we are failing to discharge and which in the process is covering us with blood and shame."

He said Britain had no obligation to withdraw from the Suez Canal zone now that treaty negotiations with Egypt have broken down, and added:

"Let us then stay in the canal zone and have no further interest in the strategic position of Palestine. I never thought we had a strategic interest there."

Bow To Threats, Charge

Churchill bitterly charged the Government with bowing to threats from what he called "terrorists and criminals" in Palestine. Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones denied the Government postponed the execution of Dov Bela Gruner, convicted terrorist, because two British subjects were held as hostages in Palestine.

Questioned sharply by Churchill and by Conservative Oliver Stanley—who said "the biblical land of milk and honey will become a bloody hell" if peace is not established—the Colonial Secretary said the postponement was for other reasons.

"There was a riot in the prison virtually the whole of that day," Creech Jones said. "Jews and Arabs provoked one another. Prisoners got out of hand. It was impossible for his (Gruner's) legal representative to gain access to the prisoner."

1922 Mandate

Churchill referred to talks in progress here aimed at reconciling Jewish and Arab claims in Palestine, and said:

"When the present conference is over, unless the United States comes in with us on a 50-50 basis to shoulder an agreed policy, then we should lay our mandate at the feet of the United Nations."

Britain, which conquered Palestine from the Turks in the first World War, administers it under a 1922 mandate from the League of Nations, held by some to have expired. Churchill made a similar proposal last fall, but the Labor party government has shown no disposition to leave Palestine.

As the debate raged in the Commons, Jewish sources in London expressed "shock" at the Government's plan to evacuate women and children from Palestine. Arabs here for conferences welcomed the step.

"The announcement has taken us by surprise and is a great shock to us," said Moshe Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency's political department. Agency representatives have been holding unofficial talks with Government officials outside the formal Anglo-Arab talks.

The Arab delegation spokesman, Dr. Fadil Jamali, Iraq Foreign Minister, said: "We certainly hope that strong measures will now be taken to suppress terrorism of any kind in our country and that a peaceful solution will be evolved under peaceful conditions."

Deplores Violence

Churchill asked that the Government make every effort to avoid "squalid warfare with terrorists" in Palestine, with the United States and the rest of the world looking on. But he urged against bowing to intimidation by threats from the Palestine underground, declaring:

"If you are brought into a quarrel, pugnacity and will power cannot be dispensed with. It is a terrible thing to be drawn into a quarrel and to be cowed out of doing your duty.

"Good gracious me! How should we have got through our late strug-

gle if we had allowed our will power to be influenced in this way?

"What would have been said when the Germans were bombing London if we had sent a message to say 'if only you will leave off, we will guarantee not to touch Berlin.'

"That is the road of abject defeat. I hate this quarrel with the Jews—but when you are engaged in the matter, at least bear yourselves like men."

Stanley Opens Attack

Stanley opened the Conservative attack.

"It must be the urgent task of the Government to re-establish our authority in Palestine as an essential preliminary to any final settlement," Stanley said.

Stanley opened a general House debate on the whole question of Palestine violence, which was climaxed this week by the kidnapping of two prominent Britons and the still impending threat of martial law.

Sources close to the Government said the Palestine evacuation order was a prelude to an all-out drive to stamp out Holy Land disorders. News of the order was welcomed by Arab delegates to the London Conference on Palestine.

Pressure on the Government to break the Arab-Jewish deadlock by imposing a solution even at the risk of widespread disorders was growing, with some of the Labor Government's stanchest supporters leading the outcry.

Churchill called for the debate on the new violence in Palestine and the Government agreed after opposition leaders declared that "firmer measures" by the Palestine Government would have checked the lawlessness that culminated in the kidnapping of two Britons.

LEAVE PALESTINE, BRITONS ARE TOLD (N)

Women And Children Ordered Evacuated By Tuesday

C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Palestine Government ordered today the compulsory evacuation of all British women and children in the Holy Land to Great Britain and the removal of all Government officials into security camps in a move presaging drastic military action to stamp out Palestine terrorism.

The first reaction from some British civilians affected by the evacuation order was blunt refusal. Many of the women, only recently reunited with their husbands, said they would not heed the order to return to Great Britain to face housing problems and food shortages.

It was rumored without confirmation in Jerusalem that the next step in the security program after the evacuation will be the declaration of statutory martial law. It was said the plan for martial law was drafted during Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's recent visit to Palestine.

Gruner Execution Forecast

Another unconfirmed report set in circulation by the evacuation order was that Dov Bela Gruner, sentenced to hang for participation in an attack on a police station, would be executed Tuesday and that acts of violent retribution probably would follow the hanging.

Gruner was to have been executed last Tuesday, but the hanging was stayed after two British civilians were kidnapped last Sunday and Monday by members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground movement to which Gruner was attached. The civilians, both former officers, were released after Gruner was reprieved.

The evacuation order gave the High Commissioner authority also to remove "nonessential personnel not being Palestinian citizens," a phrase which might apply to Americans.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, United States consul general, recommended to the State Department that "all assistance" be given to American citizens who may wish to leave. He was advised by the High Commissioner, however, that no Americans were likely to be endangered.

Citizens of the British dominions as well as Britons came under the order.

Affects Up To 2,000

The Palestine government said that the exodus, affecting up to 2,000 women and children in families of government officials and business men, must be accomplished by Tuesday.

"Certain other civilians" were included in the evacuation order and British business men in a hastily called session drafted the "strongest protest" to the Board of Trade in London against possible evacuation of civilian business men.

The families will be concentrated in the Sarafand Army Camp on the coastal plain Tuesday morning and will be sent to the United Kingdom from Haifa. Air transport will be arranged for invalids.

News Correspondents Warned

Pinkerton, who conferred with the High Commissioner, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, this afternoon, said United States Consulate families probably would remain. He said the High Commissioner had advised him that other Americans were unlikely to be in danger since terrorist attacks thus far have been directed against the British.

The Government summoned two dozen British news correspondents and advised them to "leave Palestine or stay at your own risk." A Government spokesman said the correspondents were not regarded as essential civilians.

No mention was made of the military in the order, but families living in private flats were ordered into compounds by 5 P.M. All Government officials remaining in Palestine will be placed either in compounds or military camps where a constant guard can be maintained.

Five hundred army families were directed to move from private quarters to married-family quarters in army camps.

'Only One Suitcase

Departing civilians will be permitted to take with them only one large suitcase and contents not to exceed 60 pounds and $80 in cash.

The order provides that if any person urged to leave Palestine for security reasons refuses to do so "he shall be guilty of an offense against such regulations, and any police officer or members of his Majesty's forces may take any action in relation to such persons which may be appropriate to effect the purpose contemplated by such directions."

Step Taken To Allow Government To Insure Peace (D)

C. DAVIDSON 1947

Jerusalem, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Palestine Government today ordered the compulsory evacuation of British women and children from the Holy Land to clear the stage for new action against terrorism.

The families of Government officials and business men will be evacuated by next Tuesday and returned to Britain. Families of army officers were ordered into such secured areas as the Allenby barracks by 5 P.M. today. The Government estimated that up to 2,000 women and children would be affected. No estimate was given of the number of "unessential" civilian men who also may be evacuated.

D.C. Asked For Orders

United States consular officials telegraphed Washington for orders on what instructions to give Americans in Palestine.

A Government spokesman said the evacuation results from "recent terroristic acts," including the kidnapping of British civilians. It will "allow the Government and the military to carry out the task of maintaining peace," he added.

"Certain persons," such as correspondents, will have the option of remaining, but the Government served notice it would not be responsible for their safety. British correspondents were told their presence was not considered essential.

Based On 1945 Regulations

"Appropriate" action will be taken against any persons refusing orders to leave. The order was based on 1945 defense emergency regulations permitting the evacuation of "nonessential personnel, not being Palestine citizens" or "any persons or class of persons other than persons so evacuated."

The order was signed by H. L. G. Gurney, chief secretary of the Palestine Government.

Ironically, it was the earlier deportation of thousands of Jews which led indirectly and in part to evacuation of the British families. Thousands of Jews who reached Palestine waters without immigration certificates have been deported to Cyprus, and Jewish underground organizations have struck back in protest, leading to widespread disturbances.

Zionist, Arab Aims

Zionist organizations seek to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jews. The British Government, which rules the Holy Land under a League of Nations mandate, has been conferring in London with Jewish and Arab leaders. The Arabs oppose extension of Jewish immigration and the Arab League seeks to establish Palestine as an independent, Arab-dominated state.

The order did not mention any anticipation of a London conference decision on the future of Palestine, but it gave rise to speculation that the British military was planning much more stringent measures to stamp out underground activities.

The spokesman said "there is a hint in this announcement of its connection with the political state of affairs."

In addition to the civilians, about 150 army families have been living outside barracks. Hundreds of others live in barracks. Officers of the 3d Infantry Division, now believed moving from Egypt to Palestine, were told to leave their families behind.

Potential Violence Factor

Some sources speculated that the British expected widespread violence if Dov Bela Gruner, condemned for participating in a raid on a police station, was executed. Gruner, a member of the underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, was expected to apply for the right to appeal his death sentence to the British Privy Council, but thus far the application has not been sent.

Two prominent Britons, Judge Ralph Windham and H. A. I. Collins, were kidnapped early this week and apparently were held by Irgun as hostages for Gruner. Both were released later in the week.

Belgium Suggests Occupation Of Germany For 25-40 Years (N)

A. STEINHOFF

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Military occupation of Germany for 25 to 40 years was suggested to the Deputy Foreign Ministers Council today by Belgium, doormat of German invasion armies in two world wars, American informants reported.

Baron Herve de Gruben, who presented Belgium's recommendations, said complete military occupation might not be necessary for such a long period, but that strategic areas and zones where war industries might spring up should be controlled for that period at least.

A tapering-off process in military occupation elsewhere might provide a transition period for Germans to accommodate themselves to a world of peace, he suggested.

Harmony For A Change

Other Belgian suggestions included a Federal political system in Germany with unification of economic enterprises, a special Allied control commission for the Ruhr and Rhineland after the end of military occupation, and political supervision of western Germany from Holland to Switzerland to a depth [illegible] miles east of the Rhine by an international body for an indefinite time. This body, he said, should be composed of France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain.

Baron de Gruben's views were given in response to a question from Feodor Gousev, the Soviet deputy, who said the opinion from a country occupied twice within memory should be of particular value.

The deputies proceeded harmoniously for a change today.

U.S. And Russia Closer

American and Soviet deputies were disclosed to be in a wide area of agreement on small power participation in the German peace making, and Yugoslavia did not renew her effort, which produced fireworks yesterday, to exclude Hans Piesch, an Austrian delegate.

Robert Murphy, the United States deputy for Germany, appeared to have brought the United States and Russia closer together on one of the conference's most controversial issues when he announced he wanted "constant consultation by the smaller nations" with all the deputies' committees.

This appeared to be close to a position to which Gousev finally has retreated by saying he wanted the committees to "take the testimony" of the smaller nations.

Protests Are Not Renewed

This access to committee was far from what Brazil and Britain's dominions, Australia, Canada and South Africa, have been fighting for, however. So far they have been restricted to a bare presentation of views, with the United States, France and Britain sympathetic to their fuller participation, and Russia objecting.

American sources said Yugoslavia did not renew her protests that Piesch, governor of the Austrian province of Carinthia, was "unfit" to appear before the deputies when they sat down at the conference table today with Piesch in his seat.

The Russian deputy who yesterday supported Yugoslavia in a spirited exchange appeared satisfied with a decision to ask the Allied Control Council at Vienna to report by February 15 on whether Piesch had Nazi connections.

Austrians Questioned Closely

It appeared that presentation of the Austrian case will be concluded before that date, and that the Piesch case will be a dead issue by then.

Gousev questioned the Austrians closely as to their attitude toward German assets in the eastern zone of Austria which the Russians say were allotted to the Soviet by the Potsdam declaration. Britain and the United States have declared the Russians were not entitled to these assets as reparations if they were formerly Austrian property.

Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, replied to Gousev that Austria was handicapped by having no clear definition of what constitutes German property, either from the Potsdam document or the Vienna control council.

He said 70,000 Austrians were thrown into concentration camps by the Nazis and that no completely Austrian division served in the war. Although there were some Austrian individuals who served voluntarily, he said, the great majority served unwillingly.

Some U.S.-Russ Accord Seen (D)

JACK SMITH

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—A certain area of agreement between Soviet and American diplomats on the issue of small-power participation in framing the German peace treaty was indicated today.

Robert Murphy, of the United States, asked at the four-power Deputy Foreign Ministers Conference how much he believed lesser powers should take part in writing the peace, said he wanted "constant consultation by the smaller nations" with all the deputies' committees.

This suggested that Murphy did not favor full participation by all belligerents at all stages such as the smaller nations, led by Britain's dominions, have demanded.

Russian Position

Soviet Deputy Feodor T. Gousev, who had opposed the demand from the start, said he wanted the committees to "take the testimony" of smaller nations.

Diplomatic circles speculated that Britain and France, too, might tacitly approve the Russian stand.

The development came as the State Department in Washington, in consultation with the American delegation here, drafted a formal proposal on treaty-making procedure.

Disagreement persisted over the right of one Austrian delegate to

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present his views before the Deputies' Austrian section, but another —Foreign Minister Karl Gruber— appeared before that section again today.

Forced To Fight

British sources said that Gruber, questioned by Gousev about "Austria's responsibility" for fighting alongside Germany, replied: "Austria was forcibly annexed and it was Austrian citizens, not an Austrian Government, who took part in the war and most of these were forced to do so. Most Austrians were opposed to Hitler." Gruber added, "and more than 70,000 were sent to concentration camps."

The Moscow radio, meanwhile, stepped up its propaganda against Western proposals for reorganization of Germany into a federation of small states.

In the sharpest of a series of commentaries this week on the London deputies' sessions, the Soviet radio pushed a Russian plan for "economic and political unity" of Germany and charged that the United States and Britain were seeking "permanent Anglo-American guidance in German political life."

The question of Germany's future form of government has not yet been raised formally in the session, but the Moscow radio for several days past has been stressing Polish, Czech and Yugoslav statements to negotiators favoring a unified Germany.

ROYAL FAMILY BADE FAREWELL

To Leave Britain on Warship for Africa Tomorrow.

R. LAWSTROM

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—England bade farewell for three-and-a-half months today to the royal family, as they made final preparations to board the battleship Vanguard for a sixteen-day voyage to South Africa.

Traveling by special train to Portsmouth, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose were to embark late this afternoon amidst a ceremonial display by the R. A. F., Royal Navy and picked military units.

The Vanguard, the newest and largest of Britain's battle fleet, is scheduled to leave Portsmouth before dawn tomorrow, escorted by two cruisers, one destroyer and an aircraft carrier.

Because of the cold wave, the King and Queen canceled their plans for a state drive from Buckingham Palace to Waterloo Station, thereby disappointing many pomp-loving Londoners and provincial visitors who, despite the bitter temperatures, expected to show up early to be sure of good spots along the official route.

Tribute by Masefield.

John Masefield, the 72-year-old poet laureate, today contributed six lines of verse as his tribute to the King, upon the sailing of the royal family.

Published in the London Times and described by Masefield as "nothing pretentious but an expression of our feelings at a moment when everybody is wishing the royal family especially good fortune," the poem follows:

Most gracious sovereign, leaving England's shore
To bind your peoples by a link the more,
Deign to accept, from one, the hopes of all,
That at your going happy fortunes fall,
That on your journey blessed stars may burn,
And fair winds company your wished return.

It is one of the few such ceremonial inspirations of the poet laureate since the coronation of the King and Queen in 1937.

BUTCHER'S SON SUCCEEDS DUKE

Ex-Boilermaker Named Australian Governor General

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—William J. McKell, son of a butcher and a former boilermaker, tonight was appointed Governor-General of Australia.

Despite protests from some quarters in Australia against the appointment of an active political figure, King George VI approved the appointment.

McKell is Labor Prime Minister of New South Wales. He succeeds the King's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, as the King's representative in Australia.

Recommended Appointment

The appointment was made on recommendation of the Commonwealth Government of Australia.

McKell was born at Pambula, New South Wales, in 1891. He left school at 13 and was apprenticed to a boilermaker. When elected to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1917 he was its youngest member. He became Premier and Colonial Treasurer in 1941 and has held the dual office since.

French Resistance Leader Acquitted Again

Paris, Jan. 31 (AP)—René Hardy, a French resistance leader twice charged with being a tool of the Germans during the occupation, was acquitted b a high court jury on January 24. He had been acquitted previously of similar charges before a purge court in Algiers.

Hardy had been suspected by some resistance members because a group of their leaders was rounded up by the Gestapo near Lyon in June, 1942, and he managed to escape under what his accusers said were mysterious circumstances.

CLAY SHIFTS OFFICERS

Berlin, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American Deputy Military Governor for the United States Occupation Zone of Germany, ordered twelve transfers of military government personnel today, but a spokesman for Clay denied the order was a shake-up.

The order followed persistent rumors that a shake-up was impending among officers who had become involved in Bavarian politics in Munich. Most of the changes involved affected intelligence, legal and information control divisions of the Bavarian military government.

Henry Parkman, chief of the Military Government's Administration Division, said the order was not "a shake-up due to any specific things that happened in Bavaria," but was issued by Clay to "obtain rotation and keep the military government from getting in a rut." Officers withdrawn from Munich were switched with officers from Stuttgart in Wuerttemberg-Baden, or from Wiesbaden in Greater Hesse.

ARMY SHIFTS IN GERMANY

U. S. to Drop Third and Base Unit as Major Commands

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 31 (AP)—The gradually dwindling United States Army in Germany announced today "major changes in the organizational command" that will eliminate the Third United States Army and the Continental base section as major commands and place in their stead four military districts.

The first district will comprise Wuerttemberg-Baden, the second, Greater Hesse, the third, Bavaria, and the fouth, the Bremen enclave.

A headquarters announcement said the changes were "designed to obviate continuous changes in commands, which would otherwise occur as United States occupational objectives are met and theatre strength declines."

Headquarters announced that the Western Base Section in France will be deactivated by April 1 and that other units still in France will assume the responsibilities formerly held by that organization.

Berlin, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Wilhelm Pieck, Communist chairman of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party, suggested today that a conference of political parties and trade unions in Germany should be held to plan the establishment of a German central Government which could sign the peace treaty. Pieck insisted, however, that the unification of Germany was a prerequisite to the establishment of a national Government.

WORK STOPPAGES SPREAD

BERLIN, Jan. 31—(AP) Work stoppages spread through the Ruhr coal fields today, despite Allied appeals for increased production, as German miners protested the continued shortage of bread. Spokesmen for the miners said they were prepared to go to extremes in demands for a remedy.

Two Aides Of Hitler (a) Sentenced

Munich, Germany, Jan. 31 (AP)—German de-Nazification courts today sentenced Hans Fritzsche, former Nazi broadcaster, and Heinrich Hoffman, personal photographer to Adolf Hitler, to long terms at hard labor for aiding the Hitler regime.

Fritzsche, aide to Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, was acquitted last November by the four-power International Military Tribunal, which tried top-ranking Nazis. The German court in Nuernberg, however, sentenced him to nine years.

Loss Of Fortune

Hoffman was sentenced to ten years and the loss of a personal fortune of about $800,000, for being Hitler's personal cameraman for nearly 25 years. The prosecution said Hoffman was to pictures what "Goebbels and Hans Fritzsche were by word of mouth"—top propagandists for the Nazi party. Hoffman contended he was a photographer only to make money and that his prints extoling high Nazis were not propagandistic.

The prosecution produced a copy of Hitler's personal newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, which listed Hoffman as part of the Propaganda Ministry.

Enough For Family

Fritzsche was convicted of being "a major offender" under deNazification laws. The five-man court ordered him deprived of all his property, but left enough for his wife and daughter to live on. He pleaded that he was a tool of higher Nazis and argued that he believed in what he said or wrote.

Franz von Papen, also acquitted at Nuernberg, is facing a similar deNazification court.

Slayer of U. S. Flyer To Hang in Reich

Dachau, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Alwin Reinke, a German civilian, was sentenced to hang by an American war crimes court today for shooting an American flyer in the back after the flyer parachuted to earth during a 1944 air raid on Kiel.

'Amnesia Hoax' Term Cut In Half

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 31 (AP). The 40-year prison sentence given Private Gene F. Jackson, of French Lick, Ind., described by the Army as perpetrator of the "biggest amnesia hoax" of World War II, was reduced to twenty years today.

Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, 3d Army commander, in reviewing the case, halved the term. Jackson must forfeit all pay and allowances and will be dishonorably discharged under the finding.

Jackson disappeared from his unit in France September 27, 1944, and was declared "administratively dead." Found in the French zone of Germany last July, he said he had been an amnesia victim. The court held him to be mentally competent.

Rabbi Bernstein placed no credence in rumors that Germany might see outbreaks similar to those in Palestine or that battles between Jews and occupation troops were imminent, but added in an interview:

"One cannot predict how long these people can remain normal under abnormal circumstances. They have already suffered more than enough. Their quick resettlement in Palestine, the United States and other countries is the need of the hour."

D. P.'s Outlook Described.

Describing the outlook of the D. P.'s, he said: "There is increasing restlessness and frustration as the weary months drag on without any solution of their main problem, which is resettlement. But they have not cracked under the strain. In fact, more of them are working than ever before, and in every camp there are more workers than there is work available. Although there have been some incidents between D. P.'s and military personnel, they have been few in number."

He attributed the incidents to language difficulties, to youthfulness of American troops and, on the part of the D. P.'s, a misunderstanding of the intentions of men in uniform.

He has written to the Major-General, Ernest N. Harmon, commander of the Third Army and the United States constabulary, asking that soldiers be given special orientation on D. P. problems. Simultaneously, Jewish agencies are undertaking to give Jewish D. P.'s orientation on "the mission of the United States military in Germany."

Nevertheless, Rabbi Bernstein declared: "In my judgment, military policies in relation to the displaced persons are as good as can be expected under the circumstances."

He said that Jews represent about one-quarter of the displaced persons in Germany and Austria.

76 Dropped in German School

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 31 (AP)—Erlangen University, where the Rev. Martin Niemoeller was booed by students after the war, was ordered today to dismiss five professors and seventy-one employes for having Nazi tendencies. The United States Military Government for Bavaria made the announcement after an inquiry of some months.

Rising Tenseness of D.P.'s Told

But Aid to McNarney Sees No Big Outbreaks by 200,000 Jews in Reich and Austria.

Frankfurt, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—A sense of restlessness and frustration is growing among the more than 200,000 Jewish displaced persons in Germany and Austria, Rabbi Philip H. Bernstein said today. He is adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, retiring commander of United States forces in Europe.

ALLIES ABOLISH BOARD IN ITALY

Need for Control Commission 'No Longer Exists,' Supreme Head Says.

ROME, Jan. 31—(AP) The Allies tonight abolished, effective at midnight, the Allied Control commission set up shortly before the Italian armistice to advise and supervise the Italian government.

Gen. Sir William Morgan, supreme allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, announced the commission—headed for the past year by Rear Adm. Ellery W. Stone of the U. S. Navy—was being eliminated because the need for it "no longer exists."

Morgan said abolition of the commission was part of the general reduction of military establishments in Italy, preparatory to the signing of the Italian peace treaty in Paris Feb. 10.

The "residual functions" of the commission will be absorbed by Allied Force Headquarters to which Stone will be attached as chief of the Italian Military affairs section.

A simultaneous announcement said Stone's right-hand men, British Brig. Matthew Carr and U. S. Col. De Walbach Peen, had been appointed chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the liaison and civil affairs branch with offices in Rome.

U.N. Probe In Greece To Be Open To Public

Athens, Jan. 31 (AP)—A principle of open sessions for press coverage was adopted today by the United Nations Security Council Commission investigating conditions along both sides of the northern Greek frontier.

The commission also adopted a system of rotation for its chairmanship under which each chairman will serve for seven days. John Hood, of Australia, took over the chair for the first week.

The Bulgarian liaison staff arrived last night. The remainder of the Yugslav staff was expected today from Salonika. There has been no word on the whereabout of the Albanian delegation.

The representatives of Greece and her three neighbors, whom she charges with fomenting guerrilla warfare near the northern frontier, were scheduled to meet late today with the commission for a preliminary exchange of views on methods of procedure.

Red Cross To Distribute Shoes

Vienna, Jan. 31 (AP)—Headquarters of the United States Army in Austria announced today the American Red Cross would distribute 55,000 pairs of children's shoes.

Criticism (N) Of British

Belgrade, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government charged today that British military officials permitted Chetniks to beat to death a Yugoslav representative at a displaced-person's camp in Italy Saturday, and demanded the arrest and extradition to Yugoslavia of the perpetrators and the punishment of the British officers responsible.

Visko Glumchich, the Yugoslav official, was fatally beaten and his assistant, Josip Engel, was seriously injured by the Chetniks, who oppose the regime of Marshal Tito, a Yugoslav note declared. The Yugoslavs were attempting to persuade the Chetniks to leave the camp at Naples and return to their own country.

Asks Compensation For Family

The note submitted to the British Foreign Office in London also asked for compensation for Glumchich's family, the placing of all Yugoslav members of "Quisling groups" in prisoner-of-war camps, and establishment of a mixed commission to investigate the killing.

[The British Foreign Office acknowledged receipt of the note, but said no action could be taken until it gets a complete report from British officials in Italy. A Foreign Office spokesman said "sorrow" had been expressed to the Yugoslavs over the death.]

Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said that the note "expresses the bitterness of the Yugoslav peoples toward Chetnik war criminals who murdered" Glumchich and also against "British military officials who permitted an official of an Allied country to be murdered before their very eyes."

British Major Criticized

The note charged that the Chetniks, armed with iron rods, "bestially attacked Yugoslav officials before the very eyes of the British officers and inflicted such heavy injuries upon them that Glumchich succumbed to wounds in three hours after the attack, while Engel's condition is uncertain."

The note added that the Yugoslav officials, seeing the danger confronting them, appealed to a British major for protection, but that he failed to act, although he had at his disposal a dozen soldiers and military police. The Yugoslav officials had received previous assurance that Chetniks were unarmed, the note said.

Yugoslavs Ask British To Give Up Chetniks (D)

Belgrade, Jan. 31 (AP)—It was officially announced today that Yugoslavia had submitted to Britain a five-point demand for extradition of Chetniks who killed one Yugoslav representative and injured another at a British-controlled displaced-person camp in Italy last Saturday.

Chetniks are Yugoslavs opposed to the regime of Premier Marshall Tito. They formerly were led by Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who was executed by the Tito regime as a war criminal.

Arrests Demanded

The official announcement said the Yugoslav Embassy in London submitted the Yugoslav demand to the British Foreign Office. Arrest of all persons connected with the attack was asked.

The note also demanded punishment of British military officials who witnessed the incident, which occurred at a camp near Naples; compensation to relatives; placing of all Yugoslav members of "quisling groups" in prisoner-of-war camps, and establishing of a mixed commission to investigate the killing.

Yugoslavs Protest To Vatican

Belgrade, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government addressed two notes to the Vatican secretariat today accusing the Vatican of harboring and aiding the escape to South America of alleged Yugoslav war criminals.

The first note demanded the return of five "notorious Yugoslav war criminals, who, according to information received by the Yugoslav Government from the Foreign Office of Britain, are located on Vatican territory."

The second protested the activities of the Commissione di Assistenza Pontificia, which the Yugoslavs asserted made possible the departure of a number of Yugoslav war criminals to South America with visas and financial aid. The note said some of these fugitives departed from Genoa last December 29 and some from Naples on December 30.

Five Named In First Note

The first note named as the men on Vatican territory Vladimir Velmar Jankovic, Dr. Milorad Nedeljkovic, Milosav Vasiljevic, Marisav Petrovic and Ilija.

"Their guilt," it declared, "already has been ascertained both by competent Yugoslav authorities and by American and British authorities, who were searching for them in Italy in order to hand them over to Yugoslav authorities to be tried. The Yugoslav Government asks the Holy See to issue necessary orders that the aforementioned war criminals might be arrested immediately and handed over to Yugoslav authorities."

After naming several of the more important alleged war criminals who were reported to have departed for South America, the second Yugoslav note said the Government had been informed that "the Holy See's commission, the Commissione di Assistenza Pontificia, has enabled the departure of a large number of these war criminals by providing them with visas and financing their passage."

Documents Called False

"The documents, on the grounds of which these war criminals applied to the commission, were false and issued on the part of the 'St. Gerolano Brotherhood' and the 'Yugoslav Charity Society,' which have no right whatsoever to issue documents to Yugoslav citizens," it continued.

"The Yugoslav Government protests against such activities on the part of this commission and expects that the Holy See will issue the necessary orders to the effect that the commission cease its activities directed against the interests of the Federated Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia and all the United Nations."

U. S. NAVY BUILDING CHINA BASE, SAY REDS

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—(AP) Pravda's New York correspondent reported today that the U. S. Navy department was building a big naval base in the Chinese port of Tsingtao, which, he said, according to secret agreement between China and the United States, would be turned over to America in the event of war.

"The construction of this base," the writer said, "is only part of the American military program on Chinese territory."

The message said further that the Chinese government was "dissatisfied with the financial terms which were being imposed upon China in building this base, but thus far had not been able to defend its position in negotiations."

Soviet Paper's Report Of Secret Base Denied

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Navy denied today a report in the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* that the Navy is building a secret base at Tsingtao, China, or that there is a secret agreement for use of the Chinese port in event of war.

Press officers at the Navy Department volunteered the assertion that the *Pravda* report is "untrue."

Moscow, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Russian newspapers published today dispatches from Washington announcing that the United States is withdrawing from attempts to mediate the dispute between the Chinese Communists and Chungking government. There was no immediate editorial comment.

Moslem League Again Rejects New Delhi Bid

Karachi, India, Jan. 31 (AP)—The All-India Moslem League said tonight it was declining again to join the Constituent Assembly at New Delhi which is drafting a constitution for an independent Indian Government.

The announcement said the Moslems would not join because the predominantly Hindu Congress party had not accepted the full terms of the British Cabinet mission's plan which is to serve as the basis of the new Government.

French Advance in Hanoi

HANOI, Indo-China, Jan. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Besieged Viet Namese inside Hanoi fell back before advancing French Colonial forces today, setting fires block by block.

On the perimeter of the area held by forces of the Viet Nam Republic, Nationalists launched several sharp attacks last night but were thrown back and the French penetrated another 100 yards.

About 5,000 Chinese civilians still are in the district, concentrated in its center.

Peiping Rail Line Cleared Of Reds

Peiping, Jan. 31 (AP)—Traffic on the Tientsin-Peiping railway, which was disrupted for 24 hours by violent Communist attacks at three of its stations, was resumed today after the nationalist army had driven off the guerrilla forces.

Armored train reinforcements from Tientsin engaged attackers who had assaulted Anting, Weishanchuang and Wanchuang stations, all within 20 miles of Peiping, and ripped up more than 100 yards of track in their first assault on the important line in two months.

Battalion Wiped Out

A battalion of Nationalist defenders at Anting were reported by the newspaper *Hsin Min Tao* to have been wiped out and the station buildings set fire. The town was later recaptured from the estimated 6,000 Communists who made the assault.

A freight train loaded with Marines and supplies en route from Peiping to Tangku was held up about 20 miles from the fighting but was in no way involved in it.

Traffic on the Peiping-Mukden Railway, which was also halted because of the attacks, has been resumed.

Marine Denies (D) Assaulting Chinese Coed

Peiping, Jan. 31 (AP)—Private Warren T. Pritchard, United States Marine, charged with assaulting a Chinese coed, Shen Chung, told a naval court today: "I did not touch or molest the girl."

Pritchard, who did not take the stand in his defense, read a short statement after both defense and prosecution had rested. A verdict will be given tomorrow.

Shen Chung charged that Corporal William Gaither Pierson, who already has been convicted of raping her, and "another Marine" dragged her into a field and assaulted her.

Chinese Dollar Falls to New Low

Shanghai, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Chinese currency hit a record low of 7,600 Chinese dollars to one United States dollar today. The slump was attributed in part to America's decision to end mediation efforts in China. The price yesterday was 6,800 to one.

JAPS TO DEFY M'ARTHUR BAN (N)

One Union Says It Will Ignore His Bar On Strike

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur forced cancellation today of Japan's great general strike, but one big union declared it would ignore his order and other labor leaders obeyed reluctantly.

Union leaders told their 2,400,000 workers to stay on the job only after MacArthur issued a written directive to "desist" because he could not permit such a weapon to be used in improverished Japan.

The unions had ignored verbal orders from supreme headquarters, and today the all-Japanese Express Company Union, claiming 130,000 members, said it would strike tomorrow, defying the written order as well.

Hauls Most Of Food

The express union hauls in most of Tokyo's food and hence falls squarely within MacArthur's prohibition.

Not a single wildcat strike was reported, all utilities were operating, and streetcars and subways were running in Tokyo. The strike had been set for midnight last night.

Yashiro Ii, chairman of the central strike committee of the powerful Government workers unions, declared in a nation-wide broadcast last night the strike was off on "General MacArthur's orders."

"Although it is extremely regrettable," he said, "we must comply as it is a categorical imperative. We respect Americans and are thankful to them for what they did during the food crisis (last year). We must comply."

New Negotiations Urged

Ii called on the Government to reopen negotiations on wage issues, and in terms reminiscent of those used by Japanese propagandists in explaining defeats during the war, added:

"There is such a thing as 'one step retreat, two steps forward.'"

MacArthur's statement was issued nine hours before the strike was set to begin and was prominently displayed in Tokyo newspapers.

With tension easing, Maj. Gen. Illiam Chase called off an alert which he had ordered on his own initiative yesterday for his 1st Cavalry Division. He had sent out additional security patrols, declaring, "I don't intend to be Pearl Harbored here in Tokyo."

No General Alert

Officers at United States 8th Army headquarters said there had been no general alert, but reported that occupation forces would have been ready to swing into action at a moments notice, if necessary.

Even before the strike was called off, the Conservative Japanese Cabinet, which was a primary target of the unions, was reshuffled with six new members—all Conservatives.

In addition to calling for resignation of the Cabinet, the unions demanded a 200 per cent increase in wages.

The Government, which had offered a 100 per cent increase, agreed to a previous union mediation proposal, but the labor leaders

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said it was too late.

Acts With Reluctance

MacArthur said he acted "with the greatest reluctance" and "only to forestall a fatal impact upon an already gravely threatened public welfare."

Such a strike, he said, "might reduce large masses of the Japanese people to the point of actual starvation."

The occupation commander declared the "small minority" involved "might well plunge the great masses into a disaster not unlike that produced in the immediate past by the minority which led Japan into the destruction of war."

He concluded, "I do not intend otherwise to restrict the freedom of action heretofore given labor in the achievement of legitimate objectives."

War Of Nerves

The central strike committee mulled this over for five hours and then announced it had decided to call off the walkout and sent such instructions to locals throughout the country.

The action of the union leaders in delaying the cancellation until well after MacArthur personally intervened was viewed here as a war of nerves that was part of the eternal conflict underlying the occupation, in which Leftwingers more and more openly have been challenging the General's authority.

Yashiro Li, chairman of the Council of Government Workers Unions, and Ichizo Suzuki, leader of the Railway Workers union which claims 500,000 members, said it would take at least 30 hours to notify everybody and that some locals probably would go out before they got the word.

Between the time MacArthur acted and the unions bowed, Premier Shigeru Yoshida dropped five of his cabinet ministers and put in six new ones, tightening the Conservatives' grip on the government.

Yoshida himself took over the ministry of agriculture and forestry and retained the foreign ministry and premiership.

Various other cabinet positions were reassigned and two new men were given ministries without portfolio.

The new cabinet was invested by the emperor this afternoon.

Gen. MacArthur, in his first direct personal intervention in Nipponese labor disputes, ordered the leftist labor leaders to cancel their call for a strike tomorrow of all government employees. The walkout, in support of demands for triple current wages and as a protest against continuance of Premier Shigeru Yoshida and his conservative cabinet, would have crippled seriously if not halted transportation, communications, utilities and other services. The government had offered to double wages.

MacArthur said that the strike would have violated his directive against activities detrimental to the occupation.

Two hours later, Emperor Hirohito invested a reorganized cabinet which included six newly appointed conservatives. Yoshida himself added the important agriculture and forestry portfolio to his premiership and the foreign ministry he already held.

A previous Yoshida bid to the third ranking Japanese party, the Social Democrats, to join the leading liberal and progressive (actually conservatives) parties in forming a coalition cabinet failed after the social democrats divided between strong leftist and rightist factions—failed to agree among themselves.

MacArthur killed the strike order with an order of his own: "I will not permit the use of so deadly a social weapon."

Five hours after the order was issued and four hours before the midnight strike deadline which was to have pulled 2,400,000 Government workers off their jobs the Tokyo Central Strike Committee, composed of Left-wing labor leaders, announced that it had "decided to call off the strike."

All Locals Notified

The committee issued instructions to all locals throughout the nation to abandon all strike plans.

Earlier the leaders of the strike, which would have crippled almost the entire Japanese economy, indicated they would ignore the Supreme Commander's order. They said they had not advised their members the walkout was canceled and that probably many would stay off the job after midnight.

Jap Leftists Dealt Twin Blow

MacArthur Bars General Strike and Cabinet Adds Six Conservatives in Reshuffle.

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Japanese leftists, including labor leaders of Japan's 2,400,000 Government employees, suffered a quick double defeat today.

Jap Cabinet Reorganized

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (AP)—A reorganized Cabinet of Conservatives, with six new Ministers included in it, took office today two hours after General MacArthur had issued an order killing the proposed general strike.

In his new Cabinet, Premier Shiberu Yoshida tightened the Conservative hold on the Government, which is plagued with increasing economic problems, and sidestepped a general resignation after two failures to draw Socialists into a coalition cabinet.

Emperor Hirohito invested the new Cabinet in office in a special ceremony at the Imperial Palace at 5 P.M.

Five Dropped

Yoshida dropped five of the former Cabinet members and appointed Conservatives to their places and then named one of his close confidants to a sixth position.

The Premier will take over the important Agriculture and Forestry portfolios in addition to holding the Premiership and the Foreign Ministry.

Kineshichi Masuda, nonpartisan friend of the Premier and former governor of Hokkaido, became Transportation Minister, instead of Eisaku Sato, Transportation Ministry career official, who had been scheduled to take the post.

Admiral Hasegawa Is Cleared

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Admiral Kyoshi Hasegawa, former Governor of Formosa and commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, was cleared of suspicion as a war criminal and released from Sugamo prison today.

Prospects For Early Indonesia Peace Fade

Batavia, Java, Jan. 31 (AP)—Prospects for an early return of peace in Indonesia faded today. The Netherlands Commission General and Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir announced separately their readiness to sign the Cheribon agreement immediately, but disagreed on their conditions for signing.

A Dutch communiqué said the Indonesians must first issue a general cease-fire order under the October 14 truce agreement and accept as binding the Commission General's explanation of the agreement to the Dutch Parliament and Netherlands Overseas Minister J. A. Jonkman's explanatory speeches of October 10 and December 19.

Sjahrir referred to his offer of two weeks ago to sign the agreement, which would set up a United States of Indonesia, united with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown, and to accept as binding minutes of the two delegations' joint discussions at Cheribon.

"This offer was not accepted, although it still stands," Sjahrir said. "The Dutch are entitled to say what they want about the agreement, but to demand that we accept as part of the agreement speeches and statements made after the draft was initialed virtually constitutes negotiation of a new agreement."

FIRST JAVA CARGO

Batavia, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir said today that he had been advised by cable from New York that the 7,176-ton American freighter Martin Behrman, "with the consent of the United States Department of State," would pick up the first cargo moving directly from the unrecognized Republic of Indonesia to America.

Sjahrir released a cable from the Isbrandtsen Company, Inc., of 26 Broadway, stating that the ship was en route to Cheribon, Java, and that the Flying Cloud, a vessel of 6,214 tons, would follow in mid-March. He said that the first cargo would be 5,000 tons of rubber and 1,300 tons of sugar.

South Pacific Group Stabilized

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 31 (AP)—The South Pacific Regional Conference voted today to establish a $200,000 fund, contributed by all six member nations, to make their organization permanent. The United States is one of the members. The conference also voted to sponsor an annual meeting of natives and missionaries representing all South Pacific territories.

Mrs. Peron's Paper Hails U. S. Envoy

Buenos Aires, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—The newspaper Democracia, owned by Mrs. Eva D. Peron, wife of President Peron, today carried an eight-column front page headline announcing the return from Washington of United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith.

The headline read: "Messersmith Arrives Tomorrow; Peronist People Let's Welcome Him! With Peron at Nornon (airport) at Midnight.

TERMS OF U.S. GIVEN RUSSIA (N)

Concerns World-Wide Arms Reduction Program Plans

M. HARRELSON

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—The United States was reported tonight to have outlined to Soviet Russia the terms on which it would agree to the Soviet proposal for immediate creation of an eleven-nation commission to draft plans for a world-wide arms reduction program.

Informed quarters said Warren R. Austin, American delegate to the United Nations Security Council, in an informal conversation with Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, had offered to accept the Soviet proposal on these conditions:

1. That the Security Council agree in advance to "consider" at its next meeting the Atomic Energy Commission's report for an international atomic control plan.

Austin Is Optimistic

2. That the Securtiy Council stipulate that the General Arms Reduction Commission would in no way overlap or interfere with the future work of the Atomic Commission.

3. That the Security Council, meeting as a committee of the whole, work out a resolution laying down in detail the scope of the work to be assigned to the new commission.

Informed quarters said Austin was optimistic that a formula would be found before the Security Council's next meeting, probably Tuesday.

Work on the general arms reduction question and the atomic control plan has been held up by differences between the United States and Russia over the procedure to be followed. The United States has insisted that atomic control be given priority, while Russia has demanded that the Security Council take up immediately the broader question of regulating all weapons.

Situation Complicated

The situation was complicated further today when one delegate, who declined use of his name, said the United Nations must assure the world that it can maintain peace before a single gun is scrapped under the arms reduction program.

Meanwhile, the Security Council today again postponed action on Great Britain's charges that Albania caused the death of 44 British seamen last October by laying mines in the Corfu channel. The case was postponed to give Albania more time to get a representative to New York to present Albania's side of the dispute.

Peace Security Held Basic To Arms Plan (D)

1947

E. HAUCK

Lake Success, N.Y., Jan. 31 (AP). The United Nations must assure the world that it can maintain peace before a single gun is scrapped under a proposed 55-nation arms-reduction program, a Security Council delegate said today.

This delegate said the first step toward such security would have to be the setting up of an international military force by the United Nations.

He added that he would demand that the Council ask a report from the military staff committee, which has been working on the global force for nearly a year without apparent progress.

Complaint On Albania

This development came as the Security Council was called into session to consider taking up Great Britain's mine-laying complaint against Albania. Forty-four sailors were killed last October 22 when two British destroyers struck mines off the Albanian coast.

The case has been pending more than a week awaiting the arrival of an Albanian representative, but the United Nations said it still had no word that an envoy had actually left Albania for New York.

Dissatisfaction over the progress of the military committee has been apparent in United Nations circles for some time, but the demand for a report would be the first evidence of direct pressure on the group.

The military committee includes representatives of Russia, the United States, Great Britain, France and China. It began sessions last March and in its latest communiqué disclosed that it was still studying the "principles" surrounding the establishment of global forces.

No Discussion Of Strength

It was learned that the committee has not at any time approached the stage of discussing the actual strength of the forces, the contributions of any one country, or who would command the units.

Military men have privately expressed the opinion that the generals and admirals could reach a speedy decision under ordinary circumstances but that they were stymied by political considerations. Some claim no progress can be made until such political barriers are removed.

Full-scale debate on the whole arms-slashing proposal will be touched off next week when American Delegate Warren R. Austin, recently returned from Washington conferences, offers the United States views to the Council.

BRIDGES ASKS FIRM ATTITUDE BY MARSHALL

New Hampshire Senator Assails 'Appeasing' Of Moscow

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) today bitterly assailed what he called United States "appeasement" of Russia and

urged Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, to take a firm stand at the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference in March.

"For our gifts of appeasement we have been paid off in contempt, broken pledges, calculated delay and confusion—all of this against a backdrop of world-wide anti-American propaganda," he said in a statement.

The New Hampshire lawmaker, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he could not understand the "joy" in this country because "Messrs. Stalin, Molotov and Vishinsky have finally deigned to smile upon us: because after gumming up the peace for a year and a half, after looting many areas of friend and foe alike, the Kremlin has generously consented to negotiate treaties."

"Unworthy Behavior"

American "gratefulness" for signs of Soviet co-operation, he continued, "is behavior unworthy of a fourth-rate nation under the shadow of Soviet aggression, let alone the world's greatest representative Government."

Bridges charged that Russia's aim today is to turn Germany into a "satellite and ally," and declared:

"If Moscow succeeds in the great design of merging Russian manpower and German technical discipline, the last chance of saving democratic civilization will be lost."

Seen As First Test

"That is why the scheduled big-power conference in Moscow (starting March 10) is so terribly important. It is there that our new Secretary of State will have his first and most decisive test."

Bridges's criticism followed a Senate speech earlier this week by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), declaring "it seems obvious" that Russia is building an atomic plant in the Ural Mountains and that the United States "may be in mortal danger."

Bridges lashed out sharply at both America's wartime diplomatic dealings with Russia and at Moscow's postwar activities.

"Whatever accomplishments we can claim in recent months came after we stiffened our policy with an injection of the iron of self-respect," he said.

Patience And Firmness

"Let us not forget that our representatives traveled a hard road, a humiliating road, before they reached at long last a policy of so-called 'patience and firmness.'

"There is still a lot more patience than firmness in the amalgam," he added.

Reverting to the Soviets, Bridges said:

"The plain truth is that for all their supposed softening of attitude, the Russian rulers have given up nothing essential. They hold what they've grabbed and are proceeding at double speed to consolidate the empire they've carved for themselves."

"U.S. Counts On Marshall"

Bridges said Americans "count on Secretary Marshall to resist the efforts of a noisy minority, typified by Henry Wallace and his fellow-traveling entourage, to steer American foreign policy back into the blind alley from which it has only recently emerged."

Wallace was fired from his Cabinet post as Secretary of Commerce last fall after publicly criticizing what he termed Secretary of State Byrnes's "get tough with Russia" policy.

Bridges said "everyone knows" that Byrnes, in taking over the State Department, "inherited a sorry mess of appeasement and political muddling from the war years" and "was obliged to make the most of shabby and shameful bargains at the expense of other people's freedom."

U.S. Lacking Oil For Major War, 1947 Report Says

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Senate Oil Investigating Committee declared today this country couldn't fight another major war if it had to rely on its own oil alone.

It urged "bold steps" to get synthetic fuel production ready.

The committee emphasized in its final report, however, that source materials for synthetic fuels appear to be "capable of meeting all domestic petroleum requirements for many centuries," hence:

"It is folly to be apprehensive that this nation is facing a shortage of liquid fuel.

But the eleven-member committee—created two years ago to recommend a national petroleum policy—said the military aspect is more serious.

Development Urged

It asserted that in the event of an invasion with all oil imports cut off, known United States reserves could not supply the requirments of a large-scale campaign.

Despite the atomic bomb, it added, oil remains the key to military victory and "no nation which lacks a sure supply of liquid fuel can hope to maintain a position of leadership."

Hence the answer, the committee declared, "is to be found in synthetic production."

Two Alternatives

The group, headed by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), said two alternatives face the nation: It either can wait and hope for oil to be discovered or it can "take steps to guarantee a domestic supply adequate for all eventualities" by:

1. Promoting the domestic hunt for oil, and

2. Continuing synthetic fuels research.

"It behooves the nation as soon as possible to take bold steps in the direction of synthetic production so that such production can become readily geared into the oil economy," the committee asserted.

It listed natural gas, oil shale, coal and lignites as sources and said synthetic gasoline can be produced from natural gas at about the same cost as from crude oil. The others run about eight cents a gallon higher.

Declaring that although demand is greater than ever, the committee said the United States "is no longer the world's greatest reservoir of oil" and discoveries of new fields have been decreasing in size and importance for the past ten years.

Besides O'Mahoney, members of the special committee include Senators Connally (Texas), Edwin C. Johnson (Col.), Overton (La.), Lucas (Ill.) and Maybank (S.C.), Democrats, and Vandenberg (Mich.), Moore (Okla.), Brewster (Maine) and Gurney (S.D.), Republicans. Robert M. La Follette (Prog., Wis.) was a member, but his senatorial term ended with the last Congress.

Five-Point Program

The committee recommended that Congress adopt this five-point program:

1. Laws stimulating exploration development at home. Encouragement of conservation. Promotion of interstate oil compacts but guarding against misuse of conservation laws to restrain unduly any operator. Administering public lands, not primarily as a revenue source, but to stimulate private initiative to develop oil.

2. Use of Government facilities to promote research in manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels, but without permitting Government competition with private industry. Legislation to encourage "secondary recovery" of oil from old fields.

3. Encouraging free competitive enterprise by tax reforms to "restore the incentives for the risk of private capital in new ventures." Enforcement of anti-trust laws. Adherence to the law barring shipments of oil produced in violation of state law. Continuing income-tax provisions permitting deductions for depletion and intangible drilling costs.

4. Require full disclosure to the Government of the principal terms, conditions and obligations by which American companies undertake to carry on the petroleum industry abroad."

5. A foreign policy to promote full development of oil resources of the whole world for all people, securing adequate supplies for all people, and discouraging restrictions preventing full opportunity for all people to benefit.

International Problems

Turning to international problems in its report, the committee said:

"The facts are that a torrent of foreign oil could be released on our shores and that imports are already rising rapidly and net exports declining."

An inundation of low-cost foreign oil would injure recovery of domestic oil from old wells and "stifle many an independent enterprise," the report said.

It said, too, that the danger of a world surplus flowing into the United States and destroying the market of the independent operator "could be readily averted by an increased industrialization in foreign countries."

TRUMAN'S FIGURE ON REVENUE UPPED BY $200,000,000

Experts Estimate Next Year's Treasury Income at $37,928,000,000.

G.O.P. HOPES BRIGHTER

Tax Slash Supporters Given Boost; Lucas Warns Against Cut.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) Republican tax-slashing plans got a boost today from an estimate by congressional tax experts that revenues next year will reach $37,928,000,000—$200,000,000 above President Truman's figures.

Yet, all was confusion as to how the easing of the tax load may be shared as between the little and big man.

Sees Security Menaced

Meanwhile, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) took to the radio with a charge that Republicans, in their determination to cut taxes 20 per cent, are threatening the nation's military security and also "the financial security of every American" who has invested in government bonds.

The Republicans, he said, have "the atmosphere befogged" and are "misleading our people in the hope of gaining some personal or party advantage.' "

These developments came close on the heels of yesterday's statement by Speaker Martin (R-Mass) disowning a previous Republican statement calling for an "across the board" slash in income taxes which would give large and small income persons the same 20 per cent reduction.

The retreat from the "across the board" approach came after Representative Engel (R-Mich), leading a revolt in Republican ranks, charged in the house that this would mean a two cents a week tax reduction for the $12 a week man and $50,000 a year for the $300,000 man.

If the Republican congress passes the bill by Representative Knutson (R-Minn) embodying the 20 per cent across the board proposal, Engel said, it might "spell defeat" for the G.O.P. in 1948.

Dead as Mummy

But Engel commented today "that bill is as dead as an Egyptian mummy."

Martin said the party has no commitment on an "across the board" cut but stands for a 20 per cent overall slash. A statement issued by the House Republican Steering committee shortly after the November G.O.P. election victory said the committee was "a unit in the view that there can be a 20 per cent reduction across the board in personal income taxes."

There was no clear indication today whether party leaders would call directly for revision of the Knutson bill, to give more tax relief to persons with small incomes.

Colin F. Stam, chief of the staff of tax experts employed by congress, told the Senate-House Budget committee today that revenues in the fiscal year beginning July 1 are likely to reach $37,928,000,000.

Budget Balancing Easer

Representative Taber (R-NY), chairman of the Budget group through which congress will review the President's $37,500,000,000 budget and set its own ceiling on spending, told reporters that the extra $200,000,000 estimated by Stam would make easier the Republican program of balancing the budget reducing the national debt and cutting taxes.

Also, he said this program would be facilitated further by legislation freezing excise levies—on liquor, furs, jewelry and other so-called luxuries—at their war time levels and maintaining the increased postal rates. This would bring around $1,500,000,000 into the treasury, above the estimates by the President and Stam.

Moreover, Taber declared "I still stand on" prior estimates that Mr. Truman's budget figure can be cut about $5,000,000,000—as a further aid to debt payment and budget balancing.

After today's meeting of the budget committee, Representative Cannon (D-Mo) said "it is just going around in circles, doing nothing" toward arriving at a spending ceiling. Representative Doughton (D-NC) said "they haven't done anything but talk, and there's a confusion of figures."

Committee Backs President In Hope Prices Will Be Cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) The joint "congressional committee on the economic report" joined President Truman today in expressing hope that business will cut prices and labor will not seek too-high pay raises.

This committee, established under the Employment Act of 1946, withheld specific legislative recommendations, however, in its first annual report to Congress.

Chairman Taft (R-Ohio) explained to the Senate that it was not possible to reorganize the committee (following five election casualties) until this month, and that the committee's staff has not yet been selected.

Report Is Considered

Nevertheless the committee considered the report of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, made in December, and the economic report of the President which he sent to Congress Jan. 8. With regard to the President's recommendations, the committee said:

"The committee agrees with the President that removal of war-time controls and the return to a freer economy places on business, farmers, labor, management and consumers the main responsibility for working out price and wage relationships.

"The committee joins in the President's hope that business will reduce prices; that labor will refrain from excessive wage demands, and that both will bend every effort to increase productivity."

The report said the President's short range recommendations could be summarized as follows: Congress should extend rent control, extend the coverage and revise the benefits under social security, extend the coverage and raise the rate of the minimum wage, and enact a long range, comprehensive housing program; that the tax burden should be reduced as soon as possible, but not at this time; and that Congress should deal with the whole field of labor-management relations in which sound collective bargaining is essential.

Highly Controversial

The committee said that most of these matters are "highly controversial" and that all are under consideration by congressional committees.

"A recommendation from this committee at this time, which could only be casual before our studies are made, would not be helpful to the solution of the problems," the report declared. "The committee will proceed to consider these problems with reference to their effect on the maintenance of a stable economy and continuous employment."

The committee of seven senators and seven representatives saw its basic problem as working out "a method of preventing depressions so that substantially full employment may be continuously maintained."

HIRSCH CITES WAR PROFITS

Says 2 Per Cent Would Bring Wealth In Some Cases

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Republican members of the Senate War Investigating Committee heard today from Brig. Gen. Maurice Hirsch that a two per cent profit on one war contract might make one contractor "outrageously rich" while another contractor might make 80 to 90 per cent profit without "criticism from anyone."

Hirsch is the retiring chief of the War Contracts Renegotiation Board, set up to recapture for the Government any profits deemed

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excessive.

He was a witness at a hearing called by Chairman Brewster (R., Maine), before the four Democratic members of the committee were appointed. Brewster explained that Hirsch is leaving Government service today and departing on a wedding trip.

"Best Estimate" Sought

Brewster and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) pressed the General for his best estimate at what was the average profit of all war contractors.

"Substantially under ten per cent," was the reply.

"How much under?" Ferguson demanded.

"I could not guess," he said. "I do not think anyone could give you an honest answer."

Crystals Given As Example

Hirsch cited war contracts for crystals used in radios and other communications equipment as an example where two per cent would be too high a profit.

He explained that a crystal contractor could turn over his sales dollar "119 times in a year" so that a two per cent sales profit would be well over 200 per cent for a year.

At the other extreme, the General said, were companies where families had developed a secret process or patent over a period of years or generations. If they turned over these developments for war purposes, the General said, "I doubt that anyone would criticize 80 or 90 per cent (profit)."

Ferguson wanted to know whether contractors were paid for products that "shortened the war efforts" or saved lives.

Example Is Given

Hirsch said that a device known as "the snake" might fit this description. He said it was a mechanical device which could be used in landings on beaches where the enemy had obstacles such as pillboxes.

The General said "the snake" could be moved onto the beach to destroy the obstacles.

"Fortunately we did not have to use it much," he added. "But it was of tremendous value to the war effort."

Hirsch said that the contractor who planned and produced "the snake" would get a larger profit than another contractor who produced the same item from plans furnished by the inventor.

Many Landlords Entitled to Higher Ceilings, OTC Head Believes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming shouldered full responsibility today for the 10 per cent rent increase order which President Truman personally quashed at the last minute.

Fleming, head of the Office of Temporary Controls, went before the Senate Banking committee to explain the mysterious mixup which has intrigued the capital since the order was almost issued Wednesday.

He said he felt that many landlords were entitled to higher ceilings, and that the easiest way was to grant an across-the-board raise rather than try to make individual changes.

Believed Order Justified

He discussed the rental problem in general with the President, he said, and went away thinking that he was justified in ordering a general increase.

"At the time," he explained, "I did not know the President had three times expressed himself against a general increase."

His disclosure ended a splurge of speculation as to who ordered the ceiling boost. Few guessed Fleming, for he was out of town.

The square-built, beribboned general said he was called to Iowa by the death of his mother but before leaving instructed his deputy, James W. Follin, to "put in a general raise in rent ceilings."

Release Machinery Starts

OPA, now part of Fleming's control office, began grinding out the announcement Wednesday, on the eve of hearings on rent control before the Banking committee headed by Senator Tobey (R-N.H.).

But Mr. Truman stepped in when the order reached the White House late in the day, Fleming testified. The President declared any general increase was "unwarranted" and forbade its issuance, saying the decision should be left to Congress.

Instead, it was decided to grant the individual adjustments wherever necessary, and "as expeditiously as possible," Fleming said.

The Senate committee—which today heard a long list of property owners' spokesmen seek either an increase or an end of rent ceilings—started a quest for the "person in authority," as Tobey put it, who began the "comedy of errors."

Hearing-Room Packed

Fleming hastened back to Washington and told his story to a packed hearing-room. He wound up by declaring:

"I recommend that the law be re-enacted substantially in its present form."

The rent control act expires June 30. Fleming said he believes the extension should run for 12 more months because "inflationary pressures on rentals are much more powerful now than they were after World War I."

"It is not difficult to foresee what would happen if present controls on rent were suddenly lifted," he added.

Some officials expressed the view privately that the incident increased the likelihood that Congress would order some sort of flat increase in view of the disclosure that Fleming had decided a flat increase was desirable.

Fleming Takes Full Blame For Order to Boost Rents

FRANCE RENEWS PROTEST ON OIL

Insists Middle East Deal Violates Pact of 1928.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—France was reported today to have renewed her protest to the United States against the Middle Eastern oil deal involving four major American companies.

Government officials told reporters that the second French note details contentions made in the first note of a month ago that the agreement violated a 1928 pact to which a French company was a party.

France specifically objected to to a deal whereby Socony Vacuum and Standard of New Jersey were permited to buy 40 per cent of control in the Arabian-American oil company.

The Arabian - American Oil company formerly was operated solely by the Texas company and Standard of California. It has exclusive rights to exploit the tremendous quantities of oil in Saudi Arabia.

France's position is that this agreement is illegal because Standard of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum pledged in 1928 that they would not seek concessations in the so-called "red line" area independently of French, British and Dutch firms. The "red line" area roughly covers the territory within the limits of the former Turkish Ottoman Empire of which Saudia Arabia is part.

State Department officials said they were studying both French notes and hoped to reply within the next week or ten days.

The United States, in effect, rejected the first French protest on this matter, claiming it was a deal between private companies and not an inter-governmental matter.

Later, a State Department spokesman retracted this stand and said the American Government regarded it as an inter-governmental matter and would weigh the French position carefully.

Outlook For Armed Forces: No Draft, Must Rely On Volunteers

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Prospects are stronger than ever today that the armed services will have to rely on volunteers alone for quite a while after March 31, when the draft expires.

Extended White House hearings on compulsory universal training and undiminished congressional opposition to continuing selective service are combining to create this situation.

Actually, however, there have been no draft calls since last October.

Report Due In April

Officials of President Truman's Advisory Commission on Universal Training said it now appears that their report will not be ready until sometime in April.

The commission was created December 19, and has been meeting twice a week. Its chairman, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, first said he believed recommendations could be made by the end of March.

Even if this schedule were met, however, there is considerable doubt among House leaders that a compulsory training bill could be enacted for several months after that, if at all.

Faces Hostile Majority

An informal poll of the House Armed Service subcommittee shows a majority against such a program. Senate opponents have called it out-of-date "goose-stepping" and forgetful of the lessons of mechanized warfare.

President Truman, however, has de-emphasized the military phase. He stresses that it would provide "physical as well as mental and moral development." Army, Navy and State Department officials are supporting the proposal, although the War Department has insisted that any training system must be based primarily on national security considerations.

Meanwhile, the Army is going ahead at Fort Knox, Ky., with a "guinea pig" training course for 18 and 19 year old volunteers.

Draft "On Way Out"

Congressional opposition to extending the draft is even stronger than against the training proposals. Leaders say selective service is definitely on the way out.

Secretary of War Patterson has promised to send his department's recommendations to Congress next week whether he draft should be extended beyond March 31. He said if the Army can get the volunteers it needs—an average of 35,000 a month—it will not require the draft.

The enlisted strength of the Army now is 970,000. Recruiting since October, 1945, has brought 1,100,000 volunteers, but 50 per cent were for short terms and these are expiring in large numbers.

Recruiting picked up this month over previous months, but it will not hit the 35,000 goal.

ASKS MORE SAFETY FOR TROOP SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Representative Weichel (R.-Ohio) contended today that the Maritime Commission is operating troop-carrying ships that do not meet safety standards. He said Congress should intervene "before there is a tragedy."

Weichel told a reporter that Vice-Admiral William W. Smith has acknowledged to the House Merchant Marine Committee, of which Weichel is a member, that ships carrying troops and displaced persons home are not adequately provided with lifeboats and rafts. Many of the vessels, Weichel said, are converted cargo ships.

While civilian passengers coming home from foreign stations are required to sign waivers disclaiming their right to damages in the event of an accident, he said, troops are not given even that option.

"They are under orders and when they are ordered to board a ship, they must do so," he commented. "That was all right during the shooting war, but it certainly isn't right now that the emergency is over."

Weichel said Congress should enact a law giving troops the same protection as civilians in the matter of sea transportation.

A Maritime Commission official expressed astonishment at Weichel's comments. This official, asking that his name not be used, said all troops moved in the ships are adequately provided with lifeboats and rafts, and that their safety is assured. The Army and Navy are fully satisfied with the arrangements, he added.

Gen. Devers To Inspect Alaskan Task Forces

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 31 (AP)—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, accompanied by a party of ground forces and tactical air command officers, will leave Langley Field tomorrow on an inspection trip to task forces Frigid and Williwaw in Alaska, it was announced today by AGF headquarters at Fort Monroe.

Devers's party, including Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, commanding general of the tactical air command with headquarters at Langley Field, is scheduled to be away for more than two weeks.

Seamen's Training To Be Curtailed

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission said today that budget cuts and the diminishing demand for merchant seamen will necessitate a sharp reduction in its widespread training program in the fiscal year beginning July 1. No decision has been reached, the commission said, on the amount of reduction or on which merchant seaman schools will be closed.

"The merchant seaman training program was instituted to meet a wartime need," a public relations spokesman for the commission said. "We turned out 350,000 to 400,000 trained seamen. More than 1,700 ships have been tied up in the reserve fleet, and now there are more seamen available than can possibly go out. A sharp reduction in the training program is very normal and in the interest of the taxpayers."

6 DEADLY POISONS TAKEN FROM ATOMS

Splitting Of Plutonium And Uranium Lead To Find

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—Six new poisons, all metals, all created by fission in atomic bombs or in atomic power plants, were reported to the American Physical Society today by J. G. Hamilton, M.D., University of California.

The six are probably the most deadly poisons known to science, with one exception. The exception is plutonium, one of the metals that, by its splitting, fathers the horrid half dozen. Plutonium is equally as deadly a poison as its brood of split atoms.

Uranium, which also makes the same six poisons by splitting, is by itself not nearly as poisonous as its six daughters. All six are common metals.

Emit Radioactive Rays

But when created by atom-splitting the six are isotopes, that is, with slightly different-than-normal weights. Because of this weight difference the six all emit radioactive rays for months.

Their peril is due to the fact that all six, and their father plutonium, deposit themselves in the bone lining next to the marrow. Bone marrow, said Dr. Hamilton, is man's Achilles heel, when attacked by radioactive rays. These rays kill him quicker when they can get at the marrow than when they hit any other tissue. In the inner bone lining they reach the marrow in all cases and first.

There are only two ways of these poisonous metals getting into the blood, and thence to the bones. One is through cuts. The other is by breathing them into the lungs

in a spray. If taken in food they are excreted with little or no harm.

One Named Americium

The six poisonous metals are ittrium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, zirconium and columbium.

The new synthetic metal, Element 95, created in cyclotrons, and named Americium, also deposits in bones and is dangerous, but there is no human risk because the amounts produced are far too small to be visible in microscopes.

Hamilton said that the new radioactive metals from atom-splitting have no obvious applications for medical use or for cancer. The studies he reported today were done by K. Scott, H. Copp, Miss Dorothy Axelrod, Dr. L. Jacobsen and Professor R. Overstreet, all of the University of California.

duced very good meteors. Copper nose covers made the best meteor fragments for photographic study. Not only in speed, but in some other way, these flying fragments resembled natural shooting stars. Their trail was 50 to 300 feet long, and straight as a flash of lightning.

This discovery was the tipoff that led to attempts last December to shoot man-made meteors off from a V-2 rocket after it had reached high altitude, where lack of air would give the artificial shooting stars velocities of perhaps 10 miles a second. This experiment failed. Dr. Wood said that the reason was possibly the fact that iron liners or cones were used. In his observations, he said, iron seldom gave decent artificial meteors.

'Meteors' At Aberdeen

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—Artificial meteors or shooting stars, traveling about six miles a second, were the secret of American war rockets and some other projectiles.

These man-made meteors shot forward out of the rocket's nose at the instant of impact and explosion, and they bored through steel and concrete like a knife through cheese.

Their discovery was reported to the American Institute of Physics today by Dr. R. W. Wood, research professor of physics, Johns Hopkins University, who conducted the tests at Aberdeen Proving Ground during the war.

Fired By Bazooka

One such rocket was fired by the bazooka. This rocket traveled much too slow to penetrate armor and pill boxes. But the nose explosion did just that. This explosion shot straight ahead like a stream of water out of a hose. For a time it was not known that anything except fire and drive accounted for the penetration.

One dark night at Aberdeen, the instrument known as the spectroscope was used to photograph the jet from a bazooka shell's nose. This picture revealed that the main part of the stream of fire was small fragments of solid matter, travelling at unheard-of speeds, and incandescent because of air friction.

The speeds were those of slow meteors. The particles were as big as, and sometimes bigger, than many visible shooting stars, that are not larger than grains of dust. Even dust traveling six miles a second has a big punch.

Like Conical Cups

The fragments were made of the shattered packing over the nose of the explosive in the rocket. These nose covers, shaped like inverted, conical paper drinking cups, were made of various metals.

Covers made of Pyrex glass pro-

Lilienthal Denies 'Red' Charge

1947

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal, nominated by President Truman to head the new Atomic Energy Control Commission, denied before Senators today that he is a Communist.

His deniel in testimony before the Senate Atomic Committee came in response to a question from Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) who has described Lilienthal as "the head Communist of my State."

"Are you a Communist?" McKellar demanded.

"No," Lilienthal replied firmly.

"Are you a Democrat?"

"No."

"Are you a Republican?"

"No," Lilienthal said. "I am like a great many other people. I am not affiliated with any party. I am an independent voter."

Lilienthal now is acting head of the atomic energy commission, but cannot continue unless the Senate approves his selection for the post. He resigned as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority to accept nomination to the commission.

McKellar has feuded with Lilienthal for years over TVA matters. He told the committee Lilienthal exercised dictatorial control over TVA and sought to prove in questioning that the former TVA head believes in "one man government."

Lilienthal, seated near by, denied vigorously that he holds any such views.

"You don't believe in government by law, do you?" the Tennessee Senator asked.

Lilienthal replied that he doesn't know any other kind of government. He added that he thinks the right kind of men are needed to run any government.

State Dept. Secrecy Plea

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—A quiet but intensive campaign to tighten up on official secrets is in progress at the State Department and in United States embassies abroad.

Several thousand officials and employés in the Capital have been required to view a special film which undertakes to dramatize the importance of care in handling classified documents.

Need Equal To Wartime

In the foreword to a new security handbook, which has been widely distributed, Under Secretary Dean Acheson advises that the need for security is as great as in wartime.

"Leakage of information—in Washington or overseas—might undermine the strength of prestige of our country," Acheson said.

He added that the security efforts are not aimed "at any nation or group of nations."

Officials indicated that the campaign, which was started before Gen. George C. Marshall became Secretary of State, is designed to correct what was regarded as a postwar tendency to carelessness.

Truman Greets Jewish Committee

Atlantic City, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—With messages from President Truman and Gov. Dewey, some 600 delegates from thirty-five States and Canada convened here today for the first post-war convention of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Representatives from seven European and four South American countries were scheduled to be present.

Roosevelt Doctor Receives Medal

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. James Edgar Paullin, of Atlanta, Ga., who was called to attend President Roosevelt in his fatal collapse at Warm Springs, today received the President's Medal for merit in a ceremony at the Navy Department.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal presented the award for services to the Navy during the war.

Dr. Paullin, professor of chemical medicine at Emory University Medical School in Atlanta, was an honorary consultant to the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and a member of the Procurement and Assignment Service Board of the War Manpower Commission.

As a medical consultant he visited Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, doing research in treatment of rheumatic fever and tropical diseases.

World Bank Showed Loss in 1946

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—The forty-nation World Bank, which has yet to make any of the reconstruction and development loans for which it was organized last year, reported today it had an operating loss of $432,022 for the last six months of 1946. The bank showed that its income for the period was $289,889, earned from interest on investments, while its expenses amounted to $721,911.

Total assets of the bank will be $7,790,172,628 in subscriptions to capital stock by member countries, although only a fifth of that is to be paid in unless losses should require further calls upon members for payments.

Salaries constituted the biggest item of expense, totaling $361,226.

Gardner Taking Vittles Abroad; Also Knee Pants

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Ambassador O. Max Gardner will leave for England next week prepared for anything from a formal levee at the Court of St. James's to a 60-day siege. In his baggage will be:

1. Two pairs of satin knee breeches.
2. A 60-day supply of food.

The knee breeches were presented to Gardner by friends at a stag dinner—although the formal levees at which they are required have not been held for nine years.

The Ambassador said he and his family are taking along the food to avoid, as much as possible, draining scant British supplies.

One pair of Gardner's shiny knee pants is the regulation black, but the other is a brilliant green with stripes. These, his friends told him, are in case he goes to Eire and wants to wear breeches there.

If he ever does wear the black breeches, Gardner said, they'll become items of historical interest in North Carolina.

"I shall present them to the North Carolina State Historical Society—if I wear them," he declared.

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NT OF "WEAKNESS" IN DEALING WITH
TES ACROSS THE FLOOR OF THE
AT!" HE CHARGED THAT FAILURE
INE WAS "COVERING US WITH

INE WAS "VERY LIKELY" IF BRITAIN
IBILITY NOR THE STRATEGIC
TAIN'S REMAINING UNDER PRESENT

TTING CHIN ALMOST HIDING HIS
AIN HAD NO OBLIGATION TO
HAT TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH

AND HAVE NO FURTHER INTEREST
" HE SAID. "I NEVER THOUGHT

HE WARTIME PRIME MINISTER SHOOK

BY TOM WILLIAMS
LONDON, JAN. 31--(AP)--WINSTON CHURCHILL DEP
WITH TERRORISTS AND DEMANDED THAT BRITAIN R
ESTINE PROBLEM OR SURRENDER HER MANDATE "UN
COME IN WITH US ON A 50-50 BASIS ON ALL THE
AND WORRY" IN THE HOLY LAND.
"WE HAVE BROKEN OUR PLEDGES TO THE JEWS
OUT A POLICY WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO STAY THERE
DECLARED IN A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMON
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN JERUSALEM THAT THE
TION OF ALL BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM
A GOVERNMENT INFORMANT HERE SAID THE EVA
NECESSARILY SIGNAL AN ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN AGAI
MORE OF A PREVENTATIVE MEASURE.
CHURCHILL AND OLIVER STANLEY, A FELLOW C
SHARPLY ON THE CHIEF LABOR SPOKESMAN, COLON
JONES, WHO DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WAS EARN
SOLUTION. STANLEY PREDICTED THAT "THE BIBL
WILL BECOME A BLOODY HELL" IF PEACE IS NOT
CHURCHILL ACCUSED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT O
JEWISH TERRORISTS AND SHOUTED TO LABORITES
HOUSE, "THIS IS THE ROAD TO ABJECT DEFEAT!"
TO CARRY OUT RESPONSIBILITIES IN PALESTINE
BLOOD AND SHAME."
HE ADMITTED THAT CIVIL WAR IN PALESTINE
WITHDREW BUT ASSERTED NEITHER THIS POSSIBIL
POSITION OF THE HOLY LAND JUSTIFIED BRITAIN
CONDITIONS.

A4

IMMACULATE IN A DARK SUIT AND HIS JUTTIN
BLACK BOW TIE, CHURCHILL SAID THAT BRITAIN
WITHDRAW FROM THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE NOW THAT
EGYPT HAVE BROKEN DOWN.
"LET US THEN STAY IN THE CANAL ZONE AND
IN THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF PALESTINE," HE
WE HAD A STRATEGIC INTEREST THERE."
SPEAKING DIRECTLY TO CREECH JONES, THE W

30.24-7651

WITH EMOTION AS HE SAID:

"THIS IS A LAMENTABLE SITUATION. HOWEVER MUCH WE MAY DIFFER, IT IS ONE OF THE MOST UNFORTUNATE AND UNPLEASANT SITUATIONS INTO WHICH WE HAVE GOT, EVEN IN THESE TROUBLOUS YEARS."

CREECH JONES DENIED THAT BRITAIN HAD "NO POLICY IN REGARD TO THE SITUATION AND FUTURE OF PALESTINE," A COMPLAINT THAT CAME FROM GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS OPPOSITION BENCHES.

BUT THE SECRETARY DECLINED TO DISCUSS WHAT HE CALLED THE GOVERNMENT'S "LONG TERM" POLICY, SAYING HE WISHED TO AVOID INTERFERING WITH THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE WITH ARABS NOW UNDER WAY IN LONDON.

CHURCHILL SUGGESTED A SIX MONTHS TIME LIMIT FOR ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE ISSUES IN PALESTINE.

"ONE IS WORRIED ABOUT OUR COUNTRY," HE DECLARED. "ANXIETY DEEPENS AND GROWS. IMMENSE DIFFICULTIES OF THE AFTERMATH WHICH I DO NOT UNDERRATE LAY HEAVILY UPON US.

"WE REALLY CANNOT GO ABOUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS, TAKING ON BURDENS WHICH USE UP, DRAIN OUT THE REMAINING STRENGTH AND WHICH ARE BEYOND ANY DUTY WHICH WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD.

"I EARNESTLY TRUST THAT THE GOVERNMENT, WHILE THEY HAVE TO FIGHT THIS SQUALID WAR, WILL MAKE PERFECTLY CERTAIN THAT THE WILLPOWER OF THE BRITISH STATE IS NOT CONQUERED BY BRIGANDS AND BANDITS, AND AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, UNLESS WE HAVE THE AID OF THE UNITED STATES, WE WILL GIVE DUE NOTICE TO DIVEST OURSELVES OF A RESPONSIBILITY WHICH WE ARE FAILING TO DISCHARGE, AND WHICH, IN THE PROCESS, IS COVERING US WITH BLOOD AND SHAME."

MOSHE SHERTOK, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, COMMENTED THAT THE BRITISH DECISION TO EVACUATE WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAME AS "A SHOCK" TO HIM.

DR. FAID JAMALI, IRAQ FOREIGN MINISTER AND A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ARAB DELEGATION TO THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THE ORDER MEANT THAT "STRONG MEASURES WILL NOW BE TAKEN TO SUPPRESS TERRORISM OF ANY KIND IN OUR COUNTRY."

THERE ARE ABOUT A DOZEN BRITISH FAMILIES AT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN AND SHELL REFINERIES IN HAIFA, AND SEVERAL HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE HAIFA HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY. IN ADDITION A SCORE OR MORE FAMILIES OF BRITISH BANKING HOUSE EMPLOYES AND 50 FAMILIES OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARIES WILL BE AFFECTED.

RB426PES

1947

THE DEPUTIES THEMSELVES, MEANWHILE, WERE EMBROILED IN AN ARGUMENT OVER YUGOSLAV CHARGES THAT AN AUSTRIAN DELEGATE APPEARING BEFORE THE COUNCIL TO OPPOSE YUGOSLAV CLAIM FOR PARTS OF AUSTRIAN CARINTHIA SHOULD BE BANNED ON THE GROUND HE HAD "NAZI CONNECTIONS."

A YUGOSLAV NOTE MADE THE CHARGE AGAINST HANS PIESCH, GOVERNOR OF CARINTHIA, WHO APPEARED WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL AND OTHER AUSTRIAN LEADERS TO PLEAD FOR EASY PEACE TERMS ON THE GROUND THEIR COUNTRY WAS NAZIDOM'S FIRST VICTIM AND NOT A WILLING AXIS PARTNER.

PIESCH DENIED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD ANY INFLUENCE WITH THE NAZIS WHEN HE TOOK OVER AS GOVERNOR OF CARINTHIA IN 1945.

THE DEPUTIES TOOK NO ACTION ON THE YUGOSLAV CHARGES YESTERDAY BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER FEODOR T. GOUSEV OF RUSSIA TOOK A SERIOUS VIEW OF THE ACCUSATIONS. AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT IMMEDIATELY COMMIT THEMSELVES, BUT COMMENTED THAT CARINTHIA WAS IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF AUSTRIA AND THAT PIESCH APPARENTLY WAS SATISFACTORY TO THE BRITISH.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANS FOR FEDERALIZATION OF GERMANY, RADIO COMMENTATOR LEMIN SAID, "CONCEAL PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING COMPLETE RULE OF FOREIGN MONOPOLY AND CAPITAL IN GERMAN ECONOMY."

A25 ADD-LDN-(US-RUSS ACCORD SEEN)-XYY GERMANY

THE DEPUTIES TOOK NO ACTION ON ITALY'S FORMAL REQUEST YESTERDAY FOR A SHARE IN WRITING THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY AND SOME QUALIFIED INFORMANTS EXPRESSED BELIEF THE MATTER WOULD BE REFERRED TO THE MOSCOW MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MARCH FOR FINAL DECISION. ITALY'S CLAIM WAS BASED ON THE FACT THAT SHE WAS A CO-BELLIGERENT OF THE ALLIES DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR.

ANOTHER PROTEST CONCERNING THE PROCEDURE WHICH MAKES THE BIG FOUR THE ONLY FULL PARTICIPANTS IN WRITING THE TREATIES ALSO FACED THE DEPUTIES TODAY. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT OF CANADA MADE PUBLIC IN OTTAWA LAST NIGHT A DECLARATION DEMANDING AN EQUAL VOICE IN WRITING THE PEACE BECAUSE CANADA HAD A FULL SHARE IN FIGHTING THE WAR AND HAS "NO ESCAPE FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF A BAD PEACE."

SMALL NATIONS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN PERMITTED ONLY TO PRESENT THEIR VIEWS TO THE DEPUTIES AND THEN RETIRE. GOUSEV HAD STURDILY REJECTED ANY SUGGESTION FOR CHANGING THIS METHOD.

JR350AES

INSTEAD OF TRAVELLING IN A COLORFUL HORSEDRAWN PROCESSION, THE ROYAL FAMILY CHOSE TO MOTOR SLOWLY TO THE STATION IN ORDER TO RECEIVE THE PLAUDITS OF THE CROWDS. LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE GATHERED ALONG THE 75-MILE STRETCH FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH TO BID FAREWELL TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

EARLIER IN THE WEEK THE ROYAL LUGGAGE WAS PLACED ABOARD THE SHIP. IT INCLUDED NEW WARDROBES FOR THE QUEEN AND PRINCESSES, WHICH WILL GIVE THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WORLD AN IDEA OF WHAT BRITISH POSTWAR DRESS AND HAT DESIGNERS ARE DOING.

THE VANGUARD--NINTH VESSEL OF THAT NAME IN THE BRITISH NAVY -- HAS BEEN MAGNIFICENTLY FITTED OUT FOR ITS GOOD WILL MISSION. STEEL CABIN BULKHEADS HAVE BEEN BRIGHTLY DECORATED, CURTAINS HUNG OVER PORTHOLES AND FURNITURE MOVED FROM THE ROYAL YACHT INTO THE ROYAL STATEROOMS. NO STOPS WILL BE MADE BEFORE CAPETOWN.

SOUTH AFRICA IS REPORTED TO BE PLANNING A HUGE WELCOME DESIGNED TO SURPASS ANTHING OF ITS KIND EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD.

M ADD LDN-(ROYAL FAMILY)-XYY IN 1931. 1947

SOUTH AFRICA IS REPORTED TO BE PLANNING A HUGE WELCOME DESIGNED TO SURPASS ANTHING OF ITS KIND EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD.

THE ROYAL FAMILY'S FIRST TRIP OF ANY CONSEQUENCE SINCE THE WAR AND THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S FIRST CLOSE-UP OF THE EMPIRE, THE PROJECT -- THOUGH GAY ENOUGH IN MANY WAYS -- IS CONSIDERED GENERALLY TO HAVE TOO MANY SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS TO BE VIEWED MERELY AS A HOLIDAY.

IT IS REASONED THAT THE VISIT MIGHT WELL DETERMINE WHETHER THE UNITED PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS -- A COMMONWEALTH SUPPORTER, BUT UP AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION -- SHALL REMAIN IN POWER. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS AS WELL AS POLITICAL ONES WILL BE STUDIED CAREFULLY BY THE KING AND QUEEN -- AND BY PRINCESS ELIZABETH, FOR THIS IS A MAJOR PHASE OF HER SCHOOLING AS A FUTURE QUEEN.

WA2GAES

NIGHT LEAD ROYALTY
BY WILLIAM L.PHILLIPS

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, JAN. 31-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY WAVED FAREWELL TO JOSTLING THOUSANDS IN WINTRY LONDON AND THIS BOMBED PORT TODAY AND BOARDED THE BATTLESHIP VANGUARD FOR A 3 1/2 MONTH TRIP TO SOUTH AFRICA.

BEGINNING THEIR FIRST MAJOR TOUR SINCE THEIR 1939 VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH, ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE, TRAVELLED HERE FROM THE CAPITAL BY SPECIAL TRAIN, AND EMBARKED READY TO SAIL WITH THE PRE-DAWN TIDE TOMORROW MORNING.

IN LONDON MILLING CROWDS CHEERED AND WAVED ALONG THE ROUTE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO WATERLOO STATION, AND THOUSANDS MORE INSIDE THE STATION SHOUTED GOODBYES. PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND SEVERAL OF HIS CABINET SHOOK HANDS WITH THE KING AND JOINED IN A GREAT HURRAH AS THE TRAIN PULLED OUT.

BECAUSE OF THE COLD WEATHER THE USUAL HORSEDRAWN CARRIAGE PROCESSION WAS DISPENSED WITH AND THE TRIP TO THE STATION WAS BY MOTOR CAR.

THE QUEEN MOTHER, QUEEN MARY, THE KING'S BROTHER, THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL, THE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, TRAVELLED WITH THE ROYAL PARTY TO PORTSMOUTH.

WHILE THE RAF SENT PLANES ROARING OVER THE QUAYSIDE AND ARMY AND NAVY UNITS, SPECIALLY DRILLED FOR THE OCCASION, PARADED COLORFULLY ON THE DOCKS THE PARTY WENT ABOARD DECKS WHICH HAD BEEN SWEPT OF EVERY DROP OF AN EARLY MORNING SNOW.

THE 42,500-TON VANGUARD, NEWEST AND BIGGEST OF BRITAIN'S BATTLESHIPS AND NINTH SHIP OF ITS NAME IN ROYAL NAVY HISTORY, HAD BEEN POLISHED TO PERFECTION. LUXURIOUS SUITES HAD BEEN BUILT IN FOR THE ROYAL PASSENGERS FOR THE 16-DAY VOYAGE, FURNITURE FROM THE ROYAL YACHT MOVED IN AND BRIGHT CURTAINS AND DECORATIONS PROVIDED. 1947

SUMPTUOUS NEW WARDROBES FOR THE QUEEN AND PRINCESSES ALREADY HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD.

THE 6,500 VOYAGE WITHOUT A STOP TO SOUTH AFRICA AND THE 10,000-MILE TRAIN, MOTOR CAR AND AIRPLANE TOUR OF THE DOMINION WILL PROVIDE A FIRST VIEW OF ANY PART OF THE EMPIRE FOR PRINCE

THE 6,500 VOYAGE WITHOUT A STOP TO SOUTH AFRICA AND THE 10,000-MILE TRAIN, MOTOR CAR AND AIRPLANE TOUR OF THE DOMINION WILL PROVIDE A FIRST VIEW OF ANY PART OF THE EMPIRE FOR PRINCESS ELIZABETH, HEIR TO THE THRONE, AND HER SISTER, AND A POST-WAR HOLIDAY FOR THE REST OF THE FAMILY.

BUT IT ALSO HAS POLITICAL OVERTONES, FOR ATTENTION IS FOCUSING ON THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STRUGGLE SHAPING UP IN THE DOMINION. SOUTH AFRICA'S NEXT GENERAL ELECTION IS IN 1948, AND MANY BRITISH ARE OF THE OPINION THAT PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, LEADER OF THE UNION PARTY, IS IN FOR A HARD FIGHT. HIS CHIEF OPPOSITION IS THE NATIONALIST PARTY WHICH ADVOCATES SEPARATION FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

RECENT REFUSAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO SANCTION ANNEXATION BY SOUTH AFRICA OF HER MANDATED COLONIES, AND COMPLAINTS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE INDIAN MINORITY ALSO HAVE DRAWN WORLD ATTENTION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORTS FROM CAPETOWN SAID PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE FOR A WELCOMING CELEBRATION SURPASSING ANYTHING OF ITS KIND EVER SEEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ON THE SCHEDULE ARE DOZENS OF SPEECHES, A CEREMONIAL OPENING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT, TRIPS ACROSS THE VELDT TO THE FAMOUS DIAMOND FIELDS OF KIMBERLEY, TO VICTORIA FALLS AT THE HEAD OF THE NILE, TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF CECIL RHODES AND TO PICTURESQUE ZULU TRIBESMEN.

GH226PES

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT VICTOR F.W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, BEING WITHDRAWN AS AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, WOULD TAKE EITHER A NEW AMBASSADORIAL POST BEARING A HIGHER GRADE OR A POSITION IN BRITAIN'S UNITED NATIONS TEAM.

NO SUCCESSOR AT WARSAW HAS BEEN NAMED, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID, BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT A SUCCESSOR WILL BE APPOINTED. FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN LIKELY WILL ADDRESS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SOON ON THE POLISH ELECTIONS.

QQ10AES

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)-A BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ADVOCATING WORLD GOVERNMENT BEGAN COLLECTING SIGNATURES TODAY ON A MOTION WHICH WOULD PUT BRITAIN ON RECORD FAVORING A FEDERATION WITH OTHER NATIONS.

THE MOTION TO BE INTRODUCED READS:

"THAT IN ORDER TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AND TO MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE, THIS HOUSE REQUESTS HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO AFFIRM BRITAIN'S READINESS TO FEDERATE WITH ANY OTHER NATIONS WILLING TO DO SO ON THE BASIS OF A FEDERAL CONSTITUTION TO BE AGREED BY A REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY."

QQ1002AES

LONDON, JAN 31-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS VIRTUALLY ASSURED TODAY OF PASSAGE OF ITS FAR-REACHING TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL, ACCLAIMED BY CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON AS A STEP TOWARD NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND IN BRITAIN.

THE BILL, WHICH WOULD GIVE THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER ALL REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND ELIMINATE LAND SPECULATION PROFITS, WAS GIVEN ITS SECOND AND DECISIVE READING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT AFTER THE LABOR MAJORITY HAD DEFEATED A CONSERVATIVE MOVE TO REJECT THE MEASURE, 342 TO 150.

IN DEBATE PRECEDING THE VOTE DALTON DECLARED THE PLANNING MEASURE WAS VITAL TO RESHAPING OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND ADDED:

"WE ARE MOVING TOWARD NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND, AND NOT BY SLOW STEPS."

CONSERVATIVE CRITICS ATTACKED THE POWERFUL GOVERNMENT CONTROLS OVER PRIVATE LANDS WHICH WOULD BE SET UP BY THE MEASURE AND ASSERTED THAT A PROPOSED $1,200,000,000 APPROPRIATION TO REIMBURSE LANDLORDS FOR ANY "HARDSHIPS" WAS INSUFFICI

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THAT A PROPOSED $1,200,000,000 APPROPRIATION TO REIMBURSE LANDLORDS FOR ANY "HARDSHIPS" WAS INSUFFICIENT.

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE BILL, NO PROPERTY OWNER MAY UNDERTAKE ANY LAND DEVELOPMENT OR CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF HIS PROPERTY WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF A GOVERNMENT PLANNING BOARD. OWNERS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PAY DEVELOPMENT FEES COVERING ANY INCREASED VALUE IN LAND AS THE RESULT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

THE MEASURE APPLIES TO ALL LAND IN ENGLAND AND WALES. ANOTHER MEASURE WILL BE INTRODUCED LATER TO COVER SCOTLAND.

30. 24 - 7653

BERLIN, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMANDATURA, FOUR-POWER BODY CONTROLLING BERLIN, DEADLOCKED TODAY OVER THE ELECTION PROCEDURE FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BERLIN TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION, AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THROUGHOUT THE SEVEN AND ONE-HALF HOUR SESSION, LONGEST AND BITTEREST OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BERLIN, THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE LINED UP AGAINST THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

MAJ.GEN.ALEXANDER KOTIKOV, RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN BERLIN, REFUSED TO MAKE ANY CONCESSIONS ON THE ELECTION PROCEDURE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, CHARGING THAT KOTIKOV STAGED "A MENTAL WALKOUT" DURING THE MEETING.

THE EFFECT OF THE DISAGREEMENT WILL BE THE DISSOLUTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN THE BERLIN SECTOR OF THE THREE WESTERN POWERS AFTER FEB. 3, WHEN THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESENT COMMITTEE, DOMINATED BY THE SOVIET SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY (SED), EXPIRES.

THE AMERICAN SPOKESMAN PREDICTED THAT THE COMMITTEE, WHICH CONTROLS BERLIN'S POWERFUL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, WOULD PROCEED WITH ELECTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR OF BERLIN AND THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD CONTINUE TO FUNCTION THERE.

~~THE DEADLOCK OCCURRED WHEN THE THREE WESTERN ALLIES SOUGHT AN~~ ELECTION SYSTEM, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, TO GUARANTEE A FAIR AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTION. THE RUSSIAN STAND WAS THAT ELECTION PROCEDURE IS THE SOLE AFFAIR OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

JS612PES

BERLIN, JAN. 31-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT COURT MARTIAL CHARGES AGAINST THE FORMER MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BREMEN, COL.BION C.WELKER OF HARRISBURG, PA., HAD BEEN DROPPED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF INVESTIGATING AUTHORITIES THAT "THE CHARGES COULD NOT BE SUSTAINED."

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT WELKER, WHO HAS BEEN ILL IN A BREMEN HOSPITAL FOR MONTHS, WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STAES FOR FURTHER HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

WELKER WAS REMOVED FROM HIS POST AND ORDERED HELD FOR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF MISCONDUCT LAST OCTOBER. ALSO RELIEVED WAS HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LT.COL.JOSEPH W.SHAMEL OF MOUNT CARROLL, ILL.

SHAMEL WAS SUBSEQUENTLY TRIED AND ACQUITTED REPEAT ACQUITTED BY A COURT MARTIAL BOARD ON CHARGES OF SENDING BREMEN STATE SILVER HOME.

SN950PES

FRANKFURT,GERMANY, JAN. 31-(AP)-A GERMAN CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCED THREE GERMAN DOCTORS, INCLUDING A WOMAN, TO DEATH TODAY FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE EUTHENASIA KILLING OF ABOUT 1,000 GERMANS AT THE KALMENHOF INSANE ASYLUM DURING THE NAZI REGIME.

THREE OTHER ASYLUM EMPLOYES WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM FOUR MONTHS TO EIGHT YEARS.

THOSE SENTENCED TO DEATH WERE DR.MATHILDA WEBER, ASYLUM PHYSICIAN; DR.HERMANN WESSE, CHIEF PHYSICIAN AND WILHELM GROSSMAN, ASYLUM ADMINISTRATOR.

WD607PES

NIGHT LEAD HOFFMAN-FRITZSCHE 220

MUNICH, JAN.31-(AP)-HEINRICH HOFFMAN, WHO MADE A FORTUNE TAKING PICTURES OF ADOLF HITLER, AND HANS FRITZSCHE, BROADCASTER, WERE GIVEN LONG TERMS IN PRISON AND DEPRIVED OF THEIR WEALTH TODAY BY GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURTS HERE AND AT NUERNBERG.

HOFFMAN, 63, WHO TESTIFIED TO THE AMASSING OF A $800,000 FORTUNE AS THE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER OF HITLER AND THE NAZI PARTY WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS AT HARD LABOR AFTER A FOUR-HOUT HEARING HERE IN THE COLD, BARE PALACE OF JUSTICE WHERE ELITE GUARDS ONCE SNAPPED TO ATTENTION WHEN HE WENT BY.

FRITZSCHE, ONE OF THE THREE NAZIS ACQUITTED IN THE NUERNBERG TRIAL OF HERMANN GOERING AND ASSOCIATES, WAS SENTENCED TO NINE YEARS AFTER A FIVE-DAY TRIAL.

HOFFMAN, THE PROSECUTION DECLARED, WAS IN THE PICTURE FIELD "WHAT JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND HANS FRITZSCHE WERE BY WORD OF MOUTH" --A TOP PROPAGANDIST FOR THE NAZIS.

HOLDING A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY ON NAZI PARTY PHOTOGRAPHS FOR 25 YEARS, HOFFMAN ONCE SECRETLY FILMED HITLER AND EVA BRAUN IN INTIMATE SCENES AT PLAY. ALTHOUGH HE CONTENDED HE WAS PRIMARILY A PHOTOGRAPHER INTERESTED IN THE FINANCIAL REWARDS OF HIS BUSINESS, THE COURT DECIDED HIS PICTURE BOOKS OF HIGH NAZIS WERE PROPAGANDISTIC. HOFFMAN ADMITTED HE HAD EVEN SOLD 10,000 PICTURES OF HITLER TO FRENCHMEN DURING THE OCCUPATION.

HOFFMAN, FROM THE TIME OF HIS CAPTURE UNTIL RECENTLY, HAD WORKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AT NUERNBERG IN IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING PICTURES OF HIGH NAZIS.

FRITZSCHE, IN HIS NUERNBERG TRIAL, CONTENDED HE WAS A SMALL FRY "TOOL" BETRAYED BY CRIMINAL NAZI LEADERSHIP WHICH HE TRUSTED AT THE TIME OF HIS NIGHTLY BROADCASTS EXTOLLING NAZI POLICIES.

B/QQ314PES

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JAN.31-(AP)-AGENTS OF THE U.S.ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION WERE STILL CONDUCTING AN INQUIRY TONIGHT INTO THE SHOOTING YESTERDAY OF M/SGT.CLYDE W.HULL OF FREDERICK, MD., WHO WAS FOUND FATALLY WOUNDED IN HIS JEEP.

AGENTS SAID THEY HAD UNCOVERED NO EVIDENCE OF AN ATTACK AND THE CASE APPEARED TO BE A SUICIDE.

HULL'S COMMANDING OFFICER SAID THE DEATH WAS A MYSTERY SINCE HULL WAS AN "HONEST, UPRIGHT REGULAR ARMY SOLDIER" WHOSE WIFE AND TWO SMALL DAUGHTERS LIVED IN THE STUTTGART MILITARY COMMUNITY.

HULL WAS DESCRIBED AS A MUCH-WOUNDED COMBAT SOLDIER WHO RE-INLISTED AFTER THE WAR. TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN HIS POCKETS AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH WERE REPORTED TO BE "LEGITIMATE, FULLY-RECEIPTED COLLECTIONS" FROM A SOLDIER ENTERTAINMENT HE WAS CARRYING FOR DEPOSIT.

B158PES

BAD TOELZ, GERMANY, JAN. 31--(AP)--DANIEL CHENEY, FORMER AMERICAN SOLDIER FROM NEWARK, N. J., FACES TRIAL ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY ENTERING GERMANY TO VISIT HIS GERMAN GIRL FRIEND AND ATTEMPTING A ROBBERY AFTERWARD, MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT CHENEY, A VETERAN OF THE 83RD [redacted] INFANTRY DIVISION, FLEW TO ENGLAND DEC. 23 AS A TOURIST, OBTAINED A VISA TO VISIT FRANCE, THEN DONNED GI CLOTHES AND SLIPPED INTO GERMANY TO SEE A GIRL HE KNEW WHEN HE WAS IN THE OCCUPATION FORCES. 1947

HE FOUND HER HERE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS HE SOON RAN LOW ON FUNDS. ON JANUARY 12, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, CHENEY AND TWO GERMAN COMPANIONS DRESSED IN SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS ENTERED A BAD TOELZ JEWELRY STORE AND DEMANDED DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. WHEN THE JEWELER RESISTED HE WAS CLUBBED WITH A PISTOL BUTT.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID CHENEY WAS BORN IN SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

MC 716PES JAN 31 02 30

FRANCO (190)

MADRID, JAN 31-(AP)-A FRENCH REPORT THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN A RECENT ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE WAS FLATLY DENIED BY A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, WHO SAID THE SPANISH CAUDILLO WAS ENJOYING PERFECT HEALTH.

(THE CONSERVATIVE PARIS NEWSPAPER FRANCE-SOIR SAID YESTERDAY IN A STORY FROM MADRID THAT FRANCO HAD SUFFERED A SLIGHT WOUND IN HIS LEFT SHOULDER JAN.9 WHEN A SPANISH ARMY COLONEL FIRED THREE SHOTS AS THE GENERALISSIMO WALKED DOWN THE STEPS OF HIS PALACE.)

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID FRANCO HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A HUNTING TRIP TO TOLEDO PROVINCE, THAT HE WAS IN PERFECT HEALTH AND HAD NOT BEEN THE SUBJECT OF ANY ATTACK. HE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED ON THE HUNTING TRIP BY FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJO AND DOMINGO DE LAS BARCENAS, SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

(THE FRANCE-SOIR STORY SAID THE COLONEL AND ANOTHER OFFICER WERE ESCORTING FRANCO TO AN OFFICERS CLUB WHEN THE COLONEL PULLED OUT A PISTOL. A SECURITY OFFICER SEIZED HIS ARM, THE STORY SAID, BUT THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED, ONE LODGING IN THE GENERALISSIMO'S SHOULDER.

A POLICEMAN ON DUTY ALSO WAS REPORTED WOUNDED AND THE COLONEL WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST. FRANCE-SOIR COMMENTED THAT "THE STORY IS PUBLISHED WITH ALL RESERVES IT NEEDS OWING TO THE FACT IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK IT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS.")

M713AES

ROME, JAN.31-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST PARTY MADE A LAST MINUTE BID TODAY FOR THE PROPOSED NEW MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, MERGING WAR, NAVY AND AIR, IN THE PROJECTED NEW THREE-PARTY GOVERNMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PREMIER, ALCIDE DE GASPERI.

AS THE PREMIER CONFERRED WITH COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS ON A NEW GOVERNMENT, OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE THE SOCIALIST PARTY MIGHT FORCE HIM TO ABANDON THE PLAN FOR MERGING THE SERVICE MINISTRIES, OR MIGHT EVEN GOAD DE GASPERI INTO ABANDONING HIS EFFORTS TO FORM A CABINET.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS PERSISTED THAT LEFTIST PARTIES HAD RAISED OBJECTIONS TO DE GASPERI'S PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO IN THE HANDS OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA, NOMINAL REPUBLICAN NOW PUT FORWARD AS AN INDEPENDENT. SFORZA WAS FOREIGN MINISTER AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

QQ1036AES

BELGRADE--1ST ADD CHETNIKS (A104) X X X OSTENSIBLE RESULTS."

(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID MINISTER OF STATE HECTOR MC NEIL TOLD THE YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR, DR.LJUBO LEONTIC, UPON DELIVERY OF THE NOTE LATE YESTERDAY THAT NO ACTION COULD BE TAKEN ON THE CASE UNTIL A FULL REPORT WAS RECEIVED FROM BRITISH OFFICIALS IN ITALY.

(HOWEVER, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, MC NEIL EXTENDED THE SYMPATHY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE RELATIVES OF GLUMCHIC THROUGH LEONTIC, AND THE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED ITS "SORROW" TO THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA OVER GLUNCHIC'S DEATH.)

QQ1125AES

30.24-7655

NIGHT LEAD INQUIRY

ATHENS, JAN. 31-(AP)-YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN LIAISON OFFICERS TOLD THE BALKAN INQUIRY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT A CLOSED MEETING TODAY THAT IT SHOULD DEVOTE ITS MAJOR EFFORT AND TIME IN GREECE SINCE THE COUNTRY'S INTERNAL SITUATION WAS THE "ROOT OF THE PROBLEM."

THE COMMISSION IS INVESTIGATING A GREEK COMPLAINT THAT YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA WERE INSPIRING GUERRILLA ACTIVITY ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDERS THAT APPROACHED CIVIL WAR.

THE YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN OFFICERS SAID IT WOULD BE UNNECESSARY FOR THE COMMISSION TO VISIT EITHER SOFIA OR BELGRADE.

DETAILS OF TODAY'S MEETING WERE RELATED BY PRESS OFFICER STANLEY RYAN. HE SAID THE COMMISSION DID NOT TAKE ANY ACTION ON THE BULGARIAN AND YUGOSLAV PROPOSALS SINCE RULES AND PROCEDURE WERE STILL UNDETERMINED.

THE COMMISSION WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

JS504PES

MOSCOW, JAN.31-(AP)-IZVESTIA LAUNCHED AN ATTACK TODAY ON THE METHODS EMPLOYED TO EACH LITERATURE IN SOVIET UNIVERSITIES, INSTITUTES AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES, SCORING THEM ON A NUMBER OF COUNTS, PRINCIPALLY FOR EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATION ON THE PAST TO THE NEGLECT OF CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

"STRANGE AS IT SEEMS THE LITERARY FACULTIES DO NOT DEVOTE TO SOVIET LITERATURE THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES," SAID THE WRITER, A. VOLKOV. HE ADDED THAT MORE STUDY HOURS WERE DEVOTED TO THE MEDIEVAL LITERATURE OF THE WEST THAN TO CURRENT SOVIET LITERATURE.

VOLKOV ASSERTED THAT THE "WORLD HISTORICAL ROLE OF YOUNG SOVIET LITERATURE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY IGNORED BY ALL PROGRAMS AND ALL LITERARY FACULTIES", ADDING THAT SOME LITERARY SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS WRONGLY CONSIDER IT A MARK OF SCHOLARLINESS TO BURY THEMSELVES IN THE PAST."

MK842AES

Athens, Greece, Jan. 31--(AP)--The Greek government has requested

the approval by the United States of the appointment of George Melas,

director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as ambassador to

GREEK

Washington. If approved, he will succeed the late Ambassador Cimon

Diamantopoulos, who died suddenly Dec. 7 in New York.

1947

apra 01220 reh 1154a.

A92

OSLO, JAN. 31-(AP)-REPORTS THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAS THREATENED TO BAR NORWEGIAN SHIPS FROM SPANISH PORTS AS A RESULT OF NORWAY'S INITIATIVE AGAINST HIS REGIME IN THE RECENT UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WERE DISCUSSED IN SECRET SESSION OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY.

THE REPORTS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT SAID THAT THE FRANCO-CONTROLLED PRESS OF SPAIN HAD SINGLED OUT NORWAY AS "SPAIN'S ENEMY NUMBER ONE" AND THAT SPANISH AUTHORITIES HAD THREATENED TO PREVENT NORWEGIAN SHIPS FROM ENTERING SPANISH HARBORS.

SN955PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE LENINGRAD PRAVDA REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVERAL FACTORY OFFICIALS IN LENINGRAD HAD BEEN TRIED AND SENTENCED ON CHARGES OF NOT CREATING NORMAL LIVING CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS, CRIMINALLY VIOLATING ESTABLISHED LABOR LAWS AND NOT OBSERVING RULES FOR SAFEGUARDING LABOR.

THE REPORT SAID THE CHIEF OF THE COMMUNAL HOUSING DIVISION FOR THE GORKI FACTORY HAD RECEIVED A ONE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ALLOWING DIRTY AND UNSANITARY CONDITIONS IN THE WORKERS' DORMITORIES.

THE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT OF ANOTHER LENINGRAD PLANT WAS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' CORRECTIVE LABOR FOR ORDERING EMPLOYES TO WORK OVERTIME WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING PERMISSION FROM THE PLANT TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION.

OTHER SENTENCES UP TO A YEAR WERE IMPOSED ON PLANT OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR AVOIDABLE ACCIDENTS BY FAILING TO ENFORCE RULES SAFEGUARDING LABOR.

GH1137AES

1947

warsaw, jan. 31-(ap)-a polish foreign ministry spokesman said today "polish public opinion is rather surprised" at the united states charge that poland failed to fulfill the terms of the yalta and potsdam agreements in her recent national elections.

"although the total picture and circumstances preceding the election depicted in the state department's statement do not correspond to the real situation," the spokesman said, "we hope that

in the future the united states state department will find it possible to learn the true conditions in our country and enable both countries to cooperate in full harmony."

Both britain and the united states charged that the [illegible] provisional warsaw regime obstructed the opposition polish peasant party in the campaign preceding the election, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the pro-government bloc.

wr 01330 233p

THE ORDER WAS BASED ON THE 1945 DEFENSE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS. THE PALESTINE CHIEF SECRETARY, H.L.G.GURNEY, ACTING IN THE NAME OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, SIGNED THE ORDER.

A201 ADD JERUSALEM (NITE)—XXX DIRECTIONS

A GOVERNMENT OFFICER SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF "RECENT TERRORISTIC ACTS IN PALESTINE" AND TO "ALLOW THE GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY TO CARRY OUT THE TASK OF MAINTAINING PEACE."

HE DENIED THERE WAS ANY CONNECTION "WITH THE POLITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS." THE BRITISH AND ARABS ARE CONSULTING IN LONDON ON THE HOLY LAND AT CONFERENCES WHICH THE ZIONISTS, REPRESENTING PALESTINE JEWS, REFUSE TO ATTEND. THE ZIONISTS WANT PALESTINE TO BECOME A JEWISH STATE. THE ARABS WANT INDEPENDENCE FOR PALESTINE, NOW A BRITISH MANDATE, WITH THE JEWS RELEGATED TO A MINORITY AND FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION BARRED.

THE LATEST VIOLENCE IN THE HOLY LAND WAS THE KIDNAPING BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND GROUP, OF TWO PROMINENT BRITONS, AS HOSTAGES FOR DOV BEL GRUNER, ALLEGED IRGUN MEMBER UNDER DEATH SENTENCE FOR AN ATTACK ON A POLICE STATION. THE HOSTAGES, A BRITISH BANKER AND A BRITISH JUDGE, WERE RELEASED LATER, AND THE SENTENCE ON GRUNER WAS STAYED.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE EVACUATION ORDER MAY HAVE BEEN GIVEN BECAUSE A SHOWDOWN ANNOUNCEMENT SHORTLY MAY BE ISSUED IN LONDON ON LONG-RANGE POLICY IN PALESTINE WHICH MIGHT PRECIPITATE STRIFE BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS, OR AGAINST THE BRITISH. IT SEEMED UNLIKELY SUCH A DECISION WOULD PLEASE BOTH JEWS AND ARABS.

THERE WERE RUMORS ALSO THAT GRUNER HAD WITHDRAWN HIS AUTHORIZATION FOR AN APPEAL IN HIS CASE WHICH HAD STAYED THE CARRYING OUT OF HIS EXECUTION.

FEARS WERE EXPRESSED THAT AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANY PLAN TO PARTITION THE HOLY LAND, OPPOSED BY BOTH JEW AND ARAB, WOULD RESULT IN AN OUTBREAK OF BLOODSHED. SIMILARLY ANY DECLARATION THAT GRUNER WAS TO BE HANGED WOULD PROVOKE FURTHER TERRORISM BY THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND, AUTHORITIES SPECULATED.

lahore, india, jan. 31-(ap)-the civil disobedience movement by members of the moslem league in the punjab entered its second week today with league sources claiming that arrests of members throughout the province would total more than 10,000.

the passive resistance campaign against police authority by moslem leaguers began with the outlawing of the moslem league national guard by the provincial government. hundreds of league leaders and members were arrested during demonstrations that followed.

a communique from the provincial government tonight reported that "on the whole, the situation has taken a definite turn for the better and it is hoped that improvement will be steadily maintained."

it added, however, that "the situation in multan continued to give some cause for anxiety," but gave no details of that situation.

mp/waltmasons02245/1645

30. 24- 7657

PEIPING, JAN 31-(AP)-CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS RESTORED SERVICE ON THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY TODAY AFTER DRIVIN OFF COMMUNIST RAIDERS AND REPLACING 100 YARDS OF TRACK THAT THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED YESTERDAY.

THE ROUTE IS IMPORTANT FOR THE PENDING WITHDRAWAL OF NEARLY 2,000 AMERICAN PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO THE NOW-DEFUNCT EXECUTIVE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING.

AN ARMORED TRAINLOAD OF GOVERNMENT FORCES FROM TIENTSIN CLEARED THE RIGHT OF WAY AND RECAPTURED THE BURNED STATIONS OF ANTING, WEISHANCHUANG AND WANCHUANG, 20 TO 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PEIPING, THE CHINESE PRESS REPORTED.

A TRAINLOAD OF U.S. MARINE EQUIPMENT ENROUTE FROM PEIPING TO TIENTSIN'S PORT OF TANGKU WAS DELAYED OUTSIDE THE FIGHTING ZONE BUT PROCEEDED WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT.

MEANWHILE THE MARINE 11TH REGIMENT SAILED FROM TANGKU, LEAVING LESS THAN 10,000 MARINES STILL IN NORTH CHINA.

EARLIER TODAY THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY CHARGED THAT A POLISH CATHOLIC MISSION NEAR SINGTAI HAD CONCEALED AND AIDED JAPANESE AGENTS DURING THE WAR, DRAWING THE RETORT "FANTASTIC" FROM A CATHOLIC SPOKESMAN.

THE COMMUNISTS SAID JAPANESE SECRET OPERATIVES AND PUPPET LEADERS WERE CONCEALED IN THE CHURCH AFTER SINGTAI WAS CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS AND THAT LATER THEY WERE SMUGGLED AWAY.

FATHER PATRICK O'CONNOR, CHINA CORRESPONDENT OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC NEWS SERVICE OF WASHINGTON, SAID THE STORY WAS "FANTASTIC TO THE EAR" AND "APPARENTLY WAS DRUMMED UP" TO OFFSET CHARGES THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE ABUSED MISSIONARIES.

EW915PCS

1947

BY TOM MASTERSON

PEIPING, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MARINE 11TH REGIMENT SAILED FROM TANGKU PORT TODAY, REDUCING MARINE STRENGTH IN NORTH CHINA TO FEWER THAN 10,000 MEN.

THE ELEVENTH ARTILLERY REGIMENT WHICH HAD BEEN STATIONED AT TIENTSIN DEPARTED FOR GUAM, WHERE IT WILL SET UP CAMP.

REMAINING ARE THE FIRST REGIMENT, THE SEVENTH SERVICE REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS TROOPS AT TIENTSIN. SECOND BATTALION FIFTH REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS TROOP AT PEIPING, FIRST BATTALION FIFTH REGIMENT AT TANGKU, THIRD BATTALION FOURTH REGIMENT AT TSINGTAO. THE AIRWING HAS UNITS AT PEIPING, TSINGTAO AND TIENTSIN. NONE OF THE UNITS IS AT FULL STRENGTH.

X514APS

A158FX (STUART)

NANKING,SATURDAY,FEB.1-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE U.S. EMBASSY DENIED OFFICIALLY TODAY A REPORT THAT AMBASSADOR JOHN LEIGHTON STUART INTENDED TO RESIGN. THE REPORT AROSE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS WEEK'S ANNOUNCEMEN THE U.S. WAS ENDING ITS MEDIATION MISSION IN CHINA.

PY1058PPS

II (CQ) LATER TOLD A REPORTER THE NEXT STEP BY LABOR TO ENFORCE ITS DEMANDS WOULD BE "PRODUCTION CONTROL", A SYSTEM BY WHICH WORKERS TAKE OVER THE MANAGEMENT, LOCKING OUT EMPLOYERS IF NECESSARY.

THIS SYSTEM, PECULIAR TO THE ORIENT, HAS BEEN CONDEMNED BY MACARTHUR AS VIOLATING PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS AND IS ILLEGAL UNDER A LAW PASSED RECENTLY BY THE DIET. (U.S. TOKYO (AP)—XXX FORWARD)

THE JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE, WHICH LAID THE PLANS FOR THE GENERAL WALKOUT, DISSOLVED ITSELF AND IT APPEARED LIKELY EACH OF THE 13 UNIONS INVOLVED WOULD MAKE SEPARATE WAGE DEMANDS ON THE GOVERNMENT. #

WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HOPES TO RULE MONDAY ON DEFENSE MOTIONS TO DISMISS THE WAR CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND 25 OTHER JAPANESE WAR-TIME LEADERS.

SIR WILLIAM WEBB, TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, SET MONDAY MORNING AS THE EXPECTED RULING TIME WHEN HE ADJOURNED THE COURT FOR THE WEEK-END TODAY AFTER LISTENING FOR THE PAST WEEK TO ARGUMENTS ON THE MOTION.

X545APS NM

TOKYO, SATURAY FEB 1-(AP)-LT.COL.RUBY F.BRYANT, EMMERTON, VA., WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF ARMY NURSES IN THE FAR EAST COMMAND TODAY, RELIEVING LT.COL.MARY G.PHILLIPS, WHO WAS ORDERED TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

EW938PCS

BY JOHN RODERICK

TIENTSIN, JAN. 31-(AP)-U.S. MARINES TODAY GENERALLY WERE JUBILANT AT THE PROSPECT OF LEAVING CHINA, BUT SOME OF THEIR RUSSIAN GIRL FRIENDS WEREN'T HAPPY ABOUT IT.

MAJ.GEN.SAMUEL HOWARD, MARINE COMMANDANT IN NORTH CHINA, DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE DATE OF THE MARINES' PROBABLE DEPARTURE--STILL SOME WEEKS OFF--BUT MOST LEATHERNECKS WERE HAPPY.

"I'M VERY GLAD TO BE LEAVING HERE," SAID PVT.LOUIS GRILLO, 106 JOHN ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y. "I'VE BEEN THINKING OF THE DAY WHEN I WOULD LEAVE HERE EVEN IF IT MEANT GOING TO ANOTHER BASE IN THE PACIFIC.

"ANYONE WHO WISHES DUTY IN CHINA IS EITHER INTERESTED IN SOMETHING OR SOMEONE HERE OR THEY JUST HAVEN'T GOT ANY SENSE. I DON'T LIKE IT AND I KNOW MY BUDDIES FEEL THE SAME WAY."

VETERAN SGT.-MAJOR FRANK H.WAGNER, JR., HARRISBURG, PA., COMMENTED "IT WON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO ME WHETHER WE ARE HERE OR TIMBUCTOO. IT'S BEEN AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE, NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD."

PFC F.L.BERRY OF RALEIGH, N.C., SAID "I'LL BE GLAD TO LEAVE. I JUST DON'T SEEM TO MIX WITH THESE CHINESE."

"I'VE BEEN OUT HERE LONG ENOUGHT TO BE CALLED 'WONG' BY MY BUDDIES, GRINNED CPL.JIM MACHIN, 829 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. "SINCE MY ARRIVAL 14 MONTHS AGO, I HAVE BEEN VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED. HEARING OF THE MARINES LEAVING CHINA IS JUST LIKE GIVING THE OLD HEART A SHOT OF ADRENALIN. I'D EVEN WELCOME BEING STATIONED ON A PACIFIC ISLAND TO GET AWAY FROM THE MYSTERY AND INTRIGUE OF THE FAR EAST."

"I'M GLAD TO GO BACK--JUST AS EVERYBODY ELSE IS," ADDED PVT.JOHN

WAYTON OF NEWARK, N.J.

BUT THE JOY OF THE MARINES IN THE PROSPECT OF GOING HOME WASN'T SHARED BY A GROUP OF RUSSIAN GIRLS WHO SAW IN THE REPORT ONLY THE PROSPECT OF LOSING SOME DESIRABLE BOY FRIENDS.

"I DON'T LIKE IT," SAID A PRETTY BLONDE. "WE'LL BE LONESOME."

"BUT," SAID A FEMININE PHILOSOPHER, "WE HAD BOY FRIENDS BEFORE. WE WILL AGAIN."

GM125PCS

THE CABLE SAID THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HAD AGREED TO AMERICAN SHIPS' TRADING WITH REPUBLICAN PORTS PROVIDED NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES EXPORT DUTIES WERE PAID AND THE GOODS WERE DEFINITELY INDONESIAN PROPERTY. UNDER THIS ARRANGEMENT, THE REPUBLIC WOULD RECEIVE DOLLAR CREDITS IN NEW YORK OR PESO CREDITS IN MANILA FOR THE EXPORTS, THE FIRST FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO REACH THE NATIONALISTS EXCEPT FOR A FEW THOUSAND SINGAPORE DOLLARS.

MEANWHILE, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID GILBERT MACKERETH, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, HAD FORMERLY PROTESTED TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT THE INTERCEPTION BY THE DUTCH NAVY OF TWO BRITISH FREIGHTERS AT CHERIBON. THE FREIGHTERS WERE DIVERTED TO DUTCH-HELD SEMARANG, ALSO ON JAVA, WHERE A RUBBER CARGO WAS UNLOADED FROM ONE OF THE VESSELS.

UNDER STRICT NEW CONTROLS IMPOSED TUESDAY BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT, ALL EXPORTS WERE ORDERED TO CLEAR THROUGH THE DUTCH. IN THE PAST THE NETHERLANDS NAVY HAS INTERCEPTED BRITISH SHIPPING TRADING WITH THE REPUBLICANS AND DIVERTED IT TO DUTCH-HELD PORTS. IN CONSEQUENCE, THE NATIONALISTS HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM FOREIGN TRADE, EXCEPT FOR UNAUTHORIZED TRAFFIC WITH SINGAPORE, AND RUBBER AND SUGAR HAVE BEEN PILING AT INTERIOR POINTS ON JAVA AND SUMATRA.

MT100gAES AAG BATAVIA (CARGO) - XXX SUGAR 1947

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, JAN 31-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT TODAY DENOUNCED THE THEORY OF SUSPENDED ALLEGIANCE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, UNDER WHICH ACCUSED COLLABORATORS HAD SOUGHT TO ESCAPE TRIAL FOR TREASON.

THE 10 TO 1 DECISION, AFFECTING SOME 5,000 FILIPINOS AWAITING TRIAL, HELD THAT ENEMY OCCUPATION HAD NOT ABROGATED OR SUSPENDED ALLEGIANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

SUCH A THEORY, THE COURT SAID, "WOULD LEAD TO DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES FOR SMALL AND WEAK NATIONS AND WOULD BE REPUGNANT TO THE LAWS OF HUMANITY AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC CONSCIENCE. X X IT WOULD BE COMMITTING POLITICAL SUICIDE."

THE CONTENTION THAT THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT CEASED TO EXIST UPON THE JAPANESE CONQUEST WAS PUT FORWARD BY JOSE P.LAUREL, THE MAN INSTALLED BY THE JAPANESE AS PRESIDENT OF THEIR OWN PUPPET PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT, AND BY HIS ASSOCIATES.

EW910PCS

BY CLARKE BEACH

WITH TASK FORCE WILLIWAW, ADAK, ALEUTIANS, JAN. 30-(AP)-THIS IS ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE BASES THE ARMY GROUND FORCES LIKES BECAUSE THE WEATHER IS SO BAD.

HERE A TASK FORCE OF 840 MEN COMMANDED BY COL.JOSEPH D.RANEY IS BUCKING THE ETERNALLY SOFT AND WET TUNDRA AND SOME OF THE NASTIEST WEATHER IN THE WORLD. IT IS TESTING THE PERFORMANCE OF EQUIPMENT AND THE ENDURANCE OF MEN UNDER "COLD WET" WEATHER CONDITIONS.

OFFICERS HERE HAVE HEARD THAT THE MARINE CORPS, ALSO, WILL CHALLENGE THE FAR NORTH IN AN EXPERIMENTAL AMPHIBIOUS LANDING NEXT MONTH ON KODIAK ISLAND. THE MARINES' EXPERIENCE IN COLD CLIMATES HAS BEEN LIMITED. ALMOST ALL THEIR FAME HAS BEEN WON IN TROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES.

THE "POLAR CONCEPT" HAS STIRRED THE ARMED FORCES. THIS IS THE THEORY THAT IF THERE IS ANOTHER WAR IT IS LIKELY TO BE FOUGHT IN THE ARCTIC BECAUSE AERIAL ROUTES BETWEEN NORTHERN LAND MASSES ARE SHORTER THAN IN LOWER LATITUDES.

HERE AT WILLIWAW, THE TEMPERATURE SELDOM GETS BELOW 20 DEGREES BUT THE REGION IS NOTORIOUS FOR BONE CHILLING DAMPNESS, PENETRATING COLD MISTS AND ALMOST CONSTANT HIGH WINDS SOME OF WHICH REACH A VELOCITY OF 120 MILES PER HOUR.

THE PARTY OF NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS TOURING THE ALASKAN BASES WAS GIVEN A SAMPLE OF THE PROBLEMS THE UNITED STATES FORCES WOULD FACE IF THEY EVER AGAIN HAD TO FIGHT IN THE ALEUTIANS OR SIMILAR FAR NORTHERN REGIONS.

THE ARMY MEN HAVE LEARNED THAT OPERATIONS WITH MECHANIZED FORCES WOULD ALMOST BE IMPOSSIBLE UNLESS OUR PRESENT EQUIPMENT WAS MODIFIED. AND THE CLOTHING AND EMPLOYMENT OF MEN WOULD HAVE TO BE RADICALLY READJUSTED.

WE WATCHED TANKS ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE CUSTARD SOFT TUNDRA; HEAVY ARTILLERY BEING TOWED BY TWO LARGE TRACTORS AND STILL GETTING STUCK. SMALL STREAMS AND GENTLE SLOPES WERE ENOUGH TO MIRE THEM DOWN UNTIL THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN HELPLESS UNDER ENEMY ATTACK.

WE WATCHED GI'S IN SLUSHY FOXHOLES, HEATING CANNED RATIONS OVER HEAT TABLETS. THE MEN CAN'T SAFELY BE KEPT OUT IN THIS CLIMATE LONGER THAN SEVENTEEN HOURS, COLONEL RANEY HAS CONCLUDED.

THE ARMY HAS MADE A CAREFUL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF HIGH WINDS AND MODERATELY COLD TEMPERATURES ON THE HUMAN BODY AND HAS COME UP WITH SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES. FOR INSTANCE, THEY HAVE LEARNED THAT EVEN WHEN THE TEMPERATURE IS ONLY THIRTY-SIX DEGREES ABOVE ZERO, IF THERE IS A WIND OF SEVENTY MILES PER HOUR, THE CHILLING EFFECT TO THE BODY IS AS BAD AS IF THE TEMPERATURE WERE FORTY-THREE DEGREES BELOW ZERO IN AN AREA WHERE THERE WAS NO WIND.

THERE ARE NO NATIVES ON ADAK. IT SEEMS TO BE A LAND THAT NOBODY LOVES. THE ARMY TOUR OF DUTY ON ADAK IS LIMITED TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS, THE SHORTEST OF ANY OVERSEAS BASE. YET SOME OF THE ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL HERE HAVE THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN ALONG--ABOUT 114 FAMILIES.

THE HEALTH OF THE COMMAND IS EXCELLENT, ACCORDING TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS. THE VENERAL DISEASE RATE IS ZERO, THEY SAY, WHICH MAKES ADAK UNIQUE AMONG ARMY BASES. AND HERE THE COMMANDING OFFICERS ARE NEVER TROUBLED WITH MEN GOING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

ET750PCS NM ASKT

30.24-7659

BY CLARKE BEACH

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,JAN.31-(AP)-I RAN ACROSS MRS.MARION BOOTH SEATER -- TO WHOM I GAVE MY CADET COMPANY ARMBAND WHEN WE WERE FRESHMEN IN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON,D.C., BACK IN 1919 -- ON ELMENDORF FIELD HERE THIS WEEK.

SHE WAS AT AN AIR TERMINAL AWAITING A PLANE FOR WASHINGTON. I WAS HEADED FOR THE ALEUTIANS.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR, SHE TOLD ME, SHE MARRIED JAMES SEATER, A DARK-HAIRED LUMBERJACK WHO HAD STUDIED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, AND WAS AN ENGINEER. HE WAS 10 YEARS HER JUNIOR.

MARION AND JIM HAD A DREAM OF LIVING IN THE SOUTH SEAS. THEY HEADED FOR MANILA. THEIR TWO CHILDREN, DIANA AND DAPHNE, WERE BORN THERE.

THEN THE JAPS STRUCK.

JIM TOOK OVER A 75-FOOT ABANDONED LAUNCH, AND PUT HIMSELF UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY. WITHIN TWO MONTHS, IN FEBRUARY, 1942, HE WAS COMMISSIONED A LIEUTENANT.

WHEN OUR ARMY WITHDREW FROM MANILA, HE RAN A FERRY SERVICE BETWEEN CORREGIDOR AND BATAAN, TAKING MEN AND SUPPLIES BACK AND FORTH. HIS EXPLOITS BROUGHT HIM DECORATIONS. MARION HAS LETTERS FROM OFFICERS WHO SAID HE WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR SEVERAL TIMES, AND THAT GEN. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT CONFERRED ON JIM THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

THE SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR BROUGHT SILENCE FOR A WHILE. THEN SHE BEGAN TO GET LETTERS FROM JIM--LONG, WONDERFUL LETTERS, SHE RECALLS, WHICH FRIENDLY FILIPINOS BROUGHT, THROUGH THE UNDERGROUND.

SHE WAS ALLOWED TO LIVE IN THEIR HOUSE IN MANILA FOR ABOUT A YEAR. THEN SHE AND THE CHILDREN WERE INTERNED AT SANTO TOMAS PRISON CAMP.

SHE RECEIVED HER LAST LETTER FROM JIM ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1944.

FROM THE TIME OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER UNTIL NOW, MARION HAS BEEN SEARCHING FOR HER JIM. SHE HAS POURED OVER OFFICIAL RECORDS; WRITTEN TO AND INTERVIEWED DOZENS OF OFFICIALS; TOURED THE PHILIPPINES, THE CHINA SEA AND JAPAN FOR SOME TRACE OF HIM.

WHEN THE ARMY ARRANGED THE EVACUATION OF INTERNEES TO THE UNITED STATES, SHE REMAINED IN MANILA FOR 14 MONTHS TO CONTINUE HER SEARCH.

SHE WENT INTO THE HILLS AND TALKED TO CAPTURED JAPANESE. SHE WENT INTO THE TUNNELS OF CORREGIDOR AND SCANNED THE WALLS AND THE TRASH, LOOKING FOR SOME CLUE TO HIS FATE.

THE REPORTS WERE CONFLICTING. SOME SAID JIM WAS EXECUTED IN THE LAST MONTHS OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION. OTHERS SAID HE WAS KILLED BY AMERICAN FIRE WHILE PILOTING A RAFT TO THE MAINLAND DURING THE FINAL BATTLE.

IN WASHINGTON SHE HOPES TO FIND THE ANSWER TO THE MYSTERY.

FJ835ACS

1947

OTTAWA, JAN. 31-(AP)-CANADA, IN ADDITION TO FINANCING HER OWN WAR EFFORT, CONTRIBUTED CLOSE TO $4,000,000,000 WORTH OF SUPPLIES, FOODS AND WAR MATERIALS TO WARRING UNITED NATIONS AND LIBERATED COUNTRIES, THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY.

THE CANADIAN MUTUAL AID BOARD'S FINAL REPORT SAID THAT MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER THE MUTUAL AID ACT ALONE FROM SEPT. 1, 1943, TO SEPT. 1, 1945, TOTALED $2,471,212,000.

OF THE TOTAL $2,112,150,000 WENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE REMAINDER, IN VARYING AMOUNTS, WENT TO AUSTRALIA, THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, CHINA, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND AND RUSSIA.

IN ADDITION TO MUTUAL AID (CANADIAN VERSION OF LEND-LEASE), CANADA MADE A $1,000,000,000 GIFT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, CONTRIBUTED $154,000,000 TO UNRRA, PROVIDED $95,000,000 IN MILITARY RELIEF AND GAVE GREECE $19,000,000 WORTH OF WHEAT.

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(600) NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC

WASHINGTON, JAN.31-(AP)-THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DISCLOSED TODAY THAT "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK ON IMPROVED ATOMIC WEAPONS IS IN PROGRESS."

THE STATEMENT APPARENTLY MEANS THAT WORK IS UNDER WAY ON A MORE POWERFUL BOMB THAN THE TYPE USED AT NAGASAKI AND IN THE BIKINI TESTS. THIS TYPE, IN TURN, HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS MORE POWERFUL THAN THE FIRST BOMB DROPPED AT HIROSHIMA.

THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE, WITHOUT AMPLIFICATION, IN A REPORT TO CONGRESS WHICH SAID THAT CHANGES BEING MADE IN THE PROCESS OF SEPARATING URANIUM 235 AT OAK RIDGE, TENN., WILL PERMIT SAVINGS IN COSTS AND A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. U-235 IS A FISSIONABLE ELEMENT WHICH CAN MAINTAIN A CHAIN REACTION AND IS USED IN THE ATOMIC PILE.

THE REPORT ALSO SAID THAT THE COMMISSION PLANS "TO CONSULT WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERESTED AMERICAN INDUSTRIES IN SUCH FIELDS AS UTILITIES, ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING, CHEMICALS AND OTHERS, IN ORDER TO ASSURE BROAD PARTICIPATION BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN ITS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM."

THE REPORT DISCLOSED THAT WALTER J.WILLIAMS, FORMER DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS AT THE OAK RIDGE PLANT, HAS BEEN NAMED BY THE COMMISSION AS ITS DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION. DR.JAMES B.FISK, FORMERLY WITH THE BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES, WAS NAMED DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH.

THE REPORT SAID THAT THE SECRETARIES OF WAR AND THE NAVY HAD DESIGNATED THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LIAISON COMMITTEE: LIEUT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON, CHAIRMAN; MAJ.GEN.LUNSFORD E.OLIVER, COL.JOHN H.HINDS, REAR ADM.THORVALD A.SOLBERG, REAR ADM. RALPH A.OFSTIE, AND REAR ADM. WILLIAM S.PARSONS.

SENATORS CONSIDERING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF DAVID E.LILIENTHAL TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, MEANWHILE, HEARD A DENIAL FROM HIM THAT HE IS A COMMUNIST.

IT CLIMAXED A HOT RUNNING EXCHANGE BETWEEN HIM AND SENATOR MCKELLAR (D-TENN), WHO DENIED HE IS CONDUCTING A "FEUD" WITH THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.

"THE ONLY FEUD THAT EVER EXISTED BETWEEN US WAS WHEN I ATTEMPTED TO FORCE YOU TO PAY YOUR (TVA) RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES LIKE EVERY OTHER AGENCY," MCKELLAR DECLARED.

A16WX

1947

LILIENTHAL SAT WITH LEGS CROSSED, ANSWERING FIRMLY AS MCKELLAR PUMPED QUESTIONS AT HIM ABOUT HIS VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL, HIS POLITICAL AFFILIATION AND HIS FORMER TVA ASSOCIATES.

MCKELLAR DEMANDED TO KNOW WHETHER LILIENTHAL IS A COMMUNIST.

"NO," THE WITNESS REPLIED SHARPLY.

MCKELLAR THEN ASKED WHETHER THE ATOMIC CHAIRMAN IS A DEMOCRAT OR A REPUBLICAN.

"NO," LILIENTHAL SAID, "I AM LIKE A GREAT MANY OTHER PEOPLE. I AM NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY PARTY. I AM AN INDEPENDENT VOTER."

AT ANOTHER POINT THE SENATOR ASKED LILIENTHAL IF HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN "ONE MAN GOVERNMENT," ADDING THAT WAS THE WAY THE TVA WAS RUN UNDER LILIENTHAL'S GUIDANCE.

"DO YOU KNOW ANY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE VIEWS AND THE VIEWS OF PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA?" MCKELLAR DEMANDED. "HE BELIEVES IN GOVERNMENT OF MEN -- ONE MAN -- AND DON'T YOU?"

"NO," THE WITNESS REPLIED.

more

LILIENTHAL ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF COL.JAMES MCCORMACK,JR., AS DIRECTOR OF MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LATER HE WAS ASKED WHETHER THE PLANTS PRODUCING FISSIONABLE MATERIALS ARE RUNNING "24 HOURS A DAY." HE SAID HE COULD NOT ANSWER THAT, BUT HE COULD SAY THEY ARE CONTINUING OPERATIONS ON THE SAME BASIS AS WHEN THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TOOK THEM OVER FROM THE ARMY'S MANHATTAN DISTRICT JAN.1.

NEITHER WOULD HE COMMENT ON A QUESTION WHETHER IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN A-BOMBS TO MAKE THEM MORE POWERFUL.

HE AND SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON SAID THEY HAD NO COMMENT ON REPORTS THAT GERMAN SCIENTISTS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES TO AID AMERICAN SCIENTISTS IN ATOMIC RESEARCH.

PATTERSON SAID, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, HE IS "SATISFIED IN EVERY WAY" WITH THE COMMISSION'S PLANS FOR GUARDING SECRETS.

LILIENTHAL GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE ATOMIC SETUP WILL FUNCTION:

THE COMMISSION WILL MAKE POLICIES, TO BE EXECUTED BY ITS GENERAL MANAGER, CARROLL WILSON.

THERE WILL BE FOUR DIVISIONS, EACH WITH A DIRECTOR, ON MILITARY APPLICATIONS, ENGINEERING, RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION.

IDEAS AND PLANS FOR MILITARY PRODUCTION WILL COME FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY AND ANYONE ELSE WHO WANTS TO OFFER THEM, LILIENTHAL SAID, BUT THE MILITARY WILL NOT DOMINATE.

MCCORMACK WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE "ATOMIC TEAM," STUDYING THE "WHOLE OVERALL PICTURE" AND NOT MERELY THE MILITARY NECESSITIES, LILIENTHAL SAID.

THE MILITARY LIAISON COMMITTEE, RATHER THAN MCCORMACK, WILL HAVE THE JOB OF RELAYING ARMY AND NAVY IDEAS, HE ADDED.

MCCORMACK, 38, IS A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT AND DURING THE WAR SPECIALIZED IN WEAPONS. HE ALSO SERVED IN EUROPE UNDER GEN.OMAR N. BRADLEY.

HY&J735PES

PALESTINE 1947

WASHINGTON, JAN 31-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THERE ARE ABOUT 4,900 AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PALESTINE.

OF THESE, 2,786 WERE LISTED AS HEADS OF FAMILIES AND 2114 AS DEPENDEN

IN VIEW OF THE GREAT NUMBER WHO WENT THERE WITH THE INTENTION OF MAKING PALESTINE THEIR PERMANENT HOME, OFFICIALS CONSIDER IT UNLIKELY THAT VERY MANY WILL WANT TO LEAVE DESPITE THE BRITISH ORDER FOR BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO GO.

THUS FAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO MOVES TO ASSIST THOSE WHO DO WISH TO LEAVE. OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO ADVICES FROM LOWELL C.PINKERTON, U.S. CONSUL GENERAL WHO WAS QUOTED IN JERUSALEM DISPATCHES AS SAYING HE WAS RECOMMENDING TO WASHINGTON THAT THE DEPARTMENT GIVE ALL ASSISTANCE TO AMERICANS WANTING TO LEAVE.

J7PES

FEDERAL EMPLOYES

WASHINGTON, JAN.31-(AP)-FIRING OF 1,000,000 OF THE GOVERNMENT'S 2,300,000 CIVILIAN EMPLOYES, AT AN ANNUAL SAVING OF $3,500,000,000, WAS PROPOSED FORMALLY BY REP.TABER (R-NY) TODAY TO THE SENATE-HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN KNUTSON (R-MINN) OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE SAID "IT WAS THE GENERAL FEELING" OF THE BUDGET GROUP, WHICH IS TO SET A CEILING OF FEDERAL SPENDING, THAT GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CAN BE CUT BY TABER'S FIGURE. THE "FIRING" WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY CUTTING OFF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SALARIES OF THE 1,000,000 EMPLOYEES.

TABER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE, DISCLOSED THERE WAS DISAGREEMENT AT THE MEETING, AS TO WHETHER IT WAS PRACTICAL TO CUT OFF 1,000,000 EMPLOYEES. HE SAID SOME COMMITTEE MEMBERS MAINTAINED SUCH A CUT WOULD INJURE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.

KNUTSON SAID HE DID NOT THINK SO.

"WE FIGURE A CUT OF A MILLION WOULDN'T CRIPPLE THE GOVERNMENT," KNUTSON COMMENTED.

"IN 1935, THE GOVERNMENT HAD 720,000 EMPLOYES, IN 1939 THE FIGURE WAS 900,000. NOW IT IS 2,300,000. IF WE CUT 1,000,000 OFF WE STILL WOULD HAVE 400,000 MORE THAN IN 1939."

TABER SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS "AT LEAST 250,000" CIVILIAN EMPLOYES WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCES ABROAD, "AND THIS NUMBER STILL IS GOING UP."

A12WX

"THESE PEOPLE BEING FED BY US ACROSS THE WATER SHOULD GO TO WORK," HE SAID. "WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO GET ALONG WITH FEWER EMPLOYES ABROAD. I CAN'T SEE WHY WE SHOULD FEED THESE PEOPLE IN IDLENESS."

AS FOR THE 1,000,000 OVERALL CUT IN FEDERAL EMPLOYES, TABER SAID THIS WOULD "SAVE $2,500,000,000 IN SALARIES AND $1,000,000,000 IN INCIDENTALS."

HE REITERATED PREVIOUS ASSERTIONS THAT AROUND $5,000,000,000 CAN BE CUT FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S $37,500,000,000 BUDGET, MAKING ROOM FOR A BALANCED BUDGET, PAYMENT ON THE NATION'S DEBT AND FOR TAX REDUCTION. 1947

TABER, DISCUSSING THE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG COMMITTEE MEMBERS, SAID THE ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER, OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES WHO COULD BE DROPPED "RAN ALL THE WAY FROM NONE TO 1,000,000."

REP.CANNON (D-MO) DESCRIBED THE COMMITTEE'S MEETING "A POLITICAL FIELD DAY" FOR THE REPUBLICANS. HE DISPUTED KNUTSON'S STATEMENT THAT THERE WAS A GENERAL FEELING THAT 1,000,000 CAN BE FIRED.

"OF COURSE WE ARE GOING TO CUT OUT UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURES AS WE FIND THEM," HE SAID. "BUT THIS SITUATION REQUIRES STUDY BEFORE ANYBODY CAN SAY WHAT WE WILL DO."

THE SUBJECT OF CUTTING GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CAME UP WHEN THE COMMITTEE WAS HEARING BUDGET DIRECTOR JAMES E.WEBB EXPLAIN THE DETAILS OF MR.TRUMAN'S BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.

IN THE CLOSED DOOR MEETING, WEBB WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE MATTER OF FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT WAS "CAREFULLY SCREENED" BEFORE MR.TRUMAN SENT HIS BUDGET TO CONGRESS. WEBB SAID DEPARTMENTAL REQUESTS WERE CUT BY $4,000,000,000 TO $5,000,000,000 BY THE BUDGET BUREAU BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON SPENDING WERE SENT TO CONGRESS.

RZ558PES

30.24-7661

(250) WASHINGTON, JAN.31-(AP)-ENACTMENT OF A BASIC INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION LAW TO TAKE EFFECT UPON THE OUTBREAK OF ANY FUTURE WAR INVOLVING THE COUNTRY WAS A TENTATIVE GOAL SET TODAY BY REP. SHAFER (R-MICH) FOR THIS CONGRESS.

HE IS CHAIRMAN OF A HOUSE ARMED SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION PLANS.

SHAFER SAID HIS IDEA IS TO ENACT LEGISLATION WHICH WILL THROW THE NATION'S ECONOMY INTO WARTIME GEAR AUTOMATICALLY WITH THE START OF HOSTILITIES.

THE LAW WOULD PROVIDE FOR PRICE CONTROL, PRIORITIES AND OTHER REGULATIONS, AS WELL AS STOCKPILING CRITICAL MATERIALS AND CONVERSION OF INDUSTRY TO WARTIME PRODUCTION.

"IN THE ATOMIC AGE," SAID SHAFER IN AN INTERVIEW, "WE CAN'T FIDDLE AROUND. WE'VE GOT TO HAVE EVERYTHING ON THE LINE AND READY TO GO."

HE ADDED THAT THERE MAY NOT EVEN BE TIME FOR CONGRESS TO VOTE A DECLARATION OF WAR, THAT IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR THE LAW TO TAKE EFFECT UPON A PROCLAMATION OF HOSTILITIES BY THE PRESIDENT.

PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION WERE DRAWN UP BEFORE THE LAST WAR. SHAFER SAID FAILURE TO PUT THEM INTO EFFECT AND THE ENACTMENT INSTEAD OF "PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION DELAYED VICTORY A YEAR AND A HALF TO TWO YEARS."

WITH THE GUIDANCE OF THESE EARLIER PLANS AND THE AID OF EXPERTS FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD, WHICH HAS A SIMILAR RESPONSIBILITY, SHAFER SAID HE HOPED THE COMMITTEE COULD DRAFT A LAW FOR ENACTMENT AT THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WILL BE "A TREMENDOUS JOB REQUIRING INTENSIVE STUDY OF ALL INDUSTRY."

ONCE A BASIC LAW FOR INSTANT MOBILIZATION OF INDUSTRY IS ENACTED, SHAFER SAID, IT CAN BE KEPT UP TO DATE BY LATER AMENDMENTS.

AB5AES

1947

British Barricade Streets As Palestine Crisis Mounts

PATROLS HEAVILY STRENGTHENED IN JERUSALEM AREA

Tension Grows as Day Nears for Execution of Terrorist Gruner.

MARTIAL LAW THREAT

Authorities Ready to Clamp Down Hard if Violence Flares.

C. Davidson

JERUSALEM, Feb. 1—(AP) British troops rolled out new barbed wire barricades and merged with police to form heavy street patrols of eight to 10 men today as rumors spread that Dov Bel Gruner, convicted member of the Jewish underground would go to the gallows on Tuesday.

Some Jewish quarters in the city were divided into half mile square pens by triple barbed wire rolls.

A reliable informant said the Palestine government had informed Jewish Agency leaders that if the tall bushy-haired Hungarian Jew hangs Palestine would be placed under 24-hour curfew. If any violence occurs, as has been threatened by Irgun Zvai Leumi, the underground group, martial law will be imposed on some parts of the country, the Jewish leaders were told.

NIGHT

Gruner, clad in the dyed red overalls of a condemned man, sat in his cell in a Jerusalem jail with the draft of an appeal for permission to take his case to a higher court still unsigned. He was sentenced to death on Jan. 2 for an attack on a police station nine months before.

Attorneys for Gruner, who became an underground expert by dodging Hitler's men, said he did not want to appeal. It was understood the Palestine government had given him until tomorrow to decide.

Tension mounted because of Gruner's stand since most observers believe that his hanging would result in Irgun Zvai Leumi's making good its previous threat of "immediate reaction" to his execution.

The Rehavia quarter, containing the Jewish Agency and other Jewish national offices, was heavily fortified during the day.

Spot identity checks were made throughout Jerusalem all day. Road-blocks manned by bren carriers and tommy gunners were established on all roads leading into the city.

One reliable informant said a Jewish Agency leader was informed by Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the Palestine high commissioner, that curfew and martial law might be necessary because the agency had "failed to take its own steps to curb terrorism." (INSERT)

As Jewish leaders met to discuss developments, one report said Hagana, the armed force of the Jewish resistance movement, had been put "on the alert" for a possible move against terrorist groups.

Barricades Thrown Up

Work patrols from the British army turned out at dawn in rain and mud to restring barbed wire barricades and renew defense installations. Blocks of flats in Jerusalem used previously as officers' clubs were made more secure by barricades, indicating they were being taken over as compounds. An entire 30-house section in Jerusalem's Katamon quarter was surrounded with a double thickness of barbed wire, presumably for use as a principal compound for government officials who have been ordered into security camps.

The military held high level conferences ostensibly to discuss measures to be undertaken to maintain order. Police and soldiers searched 40 cafes in Jerusalem this morning and detained 20 persons for questioning without incident.

Meanwhile, housewives, businessmen and government officials continued to protest the action of the Palestine government yesterday in ordering the evacuation to Britain by Tuesday of all British women and children and some non-essential civilians.

Women Vote to Stay

Wives of Palestine police officers were given the option of staying with their husbands, if the latter agree. The women, banded together in the Sarona encampment at Tel Aviv, declared "we stay."

Wives of British soldiers who moved into "married officers' quarters" last night learned they would follow the civilians wives to the United Kingdom.

Evacuation operations will be in charge of the army, and every effort will be taken to safeguard the comfort of the evacuees.

Informants at the Lydda airdrome said 40 Dakotas were due Monday to aid in evacuation directly to England.

American diplomatic officials stressed there was no necessity of evacuating the approximately 4,900 American civilians in Palestine since there is apparently no danger to nationals other than British subjects.

(The U. S. State department said in Washington today that any American can leave Palestine who wants to do so, and no special steps for evacuation are necessary).

Some Americans were leaving, however, among them Mrs. John Keegan, wife of a Transworld Airline Official, and her children. Numerous families of American oil men in Haifa and Jerusalem were planning trips to Lebanon, Cyprus or Egypt.

Keegan said he was bringing in three planes from Cairo "for the use of any Americans, British, or other nationals evacuating to parts of the Middle East."

British Turning Palestine Into A Fortress

1947

C. Davidson

Jerusalem, Feb. 1 (AP)—Military labor crews went into action before dawn today restringing barbed-wire barricades and renewing defenses, in an apparent second step by the British Government to turn all Palestine into a fortress against underground violence.

Yesterday the Government ordered most British women and children, together with some men, evacuated by Tuesday, moved the families of married army men into barracks and told Government officials to prepare for a similar move.

Working in rain and mud, military groups could be seen refurbishing Jerusalem's defense lines with barbed wire. Some blocks of flats previously used as officers' clubs were being barricaded, lending impetus to reports that the blocks were being taken over as compounds.

DAY

Housewives Protest

Protests against yesterday's evacuation order increased today as housewives vehemently opposed leaving their husbands to return to wintertime England. Wives of police officers, given the option of staying if their husbands agreed, banded in Sarona encampment at Tel Aviv to declare: "We stay."

British newspaper correspondents objected strenuously to the Palestine Government ruling classing them as "unessential" civilians who could stay in the Holy Land only at their own risk. They demanded protection and said they intended to stay.

Now scheduled to leave Tuesday morning, the housewives—about 2,000 women and children are affected—reluctantly began the task of packing, even though the more optimistic among them clung to hopes that the order would be rescinded or modified.

Appeal Rejection Rumored

Meanwhile, fears that the next step in the British campaign against violence would entail the imposition of martial law in some form spread through Jerusalem along with unconfirmed reports that Dov Bela Gruner, Jewish underground member under death sentence, had rejected his right to appeal to the Privy Council, Britain's supreme court.

Reliable informants said the Palestine Government has given him until Sunday to make up his mind, at which time is may declare an end to the respite given him from his sentence to hang for engaging in an attack on a police station.

He originally was sentenced to die last Tuesday, but the execution was postponed after two Britons had been kidnapped. Both were released later.

"Reaction" Is Expected

All observers here anticipate that Irgun Zvai Leumi, the organization to which Gruner is reported to belong, will fulfill its threats of "immediate reaction" if Gruner is executed. Most recent "reaction" was the kidnapping of the two civilians as hostages for Gruner's life. (END)

BELGIUM WANTS REICH OCCUPIED 25 TO 40 YEARS

Demands It at London Talks as Ban Against Rebirth of Aggression.

GERMAN FEDERATION ASKED

Meanwhile Russians Again Call for Unified Central Rule in Defeated Nation.

B. Hewett

London, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Overrun by German armies in two world wars in a generation, Belgium demands that Germany be occupied, at least partially, for twenty-five to forty years to guard against a rebirth of aggression.

DAY

Belgium's views on what kind of peace should be written for a beaten Germany were presented to the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers Council last night at a session in which Russia's Feodor T. Gousev again emphasized the Soviet view that Germany should be re-established under a unified central government.

Baron Herve De Gruben, speaking for Belgium, proposed formation of a federation of German States to prevent emergence of a strong central government, coupled with long-time occupation of strategic German areas.

De Gruben also advocated economic unity of the Reich to restore a measure of prosperity there. American sources said that he was questioned by Gousev as to how economic unity could be achieved under a federation of States with no political unity.

Cites Soviet Federation.

The informants said that De Gruben replied that the two suggestions might seem at first glance to be contradictory but observed that the United States was federalized and said he believed also that the Soviet Union was a federation.

He proposed control of the Ruhr and the Rhineland by an Allied commission even after the end of occupation.

His appearance concluded one of the deputies' rare harmonious days. Action on a Yugoslav protest against hearing Hans Piesch, the Governor of Austrian Carinthia, was deferred pending a report by the Austrian Control Council on the Yugoslav charges that Piesch had Nazi associations.

In addition, American and Soviet representatives were found to be in nearer agreement on small nation participation in drafting a German treaty for action by the Big Four at Moscow next month.

Gousev had declared that he wants the deputies only to take the testimony of the smaller nations and the United States representative, Robert Murphy, told a newsman he wanted constant consultation by the smaller nations.

Bevin Awaits Stalin Reply

Alliance Negotiations Are Held Up to Clarify "Reservations"

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today negotiations for revision of the Anglo-Russian alliance had not begun.

DAY

In the first and only preliminary talk held so far, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin asked Soviet Ambassador George N. Zarubin Monday night for clarification of the "reservations" which Prime Minister Stalin said weakened the existing alliance, an official source said. No reply has yet been received.

Red Magazine Urges Tight Radio Controls

London, Feb. 1 (AP)—Moscow Radio broadcast today an appeal to local Communist committees in the Soviet Union to tighten control over Russia's far-flung radio networks to stimulate "education of the people in the spirit of communism."

DAY 1947

The broadcast quoted the Soviet magazine *Culture And Life*, which criticized "serious shortcomings" in Russian radio and complained that "weak and inartistic productions lacking ideological content have frequently been broadcast."

Culture And Life in recent weeks has sharply criticized Soviet writers, actors and musicians for straying off the revolutionary path and even in some cases of indulging in "reactionary" artistic notions.

Soviet broadcasts are made in 70 languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and in 28 foreign languages, the magazine said.

Royal Ship Hits Bad Weather After Passing Floating Mine

B. Landstrom

With the Vanguard at Sea, Feb. 1 (AP)—Britain's mighty warship Vanguard, bearing the royal family on a three-month empire-strengthening mission to South Africa, steamed tonight into choppy seas and the prospect of a gale on the first night out.

[The British news agency Exchange Telegraph said the Vanguard escaped a floating mine twentw miles west of the Isle of Wight. The battleship passed the mine when it was less than two miles off the port bow and floating into the course of the royal ship. The mine was discovered after the Vanguard had passed through a sea lane formed by the home fleet, and the escorting vessels immediately put up a special lookout.]

Rough Weather Forecast

A forecast of rougher weather failed to interfere with the first day's schedule of relaxation, exercise and diversion for King George, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses.

Queen Elizabeth took home movies of RAF I. T. K. M. Reed as he set his helicopter down on the battleship's deck when it was two-ond-one-half hours out of Portsmouth. He settled it among ventilating funnels in a space so small one of the rotor blades almost touched the muzzle of a 15-inch gun. He stayed only long enough to pick up mail from the Royal family and press photographs.

Soon after the escorted Vanguard drew out of snow-swept Portsmouth harbor early today the royal family strolled on deck in the wan sunlight. Later they took another walk in the cold air. Movies were scheduled as one of the man entertainments tonight.

A small shivering crowd ashore and crewmen afloat saluted and cheered as the newest of Britain's battleships set out on its nearly three-week nonstop voyage of 6,000 miles to the youngest of the dominions.

Guns Boom At Farewell

Guns boomed and the music of "God Save the King" was carried across the water. A final farewell message from the Royal Navy whirled from the semaphore arms of Portsmouth signal tower.

The King replied and later sent the time-honored message to the Portsmouth command and the Home Fleet "splice the main brace." The command means a drink of rum for all hands.

[An editorial in the Cape Town *Times*, South Africa, declared "South Africans of all races feel an added excitement with the actual embarkation, and although they may feel a trifle anxious about how South Africa will appeal to the royal visitors, there is no anxiety about the human welcome that the King, Queen and princesses will receive.

[Cape Town's Nationalist newspaper, which favors a republic, did not mention the royal family's sailing. Both houses of South Africa's Parliament, despite a large Republican element, adopted unanimously a motion that Parliament presents to the King "a humble address of welcome to him and his family."

[In both Cape Town and London, speculation persisted whether Prince Philip of Greece, whose name has been linked romantically with Princess Elizabeth, sailed on the Vanguard as a ship's officer. Buckingham Palace has disavowed the rumor.]

rived last night to go aboard the Vanguard.

The vessel quickly faded out of sight in the gray, early morning light, on the first day of its seventeen-day voyage, with Cape Town listed as the first stop.

Soon after arriving there on February 17, the King and his family will set out on a nine-week, 10,000-mile tour by train through the veld and gold mining country—the first visit of a reigning monarch to South Africa.

The 42,500-ton Vanguard had been polished to nearly spotless perfection for the occasion and luxurious suites had been built in for the comfort of the royal passengers. Sumptuous new wardrobes for the Queen and Princesses were aboard.

Reports from Cape Town said that the South Africans were preparing a welcoming celebration to surpass anything ever seen in that far-off land.

Britain's Royal Family Sails

Leaves on New Battleship for South African Tour Aimed at Tightening Empire Bonds.

DAY

Portsmouth, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Britain's newest and biggest battleship, H. M. S. Vanguard, sailed for South Africa today, carrying King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses on a royal tour to tighten the bonds of empire.

The royal family will be absent from England for three and a half months for a ceremonial tour of all parts of Britain's youngest dominion. It was the first trip abroad for the Monarch and his family since their 1939 visit to Canada and the United States.

[The Vanguard sighted a floating mine twenty miles off the Isle of Wight today, Exchange Telegraph said. It was less that two miles off the ship's bow and was floating in her direction, the dispatch added.]

The King, and Queen and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose stood on the flat surface of a gray gun turret and waved to a cheering crowd standing amid falling snow as the big ship swung away from the pier in bomb-pocked Portsmouth harbor.

The crowd was small, in contrast to the hundreds who greeted the royal family when they ar-

RUSSIA BLOCKS U.S. PROPOSAL TO CURB ARMS

Soviet Objections Arise As Austin Confers With Gromyko

C. Grosvich

Lake Success, N.Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—An American proposal for worldwide arms reduction being drafted for presentation to the United Nations Security Council already has snagged on Russian objections, authorative sources said today.

The basic arms-atomic plan, authored by Delegate Warren R. Austin after consultations with President Truman and George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, was taken up privately and in advance with the other ten nations on the Security Council. The Soviet objections developed during a conference between Austin and Andrei A. Gromyko, Deputy Foreign Minister, who represents Russia on the peace making body.

Whether the United States now will give ground or insist on all major provisions of the proposal was not known.

Many Noncommittal

RIGHT

Indications were that Austin would be guided by the ultimate results of his off-the-floor parleys with the other delegates. Many of the diplomats were noncommittal, preferring first to seek instructions from home governments, and their views likely will become known in detail at next Tuesday's Security Council meeting.

At that session Austin will offer the proposal in the form of a resolution, which stresses these points:

1. The Security Council should establish an eleven-nation disarmament commission to make recommendations. This body would not take up the atomic bomb or other weapons of mass destruction, which would be kept under the present Atomic Energy Commission.

2. A committee of the whole should be formed to lay down the specific terms of reference for such a disarmament commission.

Russian Objections

3. At the following meeting, the Security Council should begin to "consider" the report of the Atomic Energy Commission. (This report, carrying all the basic elements of the Baruch plan, was adopted in the commission without opposition but with Russia and Poland abstaining.)

Soviet objections center on the second point, Gromyko contending that the committee-of-the-whole procedure would slow down handling of the arms problem. It was felt in some quarters that Russia feared such a step would hold up the arms-cutting plans indefinitely, while in reality giving the United States what it originally asked—priority for atomic control.

British Complaint Delayed

The American answer to the Soviet point was that no commission could tackle a task so momentous as arms limitation without having at hand specific terms of reference.

Several other delegates were understood to have questioned the desirability of having a "terms-of-reference" committee, and one possible solution advanced was to have the Security Council itself lay down the rules.

Meanwhile, Great Britain's long-standing complaint against Albania over mining the Corfu channel was delayed again by reopening of the arms issue. Also, there was still no official word on arrival of the Albanian representative, and Russia has insisted that hearings cannot start until an envoy gets to Lake Success.

Austin Completing Council Calls

C. Grosvich

Lake Success, N.Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate to the United Nations, set out today on the final round of calls aimed at convincing his Security Council colleagues that atomic control must be made the paramount issue in any world-wide arms reduction program.

The ex-Senator from Vermont, who represents the United States on both the Council and the Atomic Energy Commission which reports to it, is now plugging for an agreement that general arms reduction and atomic controls may be discussed concurrently but that the latter must be a special subject for separate determination.

Talks With Gromyko

DAY

After spending more than an hour yesterday with Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate and Deputy Foreign Minister, Austin was described by his associates as pleased with the progress of that conference and with his talks with other Council members.

Austin had conferred earlier in the week with President Truman, Secretary of State Marshall and congressional leaders in Washington, and then carried the American campaign into the New York offices of his Council mates. He had visited seven up to this morning, including the retiring and incoming chairmen of the Council, and had the other three on his calendar for today.

Change In U.S. Policy

The only actual change in American policy since the Americans a month ago asked for a delay in arms-reduction talks in the Council until this coming Tuesday is that the United States has agreed that approach to the long-range subject may encompass simultaneous dis-